

THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER;

A GENERAL

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY.



Drawn by Sam. Bough.

Engraved by James B. Allen.

GLASGOW.

THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER;

A GENERAL

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE.

COMPILED FROM THE LATEST AND BEST AUTHORITIES.

EDITED BY W. G. BLACKIE, PH.D.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

WITH SEVEN HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS, VIEWS, COSTUMES, MAPS, PLANS, &c.

VOLUME II.

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TESTIMONIALS

TO

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

From Captain W. H. SMYTH, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., *President of the Royal Geographical Society of London.*

I HAVE carefully looked over the First Division of the "Imperial Gazetteer," just published by you, and I am satisfied that it will prove an eminently useful aid to Geography, being compiled with accuracy and attention. It is also well printed, and beautifully illustrated.

I shall mention this opinion to some of the Members of the Royal Geographical Society, at their meeting this evening.

W. H. Smyth

From G. A. WALKER ARNOTT, LL.D., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., &c., *Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow.*

I HAVE looked over, with great care, the First Division of your "Imperial Gazetteer," and have no hesitation in approving highly of the plan on which it is to be conducted, and pronouncing it to be a more valuable contribution to our geographical works of the present day than any other of the same kind with which I am acquainted. The addition of the ancient name, when the place was known to the Romans, renders it, at the same time, a classical work; while the mention of the name by which a place on the Continent is known to its own inhabitants, if different from the English one for it, removes an objection to which most Gazetteers are subject. I need not say that the value of the Work is much enhanced by the beauty of the woodcuts.

G. Macleod Arnott

From Captain CHAS. DRINKWATER BETHUNE, R.N., C.B., F.R.G.S., *of the Harbour Department, Admiralty.*

So far as a cursory examination of the First Division of your "Imperial Gazetteer" enables me to speak, it appears to be carefully and correctly compiled.

I am aware of the difficulties attending the preparation of such a Work, and to give an opinion on it, of any value, would require more attentive examination than I can afford leisure for. I hope that it may meet with a large and increasing sale, of which there is little doubt, if it be continued as it has been begun.

Chas. Drinkwater Bethune

From C. PIAZZI SMYTH, F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S., *Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, and Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh.*

THE First Part of your "Imperial Gazetteer" appears so excellent in every way, that I feel bound to give you some expression of my opinion thereon.

Accuracy is doubtless the first requisite in a book of this description, and seems to have been attained in a very high degree; not only in the well-written descriptions of the older countries, but in the collecting together of the latest information regarding the new; and I thus saw with much pleasure, that the discoveries of Sir James Ross's *Antarctic Expedition* had been turned to full account; that there was accurate and abundant information of our colonies in Australia, and even New Zealand; and that the recent developments of the geography of the interior of N. and S. Africa, but a few months old, have been effectively described.

The literary composition of the various articles, as well as their length, has added a readable and interesting character to a work, which is too generally, by reason of the uninviting look of its terse symbolical descriptions, a mere book of occasional reference. This pleasing complexion, as well as the use and value of the "Imperial Gazetteer," is likewise further enhanced, by the numerous illustrations in the shape of maps and views. Such pictorial additions often tell more than pages of letter-press alone, and tell it in a more peculiarly convincing and instructive manner; and while you most properly adhere to the true scientific rule of giving the authority for every woodcut, they are all of a degree of excellence in fine art—as well in the style of the original drawing, as in the execution of the engraving—which it is as rare, as it is pleasing, to meet with in any scientific publication. I look forward, therefore, with much interest to the completion of such a Work.

C. Piazza Smyth

From Lieut. H. RAPER, R.N., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., *Author of "The Practice of Navigation and Astronomy."*

I THANK you for the example of your "Gazetteer" which you were so good as to send me, and beg you will put my name down as a Subscriber, as the Work appears to me well qualified to supply the want that has long been generally felt, of a Work adapted to the modern state of geographical information.

Henry Raper

From Rev. W. L. POWNALL, M. A. of *St. John's College, Cambridge, late Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and Master of the Grammar School, Derby.*

AFTER a careful inspection of the Numbers of the "Imperial Gazetteer" already published, I have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the ability with which the Work has been executed. The publication of this Work supplies a want which has long been experienced by both the student and general reader, as well as the teacher of youth, to whom it will prove a most invaluable book of reference. Those engaged in scholastic pursuits would do well to possess themselves of a copy of the "Gazetteer," which the mode of publication adopted by Messrs. Blackie and Son enables all to do, at a comparatively small expense. For my own part, so convinced am I of its usefulness, that I only regret the remaining Numbers are not yet completed.

W. L. Pownall

From LEONARD SCHMITZ, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., *Rector of Iligh School, Edinburgh.*

I HAVE read a great many articles in the First Division of the "Imperial Gazetteer," on places and countries with which I am personally acquainted, and was glad to find that the accounts given in your Work are not only quite correct, but are much fuller and more complete than in any other similar work with which I am acquainted. The fact that, in addition to the geographical and statistical accounts of places and countries, you always add a brief sketch of their history, seems to me to give an additional interest to the book, and must be most welcome to all who seek for complete information on any town or country which, in reading newspapers, works of travels, or history, may come before them. As far as I have examined your Work, and compared it with others of similar pretensions, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it incomparably superior to all others that I am acquainted with. The maps and plans of towns are of great interest and usefulness.

L. Schmitz

From JOHN TULLOCH, LL.D., *Professor of Mathematics, King's College, Aberdeen.*

I HAVE carefully read the more important articles in the First Division of your "Imperial Gazetteer," and I have much pleasure in stating that I consider it, in all respects, a most suitable companion to your "Imperial Dictionary." The plans of towns and harbours, and the representation of remarkable buildings and other interesting objects given in it, distinguish it from every other publication of the same kind, and in my opinion, very much enhance its value.

Taking into account the care and accuracy with which the articles are written, and the numerous Pictorial Illustrations which it contains, I consider it superior to any other work of the same kind which has hitherto appeared.

J. Tulloch

From JAMES LAURIE, Esq., *conjoint Town-Clerk of Edinburgh, Editor of the "Compendium of Malte Brun's and Balbi's Geography."*

HAVING carefully gone through the First Division of the "Imperial Gazetteer," and even read most of the principal articles *verbatim*, I feel myself warranted in saying that it cannot be exceeded by any of its rivals in general accuracy, completeness, and newness of information. In the latter respect, indeed, it is, in some points, fairly before them all; and, as an instance, I may refer to the *Sea of Aral*, where the article, in the new edition (1851) of a Gazetteer of high pretensions, would have been condemned as antiquated, even when I wrote my own *Compendium of Malte Brun's and Balbi's Geography*, ten years ago. This may be called rather a far-fetched case; but it seems to me that accuracy, in such outlandish articles, which are not so likely to be read as those relating to more familiar places, and about which people in general have little or no knowledge, is the best test of the care that has been bestowed upon the whole Work.

James Laurie

From JAMES BRYCE, Jun., A.M., F.G.S., *Teacher of Mathematics and Geography, High School, Glasgow.*

THE plan of the "Imperial Gazetteer," as set forth in the Prospectus, is extremely judicious, and, as far as can be judged from Division I. (pp. 320), recently published, is executed in such a way as to reflect very great credit on the Editor and Publishers. The leading merit of the Work is, that the information given under the various articles is drawn from the most recent and best sources, and may be depended upon as the latest and most accurate that could be obtained. Thus, it is satisfactory to find such works as Humboldt's *Cosmos* and *Aspects*, Ross's *Antarctic Voyage*, Lyell's *First and Second Journeys*, Parrot's *Ararat*, Ruppell's and Wagem's *Reisen*, Stokes's *Australia*, the *Journal of the Geographical Society*, and many other recent works of high character, quoted as the authorities for the facts stated. In selecting and condensing the observations of these and other authors, great judgment has been displayed.

The Work is written in a correct, clear, and animated style. The illustrative engravings printed with the text on almost every page, contribute much to the interest and intelligibility of the descriptions. They are a new feature in such a work.

As a general Dictionary of Geography, physical and descriptive, this Work forms a most useful and acceptable companion to the "Imperial Dictionary" of the same spirited Publishers.

James Bryce

From the Rev. JOHN MILNE, LL.D., *Principal of Huddersfield College.*

I HAVE examined the first two Parts of the "Imperial Gazetteer" with care, and I consider that not only is the information brought up with care to the present time, but that it is, at the same time, very happily and judiciously condensed, and quite as large an amount as can be expected in a work embracing the wide range of a general Gazetteer.

The information especially supplied respecting British towns and localities, appear to be particularly full and well selected; while the woodcuts, views, &c., throughout, are carefully chosen, and very beautifully executed. The well-known character of the Publishers is, in fact, a guarantee for the general accuracy and completeness of the entire Work. The comparatively moderate price at which it is issued, is likely, in connection with its other claims, to render it the popular Gazetteer.

John Milne

CERIGOTTO, or **KERIGOTTO** [anc. *Ægilia*], the most S. of the Ionian Islands, about 18 m. S.E. Cerigo, and the same distance N.W. Cape Buso, at the N.W. extremity of the island of Candia or Crete. Length, about 6 m.; breadth, varying from 1 to 2 m. Its general aspect is mountainous. Principal produce, oil of olives. It has been for a long while a favourite resort of Greek pirates. Pop. about 300.

CERINA, or **TZERINA**, [anc. *Cerinia*], a tn. and port, isl. Cyprus, N. coast, 11 m. N. Nicosia; lat. 35° 18' N.; lon. 33° 30' E.; situate amidst plantations of oranges, lemons, olives, dates, and other fruit trees. All the uncultivated parts of the plains around, are covered with bay, myrtle, and lentiscus. On the W. side of the town are extensive quarries, among which are some catacombs—the only remains of the ancient *Cerina* or *Ceryneia*. The harbour is small and very indifferently.

CERISY-LA-SALLE, a tn. and com. France, dep. Manche, 7 m. E. Coutances. Muslin, calico, lace, and other fabrics are manufactured here; and the vicinity is remarkable for its numerous Druidical remains. Annual fair in November. Pop. 2327.

CERMIGNANO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., dist. of, and 12 m. N.N.W. Penne. It occupies the summit of a hill; contains two churches and a convent, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2140.

CERNAY, or **SENNHEIM**, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 17 m. N.E. Belfort, agreeably situated, l. bank, Thur. Manufactures—printed goods, calicoes, cotton yarn, paper, spindles, carding machines. There are also some bleaching grounds, and a furnace. Pop. 3610.

CERNE-ABBAS, a tn. and par. England, Dorset. The town, 5½ m. N.N.W. Dorchester, stands in a heath-covered valley; has three principal, and four back streets; some of the houses antique-looking, and built of square blocks of chalk, and plastered over; the greater part, however, are of brick, and well-built; water abundant, forming a stream at the edge of the foot-paths. It has a church, and an Independent and a Methodist chapel, several schools, including an infant and a ragged school. The inhabitants prepare skins for parchment, and make leathern articles, including gloves; and excellent malt in great quantity. There are here the ruins of an ancient abbey. Area of par. 3010 ac. Pop. 1342.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CERNE-NEIHER, par. Eng. Dorset; 1330 ac. Pop. 71. **CERNEY**, two pars. Eng. Gloucester:—1, (*North*), 4000 ac. Pop. 668.—2, (*South*), 3100 ac. Pop. 1077.

CERNILOW, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Königgrätz, near Smiritz. It contains a Roman Catholic parish church, two Protestant chapels, and a Roman Catholic school. P. 1314.

CERNIN, a tn. and several vils. France:—1, *Cernin* (*St.*), a tn. dep. Cantal, 8 m. N. by W. Aurillac, in a hilly district. The parish church is a venerable and magnificent edifice, of high antiquity; and in the neighbourhood are several fine feudal residences, and the old castle of Marzères. Husbandry and cattle-feeding chiefly occupy a pop. of 3046.—2, *Cernin* (*St.*), a vil. dep. Lot, 14 m. from Cahors. Pop. 1043.—3, *Cernin de l'Arche* (*St.*), a vil. dep. Corrèze, 3 m. from Brives. Pop. 590.—4, *Cernin de l'Herme* (*St.*), a vil. dep. Dordogne, 20 m. from Sarlat. Pop. 731.—5, *Cernin de Reillac*, a vil. dep. Dordogne, 17 m. from Sarlat. Pop. 427.

CERNISI [anc. *Motyca*], an isl. Mediterranean, W. coast Sicily; lat. 37° 52' N.; lon. 12° 25' E. It is about 3 m. long, and averages about 1 m. in breadth.

CERNOWITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 14 m. E.S.E. Tabor, chief place, a lordship of same name. It contains a parish church, castle, and townhouse: and has a manufactory of potash, and five mills. Pop. 1683.—THE LORDSHIP is situate among mountains in the S.E. portion of the circle, and has a population of 6542.

CERNUSCO-ASINARIO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 7 m. N.E. Milan. It stands on both sides of the canal of Martesana, across which there is a handsome bridge; and contains a parish and auxiliary church, and numerous good houses, surrounded by beautiful gardens. Pop. 3684.

CERRO-DE-ANDEVALO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 24 m. N. by W. Huelva, 26 m. S.S.W. Arcacena, on the crest of a hill. Its streets are generally paved, but steep; and it has two squares, the principal containing the parish church,

of Doric architecture, and townhall. The other public buildings are several chapels, a prison, cemetery, and two primary schools. The inhabitants are principally occupied in weaving, oil-making, and husbandry. Some trade is carried on in wool and in timber; with the latter of which the adjacent mountains are profusely covered. Pop. 2728.

CERRO-DE-PASCO, a tn. Peru, dep. Junin, 138 m. N.E. Lima; 14,280 ft. above sea level. In the neighbourhood are several rich mines. Pop. 12,000 to 16,000.

CERROS, an isl. N. Pacific, W. coast of Old California, at the S. entrance of the bay of Sebastian Viscaino; lat. (S. point) 28° 3' N.; lon. 115° 11' W. It is 30 m. long, and 75 in circumference. Its coasts present several indentations, and in the S. part is a lofty mountain, which terminates at the S.W. extremity of the island in a bold promontory. The island appears destitute of vegetation.

CERRETO [anc. *Cermetum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, 11 m. E.S.E. Piedimonte, on the slope of Mount Matese, near r. bank, Casano. It is one of the best built, and most agreeable towns in the province, and has a handsome cathedral, containing some good paintings; a collegiate church, three convents, a seminary, two *monts-de-piété*, and several manufactories of coarse cloth. In conjunction with Teleso, it forms an Episcopal see. Good wine is grown in the neighbourhood. In 1656, the plague carried off half the inhabitants; and in 1688, an earthquake destroyed the town. Pop. 5564.

CERRETO-GURDI, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 20 m. W. Florence, near r. bank, Arno. It is situate on a rising ground, overlooked by a castle surrounded by walls, and possesses a handsome church, adorned with paintings, bas-reliefs, and frescoes. Silk and coarse earthenware are manufactured here. Pop. 2605.

CERRIG CEINWEN, par. Wales, Anglesey; 1296 ac. Pop. 550.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, par. Wales, Denbigh. P. 1039.

CERTA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, near a small stream of same name, an affluent of the *Zezere*, 32 m. S.E. Coimbra. It contains an ancient fort, built by Sertorius, a church, convent, hospital, and infirmary. Pop. 2336.

CERTALDO, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 15 m. S.W. Florence, r. bank Elsa. The more ancient part of the town, like all the older walled towns of Tuscany, occupies the isolated summit of a cone-shaped hill, and consists of but one street. At the bottom of this hill is the new town, formed along the course of a modern road, which runs beneath the ancient town. Certaldo is, in itself, sufficiently insignificant and obscure, but is famous as the home and last resting-place of Boccaccio, who was born here in 1313. The house of the poet stands in the main street, and within 100 yds. of the church. It is exceedingly small, though dignified with a tower. In one of the rooms are collected all the ancient articles of furniture of the poet's day, which remained in the house—a little cabinet, containing rare and early editions of all his works; some manuscript relating to his history; a specimen of his autograph; and a large fresco painting of him by Benvenuti of Florence. Pop. 2113.

CERTES CAPE, or **RAS DURD**, a headland, Persian Gulf, coast of Laristan; lat. 26° 36' N.; 14 m. N.W. by W. from Cape Bostana and the Bay of Mogoo.

CERVARO, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, 22 m. S.E. Sora, agreeably situate on a hill. It has four churches, and an hospital. Pop. 3778.

CERVASCA, a tn. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 5 m. S.W. Coni, near l. bank, Stura. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 3000.

CERVATOS-DE-LA-CUEZA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 23 m. N.N.W. Palencia, in a somewhat rugged plain, near l. bank, Cueva. It consists of several streets, of which only some are paved, and a square, in which is a handsome porch, forming the entrance to the consistorial buildings. It contains two parish churches, both of them handsome buildings, a boys and girls' school, and several charitable endowments. Pop. 744.

CERVERA, a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 38 m. E. by N. Lerida, on the highroad thence to Barcelona, r. bank, Cervera. It is surrounded by ancient walls, now much dilapidated, though strengthened at intervals by turrets, and entered by nine gates; a castle, also ruinous, commands the

W. approach. The houses are, generally, well built, forming regular and tolerably well-paved streets, and four squares. Its magnificent university, founded by Philip V. in 1717, and



PRINCIPAL COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY, CERVERA.
From *Fiferes, Recuerdos y Bellezas de España*.

authorized by a Bull of Benedict XIII. in 1735, is not now used as a seat of learning, its classes having, 1837-1841, been transferred to Barcelona. There are here several colleges or seminaries, and primary schools. Amongst the noteworthy public edifices are the townhall, a spacious and highly ornamented structure of hewn stone; and the two churches, the principal of which is a Gothic building, and has been renovated since 1820. The city possesses, besides, numerous convents and chapels, three hospitals, a jail, public storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, hempen, and cotton fabrics, wine, oil, &c. Trade:—grain, fruits, and cattle. The prosperity of the town has much declined since the withdrawal of the university. Pop. 4090.

—CERVERA is also, with various affixes, the name of numerous other small places in Spain.

CERVERA-DEL-RIO-ALHAMA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 40 m. S.E. Logroño, r. bank, Alhama, crossed here by two stone bridges. Its streets are tolerably well paved, and its houses substantially built. It has two squares, two churches, some chapels, town and session-houses, a prison, convent, cemetery, and several primary schools. Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, soap, sailcloth, and oil are manufactured. Trade in grain, fruit, &c. Pop. 3576.

CERVERA-DEL-MAESTRE, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 41 m. N.N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, l. bank, Cervera. The streets are poorly built; and the town possesses a church, townhouse, prison, school, &c. Inhabitants engaged in husbandry, and distilling brandy. Pop. 1496.

CERVETERE [anc. *Cere* or *Argilla*], a tn. Papal States, 20 m. W. by N. Rome; lat. 41° 57' N.; lon. 12° 7' E. It was one of the most important cities of ancient Etruria, and is mentioned by Pliny as having possessed a collection of paintings long before the foundation of Rome. Many valuable Etruscan remains have been discovered here; and the place, though now a poor village, still bears traces of its former greatness. Pop. 750.

CERVIA, a tn. Papal States, 11 m. S.E. Ravenna, near the Adriatic, where it has a port, with which it communicates by a canal. It is regularly built, and contains several churches, convents, and a cathedral, and is the seat of a bishopric. W.

of the town is a vast marsh, called the *Valle di Cervia*, containing the most productive saltworks in the state. About 50,000 tons are produced annually. Pop. 4000.

CERVICALES, or CERICAGLIE, a group of small isls. Mediterranean, S.E. coast of the island of Corsica; lat. 41° 33' N.

CERVIN (MONT), [German, *Matterhorn*; Italian, *Monte Sileio*], a mountain, Switzerland, Pennine Alps, on the S. frontiers of can. Valais, about 6 m. W.S.W. Zermatt or Praborgne, from which a road leads to the Col St. Theodule, a pass over the mountain into Piedmont. It is one of the most magnificent objects in nature, an inaccessible obelisk of rock starting up from an immense glacier, to a height scarcely 1000 ft. lower than that of Mont Blanc. The glacier, which differs from the lower glaciers, in not being included, like them, between bold walls, but occupying a vast and desolate table land, is nearly 10,000 ft. above sea level. The height of the peak is 14,837 ft. It is composed of felspar slate or gneiss. On the summit of the pass, 11,096 ft., are the remains of a rude fortification, supposed to have been erected two or three centuries ago, to prevent incursions from the Valais. It is, probably, the most elevated spot of the globe on which fortification has been attempted.

CERVINARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 12 m. N.W. Avellino. It contains six churches, and a convent. Pop. 6224.

CESANA, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, 11 m. S.W. Belluno, near the Piave. It contains a parish and an auxiliary church. Pop. 2000.

CESANO MADERNO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 10 m. N. by W. Milan, on the Seveso. Here are the remains of a castle with its walls and moat, and a palace called Cesano Borromeo. Pop. 3340.

CESAREA *See CESAREA*.

CESARIO (SAN), a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. of, and 4 m. E. Lecce. It contains a magnificent palace, and raises fine tobacco. Pop. 3448.

CESARO, a tn. and com. Sicily, prov. Messina, dist. of, and 20 m. E.S.E. Mistretta, on a hill. Pop. 2000.

CESENA [anc. *Cæsena*], a tn. Papal States, 11 m. S.E. Forlì, r. bank, Savio, at the foot of a mountain. It is the seat of a bishopric, is well built, has a handsome townhouse, a cathedral, 14 monasteries, seven nunneries, a seminary, an agricultural society, and some silk-mills. Its trade is principally in the wine and hemp produced in the neighbourhood, and large fairs are held twice a year. There are sulphur mines in the vicinity. Popes Pius VI. and VII. were natives of this town. Pop. 14,000.

CESENATICO, a tn. Papal States, 17 m. S.W. Ravenna, near the Adriatic, where it has a port, with which there is a communication by a canal. Four fairs are held here annually. The town was bombarded by the British in 1800. Pop. 3500.

CESSENON, a vil. France, dep. Herault, 15 m. E. St. Pons, beautifully situate l. bank, Orbe. Two annual fairs. Pop. 1228.

CESTONA (SANTA CRUZ DE), a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 11 m. N.W. Tolosa, 30 m. E. Bilbao; on an eminence 400 ft. above the sea, r. bank, Urola, crossed in the vicinity by a bridge of two arches. It has a parish church, townhall, two schools, and a prison. The neighbouring mountains are well wooded, and in them iron and other minerals, including jasper, crystal, marble, &c., are wrought. Cestona is principally noted for its medicinal baths. The waters have a temperature of 69° to 70° Fah., are clear, inodorous, and of saline flavour, contain chiefly chloride of sodium and sulphate of calcium, and deposit a red colouring matter composed of hydro-carbonate of iron, and carbonic acid. Pop. 1500.—(Madoz.)

CESTOS, a settlement, Liberia, W. coast Africa, for enfranchised slaves, at the entrance of the river of the same name, on a promontory called St. George Point; lat. 5° 28' N.; lon. 9° 36' W. A terrific surf rolls over the bar at the mouth of the stream. There has been a British factory here for a number of years.

CETON, a tn. France, dep. Orne, 22 m. S.S.E. Mortagne-sur-Huine. Three annual fairs. Pop. 1010.

CETONA (ALTA AND BASSA), the name of two vils. and coms. Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, in the Val di Chiana, dist. of, and 6 m. S.W. Chiusi, near a mountain of same name. The

modern buildings occupy the side and foot of a hill called Astrone. CETONA ALTA stands 1200 ft. above the level of the sea, and contains a courthouse, and a collegiate church. Pop. 1277.—CETONA BASSA, on a terrace below, contains a church of modern construction. Pop. 1310.

CETRARO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 12 m. N.W. Paola, on the Mediterranean. There is a small port, and anchovies are caught in great abundance along the shore. Pop. 5768.

CETTE [anc. *Setium promontorium*], a fortified seaport tn. France, dep. Hérault, 15 m. S.W. Montpellier, on the narrow tongue of land that separates the salt lagoon of Thau from the Mediterranean; lat. (Fort Louis) 43° 23' 48" N.; lon. 3° 42' 15" E. (n.) It is well built, and has a church and a public library; but its chief importance is derived from its port, which forms the entrance, on the Mediterranean side, to the Canal-du-Midi or Languedoc. The harbour is formed by two moles. That on the left of the entrance extends E.N.E. into the Mediterranean about 1000 ft., then runs N.N.E. upwards of 470 ft., so as to form a breakwater across the entrance. It is terminated by a fort and lighthouse, with a fixed light 87 ft. above the sea, visible 7 m. off. This fort, one on the opposite mole, and the citadel, on the escarpment near the other extremity of the mole, defend the entrance to the port. The harbour can accommodate 400 vessels, of different sizes. It has from 16 to 21 ft. water, and is quite safe in all weathers. The canal is bordered with quays, on which are numerous warehouses. A second canal, which meets the Canal-du-Midi at right angles, communicates with the Canal-des-Étang and the Rhone. Both the foreign and coasting trade of Cete are considerable. Its imports consist of wool and cotton, in bales; grain, rice, oil, vermicelli, colonial produce, hides, cork, Roussillon brandy and wine, to be manufactured. The exports consist of wine, brandy, liqueurs, salt, verdigris, and dye-stuffs. There is an extensive manufacture here of the wines of all countries—port, sherry, claret, champagne—for the English and other markets, by the mixture of various kinds of French and Spanish wine and brandy. Large quantities of Benicarlo wine are imported from Spain for this purpose. Sugar, coffee, hemp, fish-oil, tar, tallow, Baltic timber, iron, copper, cod, and sardines, are also imported. Cete is connected with Montpellier by a railway, opened in 1839. In 1789, salt works were established in the neighbourhood. They are now the most extensive in the country, and furnish a very pure, white salt, free from bitterness, and well adapted for the preservation of provisions. The manufactured articles are soap, syrups, grape sugar, spirits, perfumes, corks, liqueurs, and large quantities of excellent casks. There are also glass works, and shipbuilding yards. Sardines caught on the coast are salted here. About 36,000 casks of wine, and 4000 casks of brandy, are annually exported. The foreign trade extends to all quarters of the world, this being the great outlet for the productions of the S. of France. Cete is a fortified place of the fourth class, and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of navigation, a council of *prud'hommes*, and a communal college. It was founded in 1666 by Louis XIV., and the works of the harbour, piers, &c., were executed by Riquet, the engineer of the Canal-du-Midi. Steamers ply hence to Marseille—passage in 10 or 12 hours; and a steamer crosses the Etang-de-Thau to the mouth of the Canal-du-Midi, which communicates with the Garonne and Bay of Biscay. Pop. (1846), 16,613.

CETTIGNE, a tn. European Turkey, cap. Montenegro, 20 m. E. by N. Cattaro, and 37 m. N.N.W. Scutari. It consists of a fortified convent on the slope of a hill, and surrounded by a few scattered houses. The convent, which resembles a castle of the 17th century, is surmounted by a round antique-looking watch-tower, with a number of poles, on which, formerly, the trunkless heads of Turks used to be exposed. In it there is a school, where, in addition to the humbler branches, geography and history are taught. On a plain below the town is a large new Government-house, partly occupied by the Vladika as his archiepiscopal palace. An inn, recently built, is furnished above in European style, while the lower part is occupied by the country people as a khan. The only manufacture deserving of notice is gunpowder.

CETTINA, a river, Austria, Dalmatia, rises on the S. slopes of Mount Dinara, near Sorgenti di Cettina, about lat. 43° 58' N., from which it flows in a tolerably direct course

S.S.E., between two ranges of mountains, till it reaches Duare, about lat. 43° 26' N., when it suddenly bends round to the W. by N., and falls into the Adriatic at Almissa, opposite the island of Brazza, after completing a course of about 50 m.

CEUTA [anc. *Septum*], a seaport tn. and dist. Morocco, belonging to Spain. The town is situate on a peninsula, stretching about 2½ m. E. into the Mediterranean, opposite to, and about 14 m. S. Gibraltar; lat. 35° 54' N.; lon. 5° 18' W. (R.) It is strongly fortified, being defended, landward, by a citadel, which occupies the isthmus and seaward, by forts erected on the adjoining heights of Mount Hacho, the ancient *Abyla* or S. pillar of Hercules. It has a fine appearance from the sea, where it is seen rising gradually from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, crowned by seven hills, but the interior is by no means prepossessing. It has three tolerable squares, and the principal streets are straight and level, but the others are steep and narrow. All of them are paved with large sea gravel of different colours, and kept very clean. The houses are, in general, of a very mean appearance, and there is nothing to indicate an industrious and prosperous community. Indeed great part of the town is used as a penal settlement, and is occupied by convicts or state prisoners from Spain, and the military who guard them. The principal buildings are the cathedral (Ceuta being a bishop's see), the townhouse, and the house of mercy, founded in 1498, in imitation of an endowment of the same name at Lisbon. The harbour is both incommodious and unsafe, and neither trade nor manufactures can be said to have any existence. Ceuta or Septum was a town of Mauritania under the Romans. The Portuguese took it from the Moors in 1415. On the conquest of Portugal, in 1580, it passed to the Spaniards, and has ever since remained with them. Pop. exclusive of the garrison, 4341, of whom 2131 are convicts.

CEVA, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. Mondovì, 44 m. W. Genoa, on the Tanaro. So long as the ancient divisions subsisted, it was the capital of the marquise of Ceva, but it is now much decayed. Its chief feature is a rock towering above the town, on which are the remains of the citadel, formerly used as a state prison. It has a church, three convents, silk spinning-mills, and some forges, and its cheese, for which it is still noted, is praised by Pliny. Coal is found in the neighbourhood, and the environs abound with truffles. The Romans called this town *Ceba*. It was formerly surrounded by walls, which were destroyed, in 1584, by an inundation of the Tanaro. It was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1800. Pop. 3500.

CEVENNES [Latin, *Cebennæ*], a mountain chain in the S.E. of France, belonging to the W. group of the system of the Alps, and extending from the Col de Naranze, W. of Castelnau (the highest level of the Canal du Midi of Languedoc), where it links with the chain of the Pyrenees, to the Canal du Centre (department Saône-et-Loire), where it is met by the Cote d'Or, a ramification of the Vosges. The whole length of the chain is about 333 m., and its general direction, proceeding from the S., is N.E. as far as Mont Pilate, in the S.E. of department Loire, and thence N. to the N. frontiers of department Saône-et-Loire. During its whole length, it forms the watershed between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean, separating the basins of the Garonne and Loire belonging to the former from those of the Rhone and Saône belonging to the latter. The E. side of the chain is more abrupt than the W. side, whose slopes are usually gentle and prolonged to a great distance. The average height of the S. ranges does not exceed 3000 ft., though Mount Lozère between the sources of the Lot and Tarn, rises to 4580 ft. In the N. ranges the summits are more remarkable. The culminating points are Mount Mezenec (near the source of the Loire), 5120 ft.; Plomb de Cantal, 6094 ft.; and highest of all Puy de Sancy, in Mount Dore (department Puy de Dôme), 6222 ft. The S. Cevennes are generally composed of calcareous rocks, which form plateaux intersected by valleys. At some points extinct volcanoes, surrounded by masses of basalt, appear. The N. Cevennes are generally calcareous along the banks of the Rhone, but their W. slopes often consist of granite, covered to a great extent with volcanic matter. The effects of ancient eruptions everywhere appear. In the class of summits to which the common name of Dore and Dôme is given, 50 ancient craters, and among the Puy, 70

mountains of volcanic origin, have been counted. The Cévennes are rich in minerals, containing mines of copper, iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of granite, porphyry, marble, and plaster.

CEVENNES, a country, France, which formed the N. part of the gov. Languedoc, and comprehended the Vivarais, Velay, and Gevaudan. During the wars against the Albigeans, its mountains and valleys, like those of Piedmont, were the asylum of numerous bands of Reformers, who had renounced the corruptions of the Romish church; for three centuries it continued to furnish numerous victims to the Papal persecutors. It now forms part of depts. Haute-Loire, Loire, Ardèche, Gard, and Aveyron.

CEVICO-DE-LA-TORRE, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 12 m. S.S.E. Palencia. The houses are in general substantially built, and form streets, clean, regular, and well paved. It has three spacious squares, a parish church, three chapels, two schools, a cemetery, and palace of the Count of Oñate. The inhabitants manufacture potteryware, and trade in grain, fruits, honey, and cattle. Pop. 2002.

CEYLON [native, *Singhala*; anc. *Typhroana*], an isl. Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, 50 to 60 m. S.E. the S. extremity of Hindoostan, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's Strait. It lies between lat. 5° 56' and 9° 50' N., and between lon. 80° and 82° E., having the shape of a pear, with the broad end S. Length, about 270 m. N. to S.; average breadth, 100 m.; circumference, about 660 m., exclusive of indentations; area, 24,600 m. The N. and N.W. coasts are flat and monotonous, those on the S. and E. bold and rocky, presenting a highly picturesque appearance, which is further heightened by its exuberant vegetation, its noble palm forests, luxuriant corn-fields, and the verdant slopes of its mountains enamelled with bright flowers, herbs, and creeping plants, whose delicious perfume spreads far and wide. Many parts of the coast, both at its S. and N. extremities, are studded with small, rocky, and verdant islands, some of them overgrown with palms, and presenting a singularly beautiful appearance.

The two principal harbours are those of Trincomalee on the N.E. coast, and that of Point de Galle on the S. coast; the former is one of the finest harbours in the world, and is capable of accommodating any number of the largest ships. Secure anchorage is also to be had, at certain seasons, in the roads of Colombo. Besides these, there are three harbours on the S. and E. coasts, and five on the N.W.; but most of the latter can receive small vessels only, being full of shifting sands and shallows. Between the island of Manaar on the N.W. coast of Ceylon (lat. 9°), and the island of Ramiseram on the opposite coast of India, is a ridge of sandbanks called Adam's Bridge, which nearly connects Ceylon with the continent, there being only three narrow, and shallow passages through the ridge, the remainder being covered with only 2 or 3 ft. water at full tide. One of the three openings or passages is near the island of Manaar, another 8 m. further W., and the third between the island of Ramiseram and the continent, called the Paumbeh passage. As all of these channels, however, are impracticable, except for boats or very small vessels, ships, of even moderate size, sailing from any point N. of the bridge to any point S. of it, or *vice versa*, must make the circuit of the island.

Mountains, &c.—The mountainous regions of Ceylon are confined to the centre of the S. and broader part of the island. They gradually diminish to hills of moderate elevation as they recede from the central mass, and are succeeded on the W. side by a flat tract extending to the coast. Their average elevation is somewhere about 2000 ft., but there are several summits of upwards of 7000 and 3000 ft.; amongst these are Pedrotallagalla, 8280 ft.; Kiriirral Potta, 7810 ft.; Totapella, 7720 ft.; and Adam's Peak, 7420 ft. Of all these mountains, Adam's Peak, though not the highest, is the most remarkable from its conical form, the distance from which it is visible from the sea, and from the sacred associations with which it is connected; the summit being the point from which Buddha, according to his followers, ascended to heaven, a gigantic footprint bearing testimony to the fact. The forms of the mountains of Ceylon are singularly varied. They most frequently occur connected in chains, and terminate in round or peaked summits. Their sides are always steep, and occasionally precipitous and rocky. Solitary insulated mountains are of

rare occurrence. In some districts, the mountain chains run in a parallel direction; in others, even adjoining mountains do not correspond with any regularity in their direction. It is still more remarkable, that there is no proportional correspondence between the heights of the mountains, and the depths of the adjoining valleys. In general, the width of the latter bears but a small proportion to their length; often they are extremely narrow. The deepest are in the heart of the mountains. Some are between 3000 and 4000 ft. deep, and not over half a mile wide.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers of Ceylon, though numerous, especially on the S. and S.W. sides, are small, being merely mountain streams, navigable only by canoes, and that but for a short distance from their mouths. The principal are the Mahawelli Ganga, which rises about 30 m. S. of Kandy, and falls into the sea about 8 to 10 m. S. Trincomalee; the Kalani Ganga, the Kalu Ganga, and the Walawe Ganga, all of them rising in the central mountain mass. During the freshes, the first named river is rendered useful in floating down rafts of timber to the bay of Trincomalee. This timber consists chiefly of halmalille, ebony, and satin wood, which grow on its banks, and in the vicinity. There are a few pretty extensive lagoons in the island, but no lakes worth noticing, the largest being only 4 m. broad. This want of lakes gives a certain monotony to the scenery which would be tiresome and uninteresting in a country clothed with less sublimity than Ceylon; and though there are rills and streamlets rushing along in every direction amongst the mountains, they are so overhung with superabundant vegetation as to be frequently invisible. On the level spaces between the hills and the sandy hillocks near the sea, on the S.E. coast, are the salt water lakes or marshes, called Kaloopons, from which large quantities of salt are made for exportation. Being connected by channels, they also afford some means of internal communication.

Geology and Minerals.—Generally speaking, Ceylon consists of primitive rock; the most common being granite or gneiss. It is remarkable for its richness in gems, and equally so for its poverty in the useful metals. Its mineral productions may be classed under two heads, those attached to granite rock, which constitute the greater part, and those pertaining to dolomite. The only metallic ores that can be said to have been found hitherto in any quantity deserving of notice, are of iron and manganese. Iron, in different forms, is pretty generally diffused, and somewhat abundant; plumbago is also obtained in such quantities as to constitute an article of export, and is increasing. Most of the gems for which the island is celebrated, occur in granite rock; though also found washed down in alluvial soil in the beds of rivers. Ceylon affords all the varieties of quartz, as rock-crystal, amethyst, rose-quartz, cat's-eye, and prase. Rock-crystal occurs in abundance, both massive and crystallized, of various colours, of good quality, and in large masses. Amethysts, of the most beautiful kind, are also plentiful, and the finest cat's-eyes known are those of this island. Garnets, cinnamon stone, zircons, and rubies are also among the gems of Ceylon. Of inflammable minerals two kinds occur, graphite and sulphur; but neither mineral nor medicinal water abound, and the saline productions are few.

Roads, &c.—British enterprise and industry are effecting extraordinary changes in this noble island, by opening up means of internal communication through which, as through so many arteries, the blessings of civilization will circulate. In recent times, several lines of public carriage roads have been formed, the principal of which are those from Colombo, the seat of Government, to Kandy; from Colombo to Galle, from Colombo to Negombo, and from Kandy to Rambodde. In the early part of this century, there was not a single road in the country, merely a few pathways, the greater part of the island being then covered with impenetrable forests. The formation of these roads is said to have impressed the native tribes with a much higher opinion of British intelligence and power, than any manifestations of its military superiority.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon, like that of most other countries, varies with the different localities, being more salubrious in some places than in others, according to the conditions of the surface, from which almost all atmospheric influence is derived. Where the jungle has been cleared away, and the land drained and cultivated, the country is perfectly healthy; where low wooded tracts, and flat marshy

lands abound, covered with a rank, luxuriant vegetation, the climate is eminently insalubrious, showing, what is now pretty well understood, that mere heat has little to do with the unhealthiness of tropical climates. So far as military experience goes in regard to the health of troops, Galle on the S. coast, and Nienua Elia in the mountainous regions in the interior, province of Kandy, are the most healthful stations on the island. The heat is not so great as on the neighbouring coast of India, the sea breezes moderating the temperature. At Colombo, on the W. side of the island, near the 7th parallel of N. lat., the mean daily variation of the temperature does not exceed 3°, and the annual range of the thermometer is from 76° to 86° 30' Fah. At Galle, the mean daily variation is 4°, and the annual range from 70° to 87°. At Jaffnapatam, it is from 70° to 90°. At Trincomalee, from 74° 30' to 91° 30'. At Kandy, 1457 ft. above the sea, the mean daily variation is 6°, and the annual range 66° to 86°. At Nienua Elia, the annual range is 35° 30' to 80° 30'. The E. part of the island, being exposed to the N.E. monsoon, has a hot and dry climate, resembling that of the coast of Coromandel; while the W. division, being open to the S.W. monsoon, has a temperate and humid climate like that of the Malabar coast. The interruption which the course of the monsoons meet with from the mountain ranges of the island, causes deluges of rain to fall on one side, while the other is parched with drought; the inhabitants on the former making every effort to protect themselves from inundation, while those on the latter are carefully doling out the scanty remnants of former superabundance. The quantity of rain that falls annually in Ceylon is estimated at three times the quantity that falls in England, the rains being less frequent, but much heavier. At Kandy, in the interior, the average annual fall of rain is 85·3 inches. At Colombo, on the sea coast, 75 to 80 inches. The prevalent diseases are those of the liver and intestines, often accompanied by fever. Elephantiasis, and other cutaneous complaints, are common. The disease called beri-beri (*Hydrops athematicus*) occasionally occurs, being almost peculiar to the island.

Animals.—Most of the animals found on the opposite continent are native to this island, excepting the royal tiger, which does not exist here. Elephants are numerous, especially in the N. and E. provinces, where they sometimes do great injury to the growing crops. Under the Kings of Kandy, they were trained to perform the office of public executioners. In the performance of this duty, they first thrust their tusks through the criminal's body, and afterwards tore him to pieces, limb by limb, with their trunk. The elephants of Ceylon are esteemed for their superior strength and docility. But the eagerness with which they are hunted has greatly diminished their numbers. Bears, leopards, hyænas, jackals, monkeys, and tiger-cats are numerous. There are several species of deer, of which the elk and fallow-deer are most abundant. There is also a kind of moose-deer, which is caught by the natives, and exposed for sale in the markets. Wild hogs are numerous on the plains to the E. A large and fierce baboon is met with near Jaffna. Porcupines, racoons, armadillos, squirrels, and mungoses are also to be found. Flying foxes and rats are numerous, and annoying. Pheasants, snipes, red-legged partridges, pigeons, peacocks, and a great variety of birds, of the most splendid plumage, are plentiful. Alligators, serpents, and reptiles of all sorts abound. Of the snake tribe, consisting of about 26 different species, six only are venomous.

Vegetable Products.—In the luxuriance of its vegetable productions, Ceylon rivals the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and in some respects bears a strong resemblance to them; its most valuable are coffee, cinnamon, and the cocoa-nut. The quantity produced of the first named article is rapidly increasing, the export to the United Kingdom having risen in the space of 10 years (from 1835 to 1845), from 1,870,143 lbs. to 16,657,239 lbs., while in 1849 it rose to 35,640,000 lbs. The quantity of land adapted to the growth of this valuable commodity is unlimited. Cinnamon, called by the Singhalese *corundoo*, grows in the S.W. part of the island, to which it is almost exclusively confined, requiring a sandy soil, with a moist atmosphere. The trade in this spice was reserved as a Government monopoly by the Dutch when they had possession of the island; all that was collected beyond the quantity which it was thought

could be sold at a monopoly price being burnt. This absurd system was followed by the English for some years after their conquest of Ceylon, but was abandoned in October 1832, when the trade in cinnamon was declared free, subject to a duty on exportation. The cocoa-nut trees grow along the coast in countless numbers, each tree producing from 50 to 100 nuts in the year. Every part of this invaluable tree, and of its product, is capable of being turned to profitable account. It yields its fruit at every period of the year, the bud, flower, and nut in all its different stages, from immaturity to ripeness, appearing on the tree at the same moment. The flower-bud yields a liquor called toddy, which, when fermented and distilled, furnishes arrack of the best quality. From this juice vinegar also is made, and a description of sugar called *jaggery*. The fibrous husk in which the nut is enveloped, called *coir*, is convertible into cordage and carpeting, and is applicable to various other purposes. The kernel constitutes wholesome and nutritious food, and also yields a valuable oil, used in the island, when fresh, for culinary purposes, and exported in large quantities for conversion into candles and soap. The refuse oilcake, called *poonak*, furnishes good food for poultry and pigs; and makes a valuable manure much used in coffee plantations. The shells are formed into goblets, ladles, and other domestic utensils. The leaves are woven into mats, and are employed for the roofing of houses, being lighter than straw, and equally strong and lasting. The Palmyra palm, which grows principally in the N. part of the island, is of hardly less importance than the cocoa-nut, being productive in seasons of drought, when the crops fail. The leaves are used in the construction of native huts, also as a substitute for paper, and various other purposes. Toddy is extracted from it, as from the cocoa-nut tree; the timber is exported in large quantities; and from the fruit a jelly is made, on which the poorer classes subsist in seasons of dearth. The S. parts of the island produce the *kittul* tree, the sap of which yields a coarse sugar; and its fruit, dried and pulverized, serves as a substitute for rice flour. The talipot palm also abounds, as do also the jack and bread-fruit trees, the fruit of which is used by the natives for food, both raw and cooked; the timber, also, of the jack-tree, not being subject to be attacked by the white ant, is much used by the natives for making furniture, and in house building. The Ceylon areca-nut, celebrated for its superior qualities, is exported in large quantities. Tobacco is raised principally in the N. district, and is of excellent quality. The quantity of this article has also increased prodigiously of late years. Indigo grows wild, but is not sought after. The cardamom plant is abundant, but inferior to that of Malabar; fruits and culinary vegetables are produced, the latter in the elevated districts, in great variety and profusion. The island abounds with timber of various descriptions, including calamander, satin, rose, sapan, iron, jack, halmallile, and other beautiful woods adapted for cabinet work.

Agriculture, &c.—Agriculture generally, and the cultivation of the more valuable native products of the island, in particular, are improving. In the interior provinces coffee succeeds well, but sugar has proved an entire failure everywhere, both on the coast and inland. Coffee, however, has not turned out a profitable crop, in consequence of which the sales of land by Government fell off, from 59,800 acres in 1843, to 4182 acres in 1846. The extent of ground under coffee cultivation is between 90,000 and 100,000 acres. An agricultural society has been formed, which has been of great service to the island, having, amongst other things, introduced a variety of European vegetables and roots, including the potato, into the elevated districts, where they are succeeding admirably. The land lying on the sea coast, between Tangalle on the S. shores, about lat. 6° N., and Negombo on the W. coast, lat. 7° 20' N., a distance of about 140 m., is the most favourable on the island to the growth of the cocoa-nut tree, and there they, of course, most abound. The cinnamon of commerce is produced in the gardens on the coast, and chiefly within 20 m. of Colombo, where the temperature is equable. That grown in the interior is very inferior, hardly fit for use. The time for stripping off the bark is from May to October. The bark, after being removed from the branches previously cut from the tree, is tied up in bundles for 24 hours, during which a sort of fermentation takes place, which greatly facilitates the separation of the outer part of

the bark from the cuticle and epidermis. It is then rolled up into quills, or pipes, about 3 ft. in length, and thereafter conveyed to Colombo, where it is sorted by Government inspectors into three kinds, the two finest of which are exported to Europe, and the third is reserved, along with the chips and the refuse, for distillation, yielding oil of cinnamon. The area of land under cinnamon cultivation is estimated at about 14,720 ac. Rice, which is carefully cultivated by the Malabars of the N. and N.E. districts, is grown chiefly on the level lands, but also in the valleys and on the slopes of hills, various contrivances being adopted to supply the grounds with water by artificial irrigation. There are two rice harvests in the year; the first crop is sown from July to October, and reaped from January to March; the second is sown from March to May, and reaped from August to October. The quantity of rice raised, however, is not sufficient for the wants of the island; the deficiency is made up by importation from the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. The value of the rice imported in 1848 was £398,000; the value of that raised in the country about £570,000, the produce of about 300,000 ac. the estimated area of the rice crops. Notwithstanding the acknowledged fertility of Ceylon, the capabilities of its soil where justice is done to it, and the efforts now in progress to develop these capabilities, by far the largest proportion of the island is still uncultivated, and lying waste; there being, in 1842, only 760,821 ac. in crop, and 4,882,298 ac. uncultivated. There are a few natives who possess considerable estates in land; but the law of inheritance has, for the most part, caused a minute subdivision of the soil, to a degree very favourable to its improvement. The British Government claims the proprietorship of all the waste lands, which are now disposed of by public sale.

Pearl Fishery, &c.—The pearl fishery of Ceylon is now apparently extinct, there having been none since 1837, nor scarcely can any trace of the pearl oyster now be found, although Government still continues a strict surveillance over the banks, and occasionally subjects them to a careful examination. No cause has yet been discovered for the disappearance of the oyster. When the pearl fishery was in existence it was confined to the Gulf of Manaar, the Bay of Condaty being the central rendezvous for the boats employed in it. The banks, where it was carried on, extend several miles along the coast from Manaar S., off Arripo, Condaty, and Pomparipoo; the principal ones being opposite to Condaty, and lying out at sea about 20 m., and extending about 30 m. N. to S., and 20 m. E. to W. The fishery was a Government monopoly. The places and times where and when it was to be pursued, and the number of boats allowed to engage in it, were announced by advertisement. One-fourth part of the pearl-oysters raised was the property of the divers; the remaining three-fourths were sold at public auction. The banks on which the oysters were found are coral ridges, with 5 to 7 fathoms water. They were divided into three or four different portions, fished annually in succession, each portion being set up to sale, and fished separately; a sufficient interval being allowed between them to admit of the oysters attaining their proper growth, which is supposed to be in about 7 years, soon after which, it is said, they perish. The fishing season commenced in February, and ended about the beginning of April. Each boat employed in the pearl fishery carried a *tindal* or master, and 20 or 24 men, one-half of whom rowed and assisted the divers in rescuing; the other half were divers, who went down by five or six at a time; and by thus alternately diving, gave each other time to recruit for a fresh plunge. The length of time they remained under water was about two minutes. They often made from 40 to 50 plunges in a day, bringing up each time about 100 oysters, which they gathered into a net-bag suspended from their necks. The pearl fisheries of Ceylon, in 1797, yielded a revenue to Government of £144,000; another, in 1798, £192,000; a third, in 1799, £32,063; and for 14 years thereafter, this sum was not much exceeded, excepting in three instances; while in 1837, the last year in which any oysters were taken, it was only £10,500. The Ceylon pearls are whiter than those of Ormuz or the Arabian coast. The clank or conch fishery was at one time carried on to a great extent, employing about 600 divers, but is abandoned owing to the little demand now made for them in Bengal, to which the greater part were sent. The chank is a sea shell (*Voluta pyrum*), adapted for cutting into

rings, and formerly used in great numbers by the native women of Hindoostan for bracelets and anklets.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—The manufactures of Ceylon are very unimportant, with exception of arrack, which, as elsewhere stated, is extracted from the blossoms of the cocoa-nut tree. Weaving, though little progress has been made in the art—and the produce is generally of the coarsest kind—gives employment to many persons. The articles manufactured are handkerchiefs, table-cloths, napkins, towels, sail-cloth, but chiefly a coarse kind of cloth, used for their dress by the natives. The number of looms employed in producing these fabrics was, in 1842, 3633. There are also oil-mills, for pressing the cocoa-nut kernels; the number of these mills in operation, in the year above named, was 281. The Cingalese are expert workers in gold and silver, and excel in the manufacture of lacquered ware. Salt is now collected by Government officers from shallow lagoons, called, in the colony, *leways*, which at certain seasons are overflowed by the sea; or it is manufactured in pans, the property of the Government, and let for that purpose. The *leways* or lagoons, and pans, are stated to be capable of producing annually 905,000 bushels, yielding an annual revenue of about £40,000. Both the internal traffic and foreign trade of Ceylon have been rapidly improving of late years. In 1843, the imports amounted to £965,027; and the exports, to £416,145; which, in 1849, had increased to—exports, £1,206,149, 8s. 8d.; imports, £1,347,549, 15s. 4d. The increase in the value of the exports is chiefly caused by the increased quantities of coffee now produced in the island. The principal articles of export to Great Britain are coffee, cinnamon, and cocoa-nut oil; to other places, chiefly to India and British possessions, coir rope and junk, areca-nuts, boards, planks, and tobacco, which goes almost wholly to the continent of India. The principal articles of import from Great Britain are cotton manufactures, beer, ale, and wine; iron unwrought, and iron and steel manufactures, machinery, books, and stationery. From other countries dried fish, rice, paddy, wheat, sugar, tea, cowries, &c. The quantity of cinnamon exported in 1845 was 505,669 lbs. Mercantile accounts are kept in British currency; but the following monies also circulate in the island, namely, 3 challies = 1 pice, 4 pice = 1 fanam = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 12 fanams = 1 rix dollar = 1s. 6d. The Company's rupee is current at 2s., and the Spanish and American dollar at 4s. 2d.

Government, &c.—The Government of Ceylon is conducted by a governor and two councils, executive and legislative, of both of which the governor is president. The first is composed of 6 members, including the governor; the other of 10 members, 6 of whom are named by the governor—namely, 3 European merchants, 1 burgher, and 2 natives. The councillors are selected either by the governor himself, or by the Secretary of State for the colonies. The powers of the councils are limited, being wholly subservient to the governor, who can carry into effect any law without their concurrence. All laws, before being acted on, must be approved of by the Secretary of State. By recent regulations, any individual properly qualified, may be appointed to the most responsible situation, without reference to service, nation, or religion.

The island is divided into 6 provinces—the E., W., N., S., Central and N. Western, which, again, are subdivided into districts. In each province is stationed a Government agent. For the administration of justice throughout the island, there are, in the civil and criminal departments, a supreme court, established at Colombo; also a vice-admiralty court, and provincial courts, stationed in various districts; besides magistracies.

The establishment of the Church of England is composed of a bishop, archdeacon, and 12 European colonial chaplains; the Church of Scotland of 2 colonial chaplains; the Dutch Presbyterian Church, 1 colonial chaplain.

The force at present (1851) maintained in Ceylon consists of two regiments of infantry, two companies of the royal foot artillery, a mounted body guard for the governor, and a regiment composed principally of Malays—a brave, faithful, and soldier-like body of men, about 1500 strong. The principal fortresses are those of Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle, and Jaffna. The chief sources of revenue are the customs' duties, the export duty on cinnamon, land rents, and salt farms. The revenue for the year ending 31st December, 1849, was £409,306, 14s.; the expenditure for the same period,

£418,424, 15s.; thus leaving an excess of expenditure over revenue of £9117, 19s.

Religion, Language, Public Education, &c.—The Hindoo religion prevails exclusively among the population of Indian extraction, which forms a large proportion of the inhabitants of the N. and N. E. districts of Ceylon. On the W. and S. W. coast, the majority of the Singhalese profess the R. Catholic religion; the Kandians, and those of the interior, are mostly



SINGHALESE BUDDHIST PRIESTS AND DAGOBH AT KANDY
After Prince Soltykoff.

Buddhists. There are now 16 Protestant churches in the island, subordinate to the Bishop of Colombo; 32 dissenting places of worship, and a number of R. Catholic chapels. Buddhism, however, still prevails in the interior, and generally among the Singhalese of the sea-coasts. It is maintained and protected by the British Government, agreeably to the treaty of 1815.

The Singhalese have a colloquial language peculiar to themselves, but their classic and sacred writings are either in Pali or Sanscrit. The Malabars use the Tamil. The Ceylon Portuguese prevails in the European settlements, but its use is not universal among the natives. 'With regard to education,' says Mr. Knighton, 'much has been done, and much remains to do.' Fifty schools, containing 2300 scholars, are maintained by Government, of which the Colombo academy is the most important. There are schools maintained, also, by the Church Missionary Society, by the Wesleyan, the American, and the Baptist Missionary Societies, besides a number of private, and some regimental schools. The total number of scholars, in 1842, was 20,630.

People.—The present population of Ceylon is composed of Singhalese, Cingalese, or Ceylones, Malabars, Mahometans or Moors, Viddahs, a small proportion of Europeans and their descendants, and negroes. The Singhalese, inhabiting the coasts, are a mild, timid race; obsequious to strangers, but hospitable and humane. They are, however, said to be indolent, cowardly, vindictive, and regardless of truth; but this unfavourable character of them, though often repeated, has been denied by those who have good opportunities of knowing them. Their stature is rather below the middle size; their limbs slender, but well shaped; eyes dark, finely-cut features, hair long, smooth, and black, turned up and fixed with a tortoise-shell comb on the top of the head. Colour varying from brown to black, or rather from the lightest to the darkest tints of bronze. The Singhalese of the interior, or Kandian Singhalese, are a superior race, being stouter, handsomer, and of more manly and independent bear-

ing, with a greater degree of intelligence. The Malabars of Ceylon are similar in all respects to those of the continent, being the same active, enterprising, crafty race, in their characters of merchants, pedlars, jewellers, workers in metals, tailors, fishermen, jugglers, &c. The Mahometans or Moors are found in all parts of the sea-coast, as well as in the interior. They are an energetic and industrious people, and engross a large proportion of the commerce and traffic of the island. They class themselves into four orders—merchants, weavers, fishermen, and bankers. The Viddahs, a savage race, are supposed to be a portion of the original inhabitants of Ceylon. They inhabit the most secluded and inaccessible parts of the island, and subsist entirely on wild fruits and animals. A cloth round the loins is their only clothing; and their habitations, generally of small dimensions, are formed for security amongst the branches of large forest trees. They are a robust and hardy race, but extremely peaceable and inoffensive. The other inhabitants of the coast consist of Dutch, Portuguese, and English colonists; some Kafirs and Javanese, a few Chinese and Parsee traders, and a various population sprung from the intermixture of these races with each other. There is yet another class, called *Burghers*, the descendants of Europeans and natives. Many of this class fill public offices and subordinate situations under Government.

The habits of the Singhalese are simple. They rise at dawn, and retire about 9 or 10 o'clock at night; they have two principal meals, one at noon, and the other at 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. The favourite dish consists of rice, with curry; milk, ghee, oil, and fruits, are also common articles of diet. Beef is never eaten but by the lowest classes. The houses are generally of mud, a single story in height, with tiled roofs. Their furniture consists of a few stools, mats, and earthenware dishes, a stone hand-mill, a pestle and mortar for rice. The dress of the men consists of a handkerchief wrapped round the head, and a long cloth reaching from the loins to the ankles. The dress of the women is much the same. Their manners are courteous and polished, but their intellectual powers limited. In arts and sciences they have made little progress.

The general population of the island was decreasing for several centuries. It is now, however, on the increase; and latterly, this increase has been rapid. In 1832, the entire population scarcely amounted to 1,000,000, of whom 6500 were whites; in 1842, it had increased to 1,337,000, of whom about 7500 were whites; whilst in 1843, it is stated at 1,421,631, being an increase, in one year, of 105,000. This amount of population gives about 59 individuals to a square mile. It consisted of 1,413,356 coloured, and 8275 whites. A considerable part of the increase in the population is, of late years, to be attributed to the great number of Malabar coolies who come from India for employment on coffee estates.

Antiquities, History, &c.—The Singhalese annals contain a historical record of events for 24 centuries; and their authenticity, as regards descriptions of ancient towns and buildings, and other works of art, is established by existing ruins, proving that the island had been, at a remote period, inhabited by a powerful and numerous people. The lake of Candele, nearly 15 m. in circumference, is embanked in several places with a wall of huge stones, each from 12 to 14 feet long, and broad and thick in proportion, laid regularly one over the other. At one point in this majestic work, two hills are joined together in order to collect the water of the lake, by an embankment nearly 150 ft. in breadth at the base, and 30 ft. at the summit. In this part of the wall arches are to be seen; and over these, in the work which is under the level of the water, an opening is made exactly resembling the *conduttori* used by the Romans in some of the lakes of Italy, for letting out the water. Another of these remarkable remains of antiquity was discovered in the year 1810, in the centre of a very thick forest. It is supposed to have been a Buddha pagoda, reared, like the Egyptian pyramids, in honour of the dead. The size of the building is gigantic; the basis of its cone is about a quarter of a mile in circumference; and on the tops and sides, large trees have fixed their roots among the ruins, and that up to the height of 50 or 60 ft. It is surrounded by a square inclosure, 1 m. in circumference, consisting of a broad wall made of brick and mortar, and having within it a number of cells. In the

articles on Anuradhapura and Dambool further notices will be seen of remarkable Singhalese antiquities.

Ceylon was originally divided into a number of distinct petty kingdoms, but in process of time was reduced under the dominion of the King of Kandy. Little, however, was known regarding it, until the year 1505, when the Portuguese established a regular intercourse with the island, being encouraged thereto by the King of Kandy, who paid them tribute in cinnamon, to defend the island against the Arabian pirates. The Portuguese were subsequently expelled by the Dutch, who, in turn, were driven from the island by the British, after a protracted and sanguinary struggle. Hitherto Kandy had retained its independence; but in 1815 the Kandyanians entreated the British to depose their prince, whose tyranny had become intolerable. The request was complied with, the object accomplished, and Kandy became thereafter a part of the British dominions. A rebellion broke out there in 1817, which was not entirely quelled for nearly two years; and in 1848, manifestations of discontent, confined, however, almost entirely to the priests and chiefs, again made their appearance, but were speedily suppressed, as the general population was perfectly contented with its lot.

The principal towns of the island are Colombo, Trincomalee, Kandy, Pont de Galle, Jaffna, and Korneegalle, the capitals of the six provinces. Pop. (1843), 1,442,000.—(Knighton's *History of Ceylon*, 1845; *Anglo-Indian and Colonial Almanac*; *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*; *Porter's Progress of the Nation*; *Parliamentary Reports*; *Von Orlich's Travels in India*; *The Asiatic Journal*; *Ceylon Gazetteer*; *Pridham's Ceylon*, 1849; *Private Communications*; &c.)

CEZIMBRA, a tn. and small seaport, Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. S. Lisbon, on the Atlantic. It has an active fishery. Pop. 4310.

CHAAM, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. S.E.E. Breda; in a pleasant neighbourhood, with Reformed and R. Catholic churches, a new village house, and a school. Pop. 400.

CHA'B, or KA'B, a dist. Persia, Khuzistan, lying between the rivers Karoon and Jerrahi. It is a desert tract, and destitute of water, except during the rainy season, and in the months immediately succeeding. The inhabitants, who are of Arabian descent, came originally from Wásit, and the marshes near the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; some divisions came, also, from the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf. But they have now lost much of the genuine Arab character, having intermingled largely with the Persians, and to a great extent abandoned the wandering life which they formerly led, and have settled down in villages situate mostly on the Karoon and Jerrahi. Their villages, which are composed mostly of huts, built of reeds, are not, however, of a very permanent character; for cattle-rearing, being their principal occupation, their movements depend on the condition and extent of their pastures. The authority of the Cha'b Sheikh is very considerable, extending over a number of tribes beyond the limits of the Cha'b district. Sir John M. Kinneir, who visited Persia upwards of 40 years since, states his revenues at £50,000 a year; but Mr. Layard, a much more recent traveller, does not think it exceeds a third of that sum. The latter, however, leaves Sir John's statement that the Sheikh can bring into the field 5000 horse, and 20,000, foot undisturbed.

CHABEUIL, a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 8 m. E.S.E. Valence, l. bank, Veoure. It is ill built, has a communal college, the ruins of an old castle and tower, and formerly had the title of principality. Manufactures:—common cloth, spun silk, and paper. There are also tanneries, and bleaching grounds. Pop. 1496.

CHABLAIS [Italian, *Ciablèse*], a prov. Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Lake of Geneva, cap. Thonon; area, 336 sq. m. It is mountainous, has fine forests, excellent pastures, and fertile valleys, yielding grain, grapes, chestnuts, and other fruits. Trade in grain, cattle, mules, pigs, cheese, and wood. It comprises five mandamentos, and 58 communes. Chablais is one of the Sardinian provinces which, by the acts of the Congress of Vienna, was comprised in the Swiss neutrality. Pop. 52,000.

CHABLIS, a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 9 m. E. Auxerre, l. bank, Serein; in the midst of vineyards, which produce the celebrated white wine called Chablis. Pastry and biscuit

are manufactured. There are tanneries; and a considerable trade is carried on in wine. Pop. 2583.

CHABRIS, a vil. France, dep. Indre, 25 m. N.W. Issoudun, r. bank, Cher. In the vicinity good wines are raised. Pop. 2077.

CHACAO STRAIT, a narrow channel, S. America, between the S. coast of Chili, and the N. side of the isl. Chiloe, about the middle of which is situate the town of same name; lat. 41° 48' S.; lon. 73° 35' W.

CHACAPOYAS, or SAN JUAN-DE-LA FRONTERA.—1, A prov. Peru, intendency of Truxillo, frontier of Ecuador. It is 114 m. long, and nearly as many broad; intersected by the central branch of the Andes; climate, though in some places exceedingly cold, and in others equally hot, for the most part mild and agreeable. It produces wheat, maize, sugar, and all kinds of fruits and herbs; but its principal productions are cotton and tobacco. The women are employed in spinning, and the men in field labour and weaving. There are but few mines, and only one of these is gold. Pop. 10,000.

—2, A tn., cap. of above prov., in lat. 6° 8' S.; 185 m. N.E. Truxillo.—3, A river, flowing N.W. through the above dist., and falling into the Marañon.

CHACELEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 1710 ac. Pop. 364.

CHACO (EL GRAN), a dist. Republic of La Plata; bounded, N. by Bolivia, E. by Paraguay, S. by Santiago, and W. by Tucuman and Salta; about 400 m. long by 200 to 250 m. broad. It is watered by the Vermejo and Pilcomayo, and numerous other affluent of the Paraguay. In the W. it is intersected by offshoots of the Andes, and in the E. forms extensive plains and marshes, with tracts at times entirely inundated; while in the S. are vast sandy deserts, interspersed with salt pools. It is little known, and is thinly inhabited by two races of Indians, the Tobas and Lenguas, governed by the respective chiefs, and subsisting chiefly by hunting and fishing. In certain parts are extensive forests, and a rich vegetation.

CHAD (LAKE), Africa. See TCHAD.

CHAD (Str.), two pars. Eng.:—1, Salop; 14,680 ac. Pop. 7625.—2, (*Lichfield*), Stafford; 3180 ac. Pop. 2263.

CHADDA, a river, Africa. See TCHADDA.

CHADDESLEN, par. Eng. Derby; 2080 ac. Pop. 472.

CHADDESLEY-CORBETT, par. Eng., co. Worcester; 5780 ac. Pop. 1434.

CHADDLEWORTH, par. Eng. Berks; 3660 ac. P. 481.

CHADI-LEUBU, a river, La Plata, forming a continuation of the Atuel, commencing in lat. 36° S.; lon. 66° 38' W., and, after a S.E. course, entering the Salado, in lat. 36° 40' S.

CHADSUNT, par. Eng. Warwick; 1230 ac. Pop. 36.

CHADWELL (St. Mary), par. Eng. Essex; 1540 ac. Pop. 236.

CHÆRONEA, an ancient tn. Greece, dist. Attiké and Viotia, the site of which is now occupied by the modern Kapurna, 5 m. N. Lebadea or Livadia. It is famous for several battles fought in its neighbourhood, particularly one in which Philip of Macedon defeated the Athenians, and enabled his more famous son, Alexander, finally to crush their independence.

CHAFFCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1160 ac. P. 288.

CHAGFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon.

The town, 14 m. S.W. by W. Exeter, is much resorted to for its pure air, and picturesque neighbourhood. It is the seat of the Stannary court. Area of par. 8710 ac. Pop. 1836.

CHAGNY, a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 10 m. N.W. Châlons-sur-Saône; well built; with a fine church, of 12th to 14th century; manufactures of serge, flannel, and other woollen fabrics; and several good stone-quarries. Pop. 3072.

CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, a group of isls. and banks, Indian Ocean, nearly on the same meridian with the Laccadive and Maldivé Islands, and, therefore, probably continuations of the same chain of submerged mountains, lying between lat. 7° 39' and 4° 44' S., and lon. 70° 50' and 72° 50' E. The principal island, Diego Garcia or Great Chagos Island, is considerably upwards of 100 m. to the S. of the main group, in lat. (8 point) 7° 26' S.; lon. 72° 23' E. Its length, N. to S., is about 15 m.; general breadth, 3 to 4 m., having the form of a crescent, with the convex side E. This remarkable island may be considered as a steep coral wall, the top of which is covered with tall cocoa trees, standing in the ocean; for the whole interior is a lagoon or natural harbour, nearly of the same length and breadth as the island itself, no part of

the circumjacent wall being above half a mile broad, while a great portion of the E. side is not the tenth part of a mile in breadth. It is low, not being more, generally, than 8 or 10 ft. above the sea at high tides. The French used to have a small settlement on this island, consisting of slaves and a few Europeans, who prepared cocoa-nut oil and salt fish for small vessels which came annually from Mauritius. A variety of fish abound in its harbour, the entrance to which is at the N.W. end of the island; and excellent green turtle visit the shores on the outside of the island; the land-crabs, which feed on the cocoa-nuts as they fall from the trees, are also wholesome food; and good fresh water may be had in almost every part of the island, by digging 8 or 10 ft. deep. Next in value and importance to the island just described, is a group called *Peros Banhos*. It forms nearly a square of 50 m. in circumference, containing 27 islands of small extent; low, and covered with cocoa trees, from the nuts of which about 34,000 gallons of oil are obtained annually. Poultry, pigs, fruit, vegetables, and water can be procured here. This group was discovered by the French in 1744; its situation is between lat. 5° 13' 30" and 5° 27' S., and lon. 71° 47' and 72° 10' E. The other islands of any extent are *Egmont Islands*, the largest of which is in lat. 6° 40' S.; lon. 71° 26' 30" E. These islands produce 6000 gallons of oil yearly; pigs and poultry in abundance; also, pigeons and land-crabs. Water, also, is easily procurable. *Eagle Island*; lat. 6° 11' S.; lon. 71° 23' E. There is a village on the N.W. side of this island. It produces annually about 6000 gallons of cocoa-nut oil; a small quantity of cotton, soap, and tortoise-shell. Salt fish is also exported. Wood, water, and poultry are readily obtained here. The Chagos islands and banks were very imperfectly known till 1786, when they were surveyed by Capt. Archibald Blair of the Bombay Marine. They formerly had the general name of *BASSES DE CHAGRES*.

CHAGRES, a tn. and port, New Granada, Isthmus Panama, N. coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name; lat. 9° 21' N.; lon. 79° 59' 15" W. (n.) It stands on a marshy site, on both sides of the river, the portion on the l. bank being called the American Town, and that on the right the old Spanish and Indian Town. The former is composed of wooden houses, with shops, stores, and lodging-houses; the latter, of huts, thatched with palmetto, and a few wooden houses also. Here is a rude old church, with bells hung on a scaffold in front. The population of American Town consists chiefly of natives of the U. States; that of Indian Town, of negroes, half-breeds, Indians, Spaniards, and a few English. From its low and damp situation, the town is unhealthy, and heavy tropical showers are almost continuous; but behind the town there are some fine heights, and beautifully wooded dells. Although the spot on which the town stands is flat, the coast on each side is bold, with precipitous cliffs. The harbour is very indifferent, so heavy a sea rolling in when the wind is from the N.E., N., N.W., and W., that it is with the greatest risk, although the holding ground is good, that any vessel can ride at such times. Ships, however, may water off Chagres, especially small vessels, several copious rivulets here pouring over the rocks, where boats can lie in perfect security, cutting wood while the water is filling, and that in great loads, with much ease. Chagres is the port at which the W. Indian steamers land the mails for the W. coast of S. America; and it has been recently much associated with the proposed lines of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through Central America, and is pretty generally believed to be that adopted as the starting-point of the railway now in progress across the Isthmus of Panama; but the locality actually fixed upon is 3 m. N.E. Chagres, at Limon or Navy Bay, where the harbour, though not of the best description, is much better than at Chagres. The line will terminate on the opposite side, at Panama, the distance in a direct line being 33 m., but with many rivers and ranges of hills intervening. In March, 1851, the rails were nearly laid from Navy Bay to Gatun, 5 m. on the way to Gorgona, which is half way across the isthmus.—The river rises in the mountains, about 30 m. N.E. Panama, flows through a fertile country W., and then N., and falls into the Caribbean Sea at Chagres. Its affluents are the Gatun, Pequina, and Trinidad, after the confluence of the last of which it has a depth of from 16 to 30 ft.; but the navigation is impeded by rapids and numerous falls.

CHAHARBAG, a tn. Afghanistan, 30 m. N. Cabool, cap. of a dist.; lat. 34° 57' N.; lon. 69° 8' E. It comprises about 500 houses, has a tolerably well-supplied bazar, and a manufactory of swords, gun-barrels, and cutlery.

CHAILEY, par. Eng. Sussex; 6580 ac. Pop. 1091.

CHAILLE-LES-MARIAS, a tn. France, dep. Vendée, 12 m. S.W. Fontenay, in the midst of a marsh, on the high road from Bourbon to Rochelle. The inhabitants manufacture common cloth, and are engaged in tillage and rearing cattle. Pop. 2296.

CHAIN ISLAND, an isl. S. Pacific, Low Archipelago, 207 m. E.N.E. Tahiti; lat. 17° 23' S.; lon. 145° 38' W. (n.); about 12 m. long, and 1½ broad; discovered, in 1796, by Cook.

CHAISE-DIEU (LA) [*anc. Casa Dei*], a small tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, 21 m. N.W. Le Puy; celebrated as the site of a famous Benedictine abbey, founded by St. Robert in the ninth century, the Gothic church of which is one of the most chaste and magnificent in France, containing many exquisite paintings, and a fine organ. Large quantities of lace are manufactured here. Pop. 1923.

CHALABRE, a tn. France, dep. Aude, 24 m. S.W. Carcassonne, r. bank, Lers. It is regularly built, and has an old castle, a clock tower, considerable cloth manufactories, producing about 15,000 pieces annually; spinning-mills for wool, and dyeworks. Pop. 2855.

CHALAIN MEW, or **SILLAH MEW**, a tn. Burmah, l. bank, Irawadi; lat. 20° 50' N.; lon. 94° 30' E. It is the cap. of a district, and, before the British invasion, contained 10,000 inhabitants. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall, 50 ft. high without, and 30 within, supported by slight abutments, and only 3½ ft. thick. The walls are said, by the natives, to be 1500 years old.

CHALBURY, par. Eng. Dorset; 440 ac. Pop. 152.

CHALCIS, a tn. Greece. See *NEGROPONT*.

CHALCO, a tn. and lake, Central America, state of, and 18 m. S.E. Mexico. The town, agreeably situated on the borders of the lake, enjoys a mild temperature, and has a population of about 3000.—The *LAKE*, nearly circular, and about 2 m. in diameter, serves, when necessary, to replenish the lake of Mexico, for which purpose proper sluices are provided. On it are floating gardens, formed of brushwood or other materials, and covered with mould, which are moved about the lake by the wind.

CHALCOMBE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1730 ac. P. 488.

CHALDEA, the name given to an ancient territorial division of Asia, on the borders of the Euphrates, the extent of which has varied much at different times. In some parts of the Old Testament the name of Chaldeans appears to be used as a general designation for the whole subjects of the Babylonian empire; and, in accordance with this, some of the oldest profane writers, and particularly Berosus, speak of Babylon as a great resort of the people inhabiting Chaldaea. Ultimately, however, the term was much restricted in meaning, and Chaldaea was used to designate only a particular district at the S.W. extremity of Babylonia, extending along the Persian Gulf, and upwards between the r. bank of the Euphrates and Arabia. In this district Ptolemy places the towns of Shanda, Rahacharta, and others along the river; and inwards, Chumara, Bethara, Beramba, and Orebre. All these places have disappeared; and we now find within the district which they occupied, the modern city of Basrah or Bussorah, and the towns of Diwanieh, Lamlu, Kurnah, Zobeid, &c.

CHALDON, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*Herring*), Dorset; 3000 ac. Pop. 285.—2, Surrey; 1380 ac. Pop. 197.

CHALE, par. Eng. Southampton; 1880 ac. Pop. 610.

CHALEUR (BAY OF), an extensive arm of the sea, N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 85 m. long, E. to W., and 20 m. broad at its widest part. Its N. shore is in Lower Canada, and its S. in New Brunswick. It receives numerous streams, the principal of which are the Ristigouche, the estuary of which forms the upper extremity of the bay, and the Nipisquit. The navigation of the bay is perfectly safe, and the anchorage everywhere good. In July, 1760, a French fleet was here defeated by the British.

CHALFIELD (GREAT), par. Eng. Wilts; 1200 ac. P. 59.

CHALFONT, two pars. Eng. Bucks:—1, (*St. Giles*), 3550 ac. Pop. 1228.—2, (*St. Peter*), 4930 ac. Pop. 1483.

CHALGRAVE, par. Eng. Bedford; 2130 ac. Pop. 818.

CHALGROVE, par. Eng. Oxford; 2120 ac. Pop. 691.

CHALK, par. Eng. Kent; 2040 ac. Pop. 385.

CHALKI ISLAND, one of the Princes' Islands, Sea of Marmora, 13 m. from Constantinople. It is the second largest of the whole group, and the most beautiful; it is hilly, with fertile valleys between, in which corn, fruits, and wine are raised, and cattle reared. There are three convents on the island, one of which is now a college, where ancient and modern Greek are taught. It is much resorted to by visitors, on account of the beauty of its scenery and agreeable climate.

CHALKY (ISLAND and BAY), New Zealand. The ISLAND, in which the bay is situate, is off the S.W. extremity of Middle Island; lat. (S. point) 46° S.; lon. 166° 10' E.; about 7 m. in length, and from 3 to 4 broad at the widest part. It is not composed of chalk, as its name would imply, but of hard white rock. It is covered with wood, which produces myriads of flies, of a very poisonous description, that bite severely.—The BAY is at the S.W. end of the island. On the S. side of it is Port Chalky, an excellent harbour, generally used by ships visiting this part of New Zealand.

CHALLA, a pass, S. America, E. Cordillera of the Bolivian Andes, 14,700 ft. above sea level; lat. 17° 40' S.

CHALLACOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 5450 ac. P. 305.

CHALLANS, a vil. France, dep. Vendée, 24 m. N.W. Bourbon-Vendée. It lies in the midst of marshes, between the canals of Perier and Etier. Pop. 1458.

CHALLOK, par. Eng. Kent; 3620 ac. Pop. 429.

CHALMERS (PORT), New Zealand. See PORT CHALMERS.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE, or CHALLON [anc. *Cabillonum*], a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 33 m. N. Macon, at the commencement of the Canal du Centre, r. bank, Saône; here crossed by a bridge of five arches, communicating with the suburb of St. Laurent. The houses are in general well built, and a fine quay lines the river; but the public buildings are not remarkable. They consist of the cathedral, a Gothic edifice of the 13th century; the church of St. Peter, a general hospital, and one for aged persons and orphans; the Hotel de Ville, palace of Justice, an obelisk to commemorate the opening of the canal, the college, a small theatre, public baths, and the public library, containing 20,000 volumes. Chalon is the seat of a tribunal of first resort and of commerce, and has an exchange, agricultural society, and communal college. Hats, vinegar, oil, and imitation pearls, are manufactured here. There are also dyeworks, foundries, potteries, oil and flour mills, and a considerable trade in grain, flour, the wines of Burgundy and the South, cattle, wool, wood, charcoal, coal, iron, plaster, tiles, &c. It is a considerable entrepôt of goods both for the N. and S. of France, and has a very thriving commission trade. The Saône becomes navigable for steam-boats here. Cæsar had grain magazines at Chalon, and it became the capital of Burgundy under Gotran. In 1273 Edward I. of England, being invited to a tournament here on his return from Palestine, attended with 1000 men-at-arms; and some disputes having arisen, the English attacked the French, killed a great number, and left the tilting-ground strewn with the dead. This event is known as the 'little war of Chalon.' The town suffered considerably from the civil wars of the 15th and 16th century, and from the invasion of the allies in 1814. It was formerly very unhealthy, but has been much improved in this respect by drainage. Pop. 15,937.

CHALONNAIS [Latin, *Pagus Catalonicus*], a small dist. France, formerly included in prov. Champagne, and now forming part of dep. Marne.

CHALONNES-SUR-LOIRE, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. S.W. Angers; agreeably situate, l. bank, Loire. It has manufactures of handkerchiefs, serges, and brandy. Pop. 2338.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, or CHAALONS [anc. *Catalaunum*], a city, France, cap. dep. Marne (Champagne), 94 m. E. Paris, with which it is connected by railway; lat. 48° 57' 22" N.; lon. 4° 21' 41" E. (t.) It lies, r. bank, Marne, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, built in 1787. Low walls now supply the place of the old ramparts, the entrance being by six gates, which open to six main roads. The houses are inferior, being principally of timber, lath, and plaster; but the general aspect of the town is agreeable. The public buildings are, the cathedral, a fine edifice; three other churches; the Hotel de Ville, built in 1772; the Hotel de la Prefecture, built in 1764, one of the finest buildings of the

kind in France; the barracks, formerly a Benedictine abbey riding school, theatre, royal school of arts, college, public library, containing 20,000 volumes; museum, hospital, poor-house, &c. There is a fine promenade, occupying about 18 ac., planted with superb elm trees. Chalons is the cap. of the second military division of the kingdom, and has a tribunal of commerce and of first resort, consulting chamber of manufactures, societies of agriculture, arts, and sciences, communal college, and two seminaries. It is the seat of a bishopric, and of one of the three royal schools of arts and trades, where 450 pupils are maintained and instructed at the public expense. There are manufactures here of woollen and cotton goods of various kinds; also, cotton mills, tanneries, and chamois-leather works; likewise, a considerable trade in grain, hemp, wool, rape-oil, osiers, and sparkling champagne. Chalons was fortified and embellished by the Romans. Christianity was preached here about the year 250. In 481 Attila was defeated before its walls. From the 10th century it formed a kind of independent state, governed by its bishops, till 1360, when it was united to the Crown. In 1591, the Parliament of Chalons publicly burnt, by the hands of the executioner, the bull of excommunication launched by pope Clement VIII. against the King of France. Under its count-bishops it was a considerable city, with 60,000 inhabitants. Its privileges were subsequently withdrawn, and its celebrated fairs dwindled away after the union of Champagne with France. Pop. 13,733.

CHALOO, a vil. Tibet, midway between two lakes, about 60 m. S.S.E. Chashe-lu-um-boo; lat. 28° 20' N.; lon. 89° 25' E. The lakes are frequented by multitudes of migratory birds, including ducks, geese, storks, and large cranes; the eggs of the cranes are collected in great quantities on the banks. One of the lakes is much venerated by the inhabitants of Bootan, who fancy it to be the haunt of their deities.

CHALOSSE (LA), an anc. dist. France, which was included in prov. Guienne, and of which St. Sever was the cap. It now forms part of dep. Landes.

CHALTON, par. Eng. Southampton; 3470 ac. P. 659.

CHALUS [anc. *Castrum Lucii*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 18 m. S.W. Limoges. It is of high antiquity, commanded by a large and strong castle, surrounded by walls, and flanked by numerous towers. It has some trade in horses and mules; several annual fairs are held. Pop. 1143.

CHALVINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1690 ac. P. 192.

CHAM [anc. *Curtis Regia*];—1. A vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and about 3 m. W. N.W. Zug. It is beautifully situate on a height near the N.W. shore, where the lake of that name discharges itself into a tributary of the Reuss, and contains a large and handsome parish church, with a fine organ, and a good altar piece by Reinhard of Luzern, two schools, and baths. A good deal of wine is produced in the neighbourhood, and splendid views are obtained of the lake and surrounding district. Pop. 1162.—2. *Cham or Kamm*, a tn. Bavaria, circle Oberpfalz, a little below the junction of the Kamp with the Regen, 30 m. N.E. Regensburg. It contains a palace, town-house, and two churches; has some linen weaving, and a trade in linen and flax, wood, and cattle. Garnets and carnelians are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2081.

CHAM-COLLAO, an isl. China Sea, N.E. coast of Cochinchina, S. part, in lat. 15° 54' N.; lon. 108° 30' E.; having some islets adjoining its S. end, and others projecting W. from its N.W. part. It is inhabited, well cultivated, and the anchorage on the W. side, in 4 or 4½ fathoms, may be considered a safe harbour in all winds. About 18 m. S.S.E. from Cham-Collao, is another small island, but of considerable height, with a reef projecting from its S. extremity, called False Cham-Collao.

CHAMA, a river, Venezuela, prov. Merida, rising in the sierra Nevada-de-Merida, about lat. 8° 15' N.; lon. 71° W.; flowing first E. to W., then turning N., and falling into the lake of Maracaybo, after a course of about 100 m.

CHAMALARI, CHUMALARI, or SCHAMALARI, one of the highest peaks of the Himalaya mountains, on the N. frontier of Bhotan, near its W. extremity; lat. 28° N.; lon. 89° E. Its height is variously stated, from 23,929 ft. to 27,200 ft., a discrepancy so great, being no less than 3271 ft., as to imply either great carelessness of statement, or inaccuracy of measurement. One of the lower estimates, 23,980 ft., is given in Humboldt's *Aspects of Nature*, vol. i. p. 92.

CHAMALIERES [anc. *Camelaria*], an anc. tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 1½ m. from Clermont-Ferrand. It is well built, and has a large square, adorned with a central fountain. It has an old castle, with a lofty tower, called the 'Saracen's Tower,' and near the town are two monasteries, with handsome churches. Chamalieres is chiefly noted for the thermal springs in its vicinity. Resident pop. 1025.

CHAMAS (Str.), [anc. *Santus Amantius*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 24 m. N.W. Marseille, N. shore of the lagoon of Berre. It is divided into two parts by a hill, through which a tunnel, 213 ft. long, has been driven, and by which the two parts are connected. The E. and most ancient portion is surrounded by ramparts, and has broad, straight streets. The other is regularly built, and inhabited principally by the maritime population. An extensive Government powder manufactory occupies the ground between the hill and the lagoon. The port, to which about 40 fishing vessels belong, is frequented by small vessels, and by the tenders from Arles, which come to load powder. Oil of excellent quality, flour, wine, olives, and other productions of the country, are also exported. Pop. 2709.

CHAMBERSBURG, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Franklin, 32 m. S.W. Harrisburg, finely situate in the valley of Conococheague Creek, a tributary of the Potomac. It has a courthouse, and county offices, eight churches, a bank, a tannery, pottery, paper-mill; cotton, woollen, and edge-tool factories, an oil and two flour mills, four printing-offices, two breweries, manufactories of cutlery, and many other mechanical and manufacturing establishments; also, four academies, and six schools. In the environs, which are fertile and well cultivated, blue limestone, freestone, and marble abound. Its trade is considerable, and has received an additional stimulus by the completion of the line of railway from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Pop. 4030.

CHAMBERY, a tn. Sardinian States, cap. Savoy, agreeably situate on the Leyse and Albane, between two mountains, at the border of a fertile plain, 45 m. S.S.W. Geneva. It was formerly surrounded by walls and a ditch, with four gates, three of which led to three extensive suburbs. A citadel, on a hill, still remains, and contains a handsome church. The town is tolerably well built; houses mostly of three stories, but the streets are narrow, crooked, and have a very dull appearance, with exception of the Rue Corvette, where most of the business is carried on. Chambery possesses several public squares, ornamented with fountains, a cathedral, three other churches, several convents, four hospitals, an orphan hospital, a Jesuit college, an agricultural society, a royal society, corresponding with the Royal Academy of Turin, a public library, containing 16,000 volumes, a theatre, public baths, and two fine promenades. Among the most conspicuous buildings are three barracks erected by the French. The manufactures consist of soap, silk gauze, hats, silk and woollen stockings, common lace, and nails. There are also paper and marble works, a silk spinning-mill, a refinery for alum, and some tanneries. Grain, silk, cattle, wine, liquors, and copper, form the principal articles of trade. Chambery is also the seat of an archbishopric, and of the high court of appeal for the whole of Savoy. The inhabitants bear a high character for urbanity, and the women are said to be the handsomest in Savoy. The air is pure, and the climate mild. The environs, at least the low grounds, are fertile, and the mountains present many cascades, much visited by travellers. About 1 m. S. of the town is Les Charmettes, the residence of Rousseau, and of his friend Madame de Warrens. Chambery was founded about the 10th century, and remained under feudal lords till 1230, when it was ceded to Thomas, first Count of Savoy, who built the castle, where the princes of Savoy resided till the Government was removed to Turin. This castle was burnt in 1745, and again in 1798, and restored in 1803. On September 24, 1792, the gates of the town were opened to the French, who made it the capital of the department of Mont Blanc, and retained it till the second treaty of Paris, November 20, 1815. St. Real and Count Xavier le Maistre were born in Chambery. Pop. 14,000.

CHAMBON, or CHAMBON VILLE.—1, A tn. France, dep. Creuse, 28 m. E. Gueret, at the confluence of the Tardes and Vouize. This ancient town was the capital of the Cambiovienses. A square temple, of Gaulish origin, to which the Romans had made some additions, now forms part of the

church. Chambon manufactures leather, and trades in cattle. Pop. 1353.—2, *Chambon-Feugerolles*, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 4 m. S.W. St. Etienne, on the Dondaine-Vachery, the water of which is said to be peculiarly adapted for tempering steel. It has thriving manufactures of nails, cutlery, files, saws, and articles in cast steel, ribbons, and tape; and has forges for iron and steel. Pop. 1736.—3, *Chambon* is also the name of several vils. in France; one, in the dep. Haute-Loire, 9 m. S.E. Yssingaux, has a pop. of 401.

CHAMBORD, a vil. and royal castle, France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 9 m. E. Blois. The VILLAGE, situate l. bank, Cosson, is inconsiderable, having only about 300 inhabitants.—The CASTLE of *château*, which is of great extent, is situate in a walled park 20 m. in circumference, abounding with deer, roe, and other game. It was commenced in 1526, by Francis I., after designs by Primaticcio. It was continued by Henry II., Henry III., and Charles IX.; and Louis XIV. and Louis XV. made some inconsiderable additions, but the original designs were never completed. The building itself has a fantastic, and, from the darkness of the stone, rather a heavy appearance. A vast group of turrets, minarets, and cones, or inverted funnels, rise from a solid basement, the chief features of which are six external round towers, of prodigious size, 60 ft. in diameter, which seem the types of all those which characterize French châteaux. Its architecture marks the transition between the fortified castle and the Italian palace, and is a fine specimen of the age and taste of Francis I. It contains 440 chambers, and the grand staircase in the central tower is a double spiral, so contrived that parties ascending do not meet



LANTERN IN THE CASTLE OF CHAMBORD.
From France Monumentale et Pittoresque.

those descending. The castle was inhabited by Francis I., who made it the scene of his gallantries; by Louis XIII., and by Louis XIV., who gave brilliant *fêtes* here, at one of which Molière and his company performed for the first time his play of the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*. Louis XV. gave it to Stanislaus, King of Poland, who remained here several years; after which, it was successively possessed by Marshal Saxe, the Crown, the Polignac family, and the Revolutionists, who burnt the tapestries to obtain the gold and silver with which they were wrought. After the battle of Wagram, Napoleon constituted Chambord a principality, and gave it to Marshal Berthier, as Prince of Wagram. When the widow of the Marshal offered the estate for sale in 1820, a company was formed, which bought it for £61,620, and gave it to the Duke

of Bordeaux, in the name of the people of France, on the day of his baptism, May 1, 1821. It is now uninhabited, dismantled, and falling to ruin.

CHAME POINT, a headland on the S.W. coast of the Isthmus of Panama; lat. $8^{\circ} 40' 18''$ N.; lon. $79^{\circ} 40'$ W. (n.) **CHAMISSO**, an isl. Russian America, bay of Good Hope, Kotzebue's Sound; lat. $66^{\circ} 13' 12''$ N.; lon. $161^{\circ} 46'$ W. It is covered with a thick swampy moss; is steep, except to the E., where it ends in a low sandy point. Its highest point is 231 ft. above sea level.

CHAMOND (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Loire, 6 m. N.E. St. Etienne, at the confluence of the Gier and Ban, and on the railway from St. Etienne to Lyons. It is well built, has a handsome parish church, a promenade, public baths, communal college, and a consulting chamber of manufactures. The old castle, on the side of a steep hill, and now in a ruinous condition, presented the singularity of a belfrey below a church, and a church below a meadow, round which a carriage could be driven. A hill in the vicinity furnishes excellent building-stone from its summit, while the base is a mass of coal, in which extensive mines are worked. This is a thriving manufacturing town, carrying on three principal branches of industry, namely, milling silk, the manufacture of nails for the navy, &c., and the fabrication of silk ribbons and laces. There are also dyeworks, bleaching-grounds, foundries, forges, and furnaces, and a considerable trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 8236.

CHAMONIX, **CHAMOUNT**, or **LA PRIEURE** [anc. *Campus Munius*], a vil. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, in valley of same name, 39 m. E.S.E. Geneva. It has several hotels, and is supported chiefly by visitors to the scenery of the valley. It originated in a Benedictine priory, founded by a count of Genevois in 1090.

CHAMONIX, or **CHAMOUNT**, a celebrated valley, Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, in the Pennine Alps, and 3245 ft. above sea level. It is about 12 m. long, by 1 to 6 m. broad; lies S.W. to N.E., its E. side formed by Mont Blanc and other lofty mountains of the same range, and its W. by Mont Brevent. It is traversed in its whole extent, N. to S., by the Arve, which rises on the confines of canton Valais, receives numerous rivulets in its course, and leaves the valley by a narrow gorge on the S.W., through which also passes, high above the river, the highway to Sallanches and Geneva. At its N. end the valley communicates with canton Valais, by the passes of the Col de Balme and the Tête Noire, both practicable for mules; and it may also be left by other passes, as the Col du Geant; but they are both difficult and dangerous, and only suited for practised and daring pedestrians. The mountains on the W. side of the valley, though attaining a height of 8500 ft. above sea level, are not covered with snow in summer; but those on the E. side, in the range of Mont Blanc, being from 10,000 to upwards of 15,000 ft. high, are always snow-clad, excepting where the peaks are too perpendicular for snow to lie. From the snowy range alone, of course, proceed those remarkable features of the valley, the glaciers, some of which approach close to the cultivated fields. They are very numerous, and of different sizes; but the two most important are the Glacier des Bossons, and the Mer-de-glace, the latter the most extensive glacier in the Alps. From its lower extremity, called the Glacier des Bois, the meltings of the glacier flow off in greater or less volume, according to the season of the year, from under a naturally-formed ice-arch, called the source of the Arveiron, the name given to the stream thus formed, which is an affluent of the Arve. The waters of this and other glacier streams are muddy in the extreme, from the quantity of crushed rock suspended in them. The lower slopes of the mountains are covered with timber, through which is frequently to be seen the devastating course taken by the avalanche. The climate is warm in summer, but very severe in winter, which lasts from October to May, during which the snow lies 3 ft. deep in the lowest parts, and all communication with the external world is cut off. The soil is not fertile, but it is assiduously cultivated; and the inhabitants, who are gathered together in numerous villages, of which Chamonix or La Prieure is the chief, raise barley, oats, spelt, flax, and potatoes, rear cattle, and train bees, from which most excellent honey is obtained, and a considerable quantity exported. During the winter, yarns, cloths, hats,

and implements are made, and many fanciful articles of wood are carved. All the valley is famous for its scenery, which was first brought under public notice by Windham and Pocke, two Englishmen, who visited it in 1741. Pop. 3800.

CHAMORERIL, or **CHUMURERI**, a lake, Central Asia, Ladak; lat. (N. extremity) $32^{\circ} 59'$ N.; lon. $78^{\circ} 20'$ E.; length, about 15 m.; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; 15,000 ft. above sea level. Water brackish, of a blue colour, and supposed to be deep. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, rising in some places 5000 ft. above the surface of the lake. Although several considerable streams flow into it it has no efflux, being kept at its level by evaporation alone.

CHAMOUNI, valley and vil. See **CHAMONIX**.

CHAMPA. See **ANAM**.

CHAMPAGNE [anc. *Campania Gallica*], one of the largest and most important of the former provinces of France. It was subdivided into 12 districts, and, along with Brie, was one of the 12 governments of the kingdom. It now forms depts. Marne, Haute-Marne, Aube, Ardennes, and part of depts. Yonne, Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Meuse, Côte-d'Or, Haute-Saône, and Vosges. The well known wine, Champagne, takes its name from this province.

CHAMPAGNEY, a tn. and com. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 25 m. E.N.E. Vesoul; with manufactures of leather and tiles, and some trade in bark. The cherry crop of the district is important, the fruit being principally made into a spirit, in appearance resembling gin or whisky, and called *kirschwasser* (cherry water). In the vicinity is an extensive coal mine. Pop. 3017.

CHAMPAGNOLE, a tn. France, dep. Jura, 19 m. E.N.E. Lons, r. bank, Ain. It is favourably situated for trade, on the road from Paris to Geneva, and has an abundant command of water-power. There is here one of the largest wire-drawing and nail manufactories in France. Knitting-needles and carriage-drags are also manufactured; and there are several saw-mills. Pop. 3201.

CHAMPANAGUR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, 3 m. W. Boglipoor; lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$ N.; lon. $86^{\circ} 55'$ E. There is here a monument, of some note and of great size, of a Mahometan saint.

CHAMPAUBERT, a vil. France, dep. Marne, 28 m. S.W. Chalons. On February 10, 1814, Napoleon defeated the Prussians here. Pop. 231.

CHAMPION BAY, a bay, Australia, S.W. coast, Geelvink Channel; lat. $28^{\circ} 47'$ S.; lon. $114^{\circ} 36'$ E. (n.) The depth of the bay is regular, with five and six fathoms; fine white sand. It was visited by Capt. Stokes in 1840, who gave it its present name; the neighbouring heights he represents as having a brown and arid appearance, and as being destitute of timber.

CHAMPLAIN (**LAKE OF**), a lake of considerable extent, chiefly in the U. States, between the states of New York and Vermont, but the N. end of which is within Lower Canada; extreme length, N. to S. about 120 m.; breadth, from half a mile to 15 m.; area, about 600 sq. m.; 90 ft. above the level of the sea. It was discovered, in 1609, by Samuel Champlain, a French naval officer, and Governor-General of Canada, from whom it takes its name; it is navigated by steamboats and other vessels, and is deep enough for ships of the largest class. Its outlet is the river Richelieu, flowing N. to the St. Lawrence; navigable for barges throughout, and for ships as far as St. John's, and the most frequented line of communication between U. States and Lower Canada. The S. end of the Lake is connected, by a canal, with the Hudson river, thus affording water communication between the St. Lawrence a few miles below Montreal, and the Atlantic, at New York. Upwards of 50 islands are scattered over its surface; and it receives numerous streams, none of which are very important. The scenery along its sides is picturesque. It abounds in salmon, shad, pike, and other fish; in winter, it is usually quite frozen over, and is passable on the ice. The chief port on its banks is Burlington.

CHAMPLAIN, a vil., port, and township, U. States, New York, near the N.W. extremity of lake of same name, 167 m. N. Albany, and 38 m. S. by E. Montreal. It lies on the Chazy, about 5 m. from its mouth, and has a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, a grist, and six saw-mills, and a tannery. The river is navigable for sloops to within 1 m. of the vil. Pop. of township, 3632.

CHAMPLITTE, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 80 m. W. Vesoul, on the Salon. It manufactures brace-webs and brandy, and has a trade in grain, wax, and the wine of the district. Pop. 2770.

CHAMPON, or **CHOOMPHOON**, a tn. Lower Siam, 1. bank, Tayung; lat. 10° 51' N.; lon. 99° 23' E.; 212 m. S.S.W. Bangkok. It was formerly considered by the Siamese an important military post. Excellent timber for shipbuilding, ratans, and tin, are found in the environs.

CHAMPSAUR, a dist. France, in the former province of Dauphiné, now comprised in depts. Hautes-Alpes and Drôme.

CHAMUSCA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca of, and 10 m. N.E. Santarem; on the E. side of the Tagus, from which it is distant about 1½ m. It has two annual fairs, of three days each. The vicinity produces a much esteemed red wine, of which about 1500 pipes are made annually. Pop. 2800.

CHANAK KALESSI. See CHANNAKALASY.

CHANCAY, a prov., tn., and river, Peru. The PROVINCE, dep. Lima, is about 80 m. long, and as many broad. The part of it which is covered by the Andes is cold; but in the valleys on the sea-coast it is extremely warm. The most considerable rivers are the Pasamayo and the Huaura. Guano has long been used here as a manure; and in the valleys, which are naturally very fertile, immense crops of maize and sugar are raised by the instrumentality of this valuable fertilizer.—The town, cap. of above prov., is situate in a beautiful valley, near the embouchure of river of same name in the Pacific, 37 m. N.W. Lima. It has a good and well-frequented harbour.—The river rises in the Cordillera of the Andes, and, after a W. course, falls into the Pacific, in lat. 11° 30' S.; lon. 77° 15' W.

CHANCE ISLAND, Bay of Bengal, W. coast, Lower Siam, about 35 m. from the mainland; lat. (highest peak) 9° 22' N.; lon. 97° 53' E. It is from 3 to 5 m. in length, and about the same breadth, with three or four small islets on its N., S., and W. sides.

CHANDAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, cap. dist. of same name, 80 m. S. Nagpore; lat. 20° 2' N.; lon. 79° 23' E. Its walls, of freestone, and flanked by round towers, are 6 m. in circuit, and from 15 to 20 ft. in height. It consists of straggling streets, detached houses, gardens, and plantations. In 1803, it contained 5000 houses; in 1822, only 2800. Within the walls stands a citadel named the Bala Killa. In 1818, Chandah was taken by the British, who found there £90,000 in money, and a great deal of valuable property.—The DISTRICT is about 88 m. in length, N. to S., and 66 m. in breadth, E. to W.

CHANDAHNEE, a tn. and dist. Punjab. The town is situate on the brow of a hill, in lat. 33° 21' N.; lon. 76° 6' E.; about 76 m. S. by E. Serinagur.

CHANDELEUR (ISLES and Bay), a group of small, low, uninhabited islands, Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of the U. States, Louisiana, between lat. 29° 30' and 30° 3' N.; lon. about 88° 50' W. These isles, with those of Grand Grozier and Briton, form the Bay of Chandeleur, a gulf on the E. extremity of Louisiana, near the delta of the Mississippi.

CHANDERCONA, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 55 m. W. by N. Calcutta; lat. 22° 45' N.; lon. 87° 44' E. Pop. (1814) 18,145.

CHANDEREE, **CHINDAREE**, **CHUNDEIRREE**, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa. The town is a strong hill-fort; lat. 24° 32' N.; lon. 78° 10' E.; is 110 m. N.N.E. Bhopal.—The DISTRICT is 90 m. from E. to W., and 70 m. from N. to S.

CHANDERNAGORE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, belonging to France, r. bank, Hooghly river, 16 m. N.N.W. Calcutta; lat. 22° 55' N.; lon. 88° 27' E. It has straight, well-paved, but now deserted streets; houses of brick, whitened outside, and two stories in height, adorned with colonnades in front, and terrace-roofed. Though formerly flourishing, it has now no trade, except with Calcutta; and no manufactures, excepting some cotton cloths. It is the residence of an administrative judge, and the seat of a court of first resort. In 1676, the French obtained permission to establish a factory here, which, in 1688, along with its territory—area, 2325 ac.—was ceded to the French E. India Company, by Aurengzebe. The town was subsequently fortified, and the factory continued to flourish till 1757, when it was attacked by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, who took it and dismantled the fortifica-

tions. It was restored to the French in 1816. Pop. (1836), tn. and territory, 31,235.

CHANDODE, a large tn. Hindoostan, in Gujerat, 35 m. E.N.E. Baroach, r. bank, Nerbudda; lat. 22° 1' N.; lon. 73° 40' E. By the Hindoos it is held in veneration as a place of great sanctity.

CHANDORE, a fortified tn. of considerable size, Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, presid. Bombay; 78 m. N.W. Aurungabad; lat. 20° 16' N.; lon. 74° 21' E. The fortress commands one of the best passes on the range of hills on which it stands, and is quite inaccessible everywhere but at the gateway, where it is strongly fortified. Nevertheless, it surrendered, with little resistance, to the British twice; first, in 1804, and again, in 1818.

CHANERAL, a bay and isl 'Chili. The BAY is 1 m. N. Carrisal Bay; well sheltered from N. and S. winds, but exposed to gales from the S.W.—The ISLAND, which lies about 4 m. W., is 2 m. long; lat. 29° 1' S.; lon. 71° 40' W. (r.)

CHANG-CHEUN-CHAM, or **St. JOHN'S ISLAND**, on the S. coast, China, prov. Quangtung; lat. (S. point) 21° 15' N.; lon. 112° 50' E. It is about 15 m. in length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., and has generally been considered as two islands; the high land at each extremity appearing separated by a large gap or vacant space, which, on a near approach, is found to be a low, narrow isthmus of sand, uniting the high land, and having a bay on each side; one of these, on the W. side, has 6 and 7 fathoms water at the entrance. There is a watering-place on the S. side of the bay, and a village at the head of it.

CHANG-CHOO-FOO.—1, A city, China, prov. Fokien, 36 m. S.W. Amoy, which is merely the port of the city; lat. 24° 35' N.; lon. 117° 50' E. It lies in a valley, embosomed in hills, and is intersected by a river, here crossed by two bridges, one of which is of somewhat singular construction, being built on 25 piles of stone, about 30 ft. apart, and 20 ft. high. Large beams are laid from pile to pile; these again are crossed by smaller ones, which are covered with earth, and then paved with enormous blocks of granite, some of which are about 45 ft. long, and 2½ ft. broad. This singular structure is about 9 ft. wide; half its length on both sides is occupied by shops. The city is surrounded by a wall, 4½ m. in circumference, inside of which it is thickly planted with large trees. In the wall a gate, formed of a door for foot-passengers, and a canal for boats, is placed at each of the cardinal points. The streets are from 10 to 12 ft. wide, and many of them are well paved; shops numerous, and well furnished, and houses in general two stories high. This is the great centre of the silk manufacture of the province, and the streets present a bustling and animated appearance. In the suburbs, which are extensive, there are large tile and sugar manufactories; and from an eminence near the city, about 80 populous agricultural villages may be seen in a large plain, 30 m. long, by nearly 20 m. broad. Pop. of city, exclusive of suburbs, variously estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,000.—2, A city, China, prov. Kiang-soo, 75 m. S.E. Nankin; lat. 31° 55' N.; lon. 121° 43' E.

CHANG-MAI, a tn. Laos, r. bank, Menam; lat. 20° 16' N.; lon. 99° 2' E. Pop. 25,000.

CHANG-SHA, a city, China, prov. Hooan, r. bank, Heng-Kiang, 50 m. S. its embouchure in Lake Tong-Ting-Hou; lat. 28° 18' N.; lon. 113° E.

CHANGAMA, a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 115 m. S.W. Madras, at the end of a pass, to which it gives its name. It has a lofty pagoda.

CHANIERS, a vil. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 4 m. from Saintes. In its vicinity good red wine is produced, and it has two annual fairs. Pop. 1200.

CHANNAKALASY, or **CHANAK KALESSI** [pot castle], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, near the S.W. entrance of the Dardanelles, about 3 m. S.S.W. Abydos; lat. 40° 10' N.; lon. 26° 25' E. It is composed entirely of wooden houses, which, while new and uniform, have a peculiar and somewhat pleasing effect, resembling the Swiss villages. It has been often seriously damaged by fire. The town takes its name from the manufactures of crockery carried on in it, and is, therefore, erroneously named in our maps Sultania or Sultana. Its castle is one of the most famous on the Dardanelles.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, a group of isls. in the English Channel, off the W. coast of dep. La Manche, in France, between lat. 49° and 49° 50' N.; and lon. 2° and 2° 45' W. They

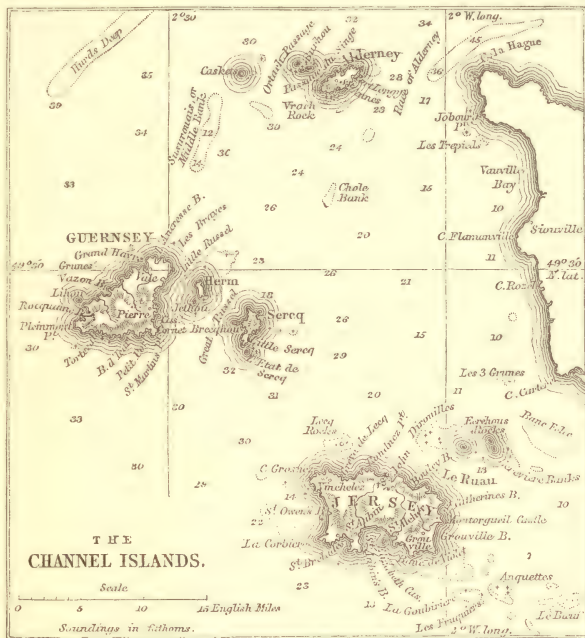
consist of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark (*which see*), with some dependent islets. They are celebrated for a peculiar breed of cattle, known by the name of Alderney or Norman cattle. They are almost totally exempt from taxation, and enjoy, besides, all the other privileges of British

Some export trade is carried on. Quarries of granite are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3935.

CHANTIBUN, or **CHANTABON**, a dist. and tn. Siam, territory of Cambodia, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, E. side, Gulf of Siam. It produces cardamoms, rosewood, dyes,

woods, ship timber, hides, horns, ivory, lac, and benzoin. The town, cap. of the dist., is a place of considerable trade; its chief export is pepper, and in its vicinity are mines of precious stones. It lies 5 m. up a small river, in lat. $12^{\circ} 45' N.$; lon. $102^{\circ} 18' E.$

CHANTILLY, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 26 m. S.E. Beauvais, on the Nonette, celebrated for its manufacture of bobbinet and silk lace, introduced by M. Moreau in 1710. There are now seven establishments in the town, and seven in the surrounding district. The manufacturers give out the materials and patterns, and the work is done at the homes of the lace-makers. Porcelain, hosiery, and hardware are also made here. The splendid chateau of Chantilly, built by the great Condé, and where he spent his latter years, after retiring from military life, in the society of Racine, Boileau, Bossuet, and the other literary men of his age, was levelled by the mob at the Revolution of 1793. The *petit chateau* and stables, considered to be among the finest in Europe, still remain. There is a good hospital here, built and endowed by the Prince de Condé. Races are held in the month of May. The headless body of Admiral Coligny, killed at the massacre of St. Bartholemew, was interred in the chapel of the castle. Among the natives of Chantilly was the Duc d'Enghien, shot in the ditch at Vincennes, March 21, 1804. P. 2335.



subjects. The government of the islands is in the hands of states, some members of which are named by the Crown, while others are chosen by the people, and others sit *ex officio*. These islands are a very costly appendage of the British Crown. They have been fortified at an immense expense, and their defence, in time of war, is supposed to cost fully £500,000 a year, which has to be wholly defrayed by Britain; the total revenue collected in the islands not amounting to £20,000 a year. The Channel Islands form the only remains of the Norman provinces once subject to the British crown. Pop. (1841), 76,065.

CHANNELKIRK, par. Scot. Berwick; 28 sq. m. P. 786. **CHANNI-KHAN-DIGOT**, a tn. Bahawalpoor, 18 m. N.E. Khanpoor; lat. $28^{\circ} 50' N.$; lon. $70^{\circ} 54' E.$ It is a small, but thriving place. The surrounding country is dry, sandy, and overspread with tamarisk jungle.

CHANTANQUE (LAKE), a small lake, U. States, near S.W. extremity of the state of New York. It is 13 m. long, and for the most part from 1 to 3 m. broad. It is 726 ft. above the level of Lake Erie, and 1291 ft. above that of the Ocean, and is said to be the highest body of water in the U. States on which a steamer floats. It is navigable for steamboats; and rafts proceed from it to the Gulf of Mexico.

CHANTELLE, a tn. France, dep. Allier, 26 m. S.W. Moulins, r. bank, Bouble. On a neighbouring eminence are the ruins of an immense fortress, formerly belonging to the Seigneurs de Bourbon, and now a quarry, whence the country people obtain supplies of building stone. Pop. 1708.

CHANTENAI, a tn. and com. France, dep. Lower Loire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Nantes, r. bank, Loire. It is well built, and the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of white lead, fishing, husbandry, cattle-rearing, ship and boat building, &c.

CHANTONNAY, a tn. France, dep. Vendée, 18 m. E. Bourbon-Vendée. Near it an extensive coal field, of the same name, is wrought; and in its vicinity, in 1793, a bloody battle was fought between the Republicans and the Vendéans. Pop. 1176.

CHANZA, an affluent of the Guadiana, forming, during the greater part of its course, the boundary between Spain and Portugal. It rises near Cortegana, prov. Seville, and, proceeding S.S.W., joins l. bank, Guadiana, a little above San-Lucar-de-Guadiana; course about 40 m.

CHAO-DE-CONCE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, on a lofty mountain, crowned with an old castle, 27 m. S.S.E. Coimbra. It contains a collegiate church, convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1160.

CHAO-HING, a city, China, prov. Chekiang, on a river 30 m. W. Ning-po; lat. $30^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $120^{\circ} 3' E.$ It stands on a fertile and extensive plain, is intersected by canals, has broad, clean, and well-paved streets, and is remarkably healthy. The inhabitants are famed for their knowledge of the laws, and from among them the great mandarins and governors of provinces choose their secretaries.

CHAO-KHING, or **TOCHAO-KHING**, a city, China, prov. Quantung, 50 m. W. Canton, on the Si-kiang. It is well built, and strongly fortified, and is the residence of the governor of the provinces of Quantung and Quang-si. There are some beautiful gardens in one of the suburbs.

CHAO-NAIMAN-SOUME, **TOLON-NOOR**, or **DOLONNOOR**, a tn. Mongolia, Kartchin territory, on the Chan-tou, 165 m. N. by W. Pekin; lat. $42^{\circ} 25' N.$; lon. $116^{\circ} 18' E.$ This town, which is of vast extent, consists of a collection of houses without any regard to regularity; the streets are narrow and crooked; there is an indifferent foot-path on each side

for pedestrians, but carriages and beasts of burthen must force their way through a black, deep, and disgusting mass of mud. The principal erections are the Bhuddist temples, which are numerous. In spite, however, of its unprepossessing appearance, and the natural disadvantages of its situation—being surrounded by a sterile country, and subject to intense winter cold, as well as stifling heat during summer—this town is a place of immense bustle and activity. The inhabitants are renowned throughout Tartary and the most remote parts of Tibet for the statues in iron and brass which they turn out from their foundries; and all the countries addicted to the worship of Bhudda are furnished by them with idols, bells, and the different vessels employed in their idolatrous ceremonies. The commerce of the place is also extensive. Russian merchandise is brought to it through Kiakhta. The Tartars bring numerous herds of oxen, camels, and horses, in exchange for which they receive tobacco, cloth, and tea. Merchants from the province of Chan-si are extremely numerous, but invariably return to their own country after improving their circumstances; indeed, it is remarked that the Chinese, in this commercial place, always end by making a fortune, and the Tartars by ruining themselves. The population, though not easily estimated, is said to be very great.

CHAO-TCHEOO-FOO, a city and dist. China, N. division of Quantong, or Canton prov. The city is situate in a mountainous region, about 120 m. N. Canton city; lat. 24° 55' N.; lon. 113° 15' E.; at the confluence of the Si-ho and Tang-ho, the union of which streams form the river Pe-kiang; both are navigable. It is a large place, and its walls run for a great distance along the Pe-kiang, here crossed by a bridge of boats. There are considerable manufactures and trade in the place, but the locality is unhealthy. Pop. estimated at about 10,000 families.

CHAOUSSY, or TCHAUSSI, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 27 m. E. by S. Mogliev. It has two churches, a synagogue, and a school. A great market is held here annually. P. 8400.

CHAPADA (ARRAIAL DA), a small tn. or vil. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, 6 m. N.W. Natividade, on one of the low, flat table lands called Chapadas, whence its name. Gold used to be found in the country around, and a number of slaves were employed in washing the soil in search of the precious metal; but the pursuit is now almost abandoned, the slaves being more profitably occupied on plantations. Pop. about 1000.

CHAPALA, a large lake, Mexico, state Guadalajara and Michiocan, about lat. 20° 20' N.; and between lon. 102° to 103° 45' W.; area, 1300 sq. m. It contains numerous islands, and is traversed by the Rio Grande. The scenery on and around the lake is extremely beautiful.

CHAPARI, a river, Bolivia, rising in the mountains of Cochabamba, and, after a course from S.W. to N.E. of about 100 m., joining the Mamore in the parallel of 17° 5' S.

CHAPEL—1, par. Irel. Wexford; 3588 ac. Pop. 1031. —2, *Chapel, or Garioch*, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 10 m. by 5 m. Pop. 2038. —3, *Chapel, or Pontsbright*, par. Eng. Essex; 1130 ac. Pop. 429. —4, *Chapel-Colman*, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 142. —5, *Chapel-Hill*, par. Eng. Monmouth; 820 ac. Pop. 521. —6, *Chapel-Isod*, par. and tn. Irel. Dublin; 533 ac. Pop. 1536. —7, *Chapel-Russel*, par. Irel. Limerick; 634 ac. Pop. 1150.

CHAPEL ALLERTON, a chapelry and vil., England, co. York, bor. and 2½ m. N. Leeds, very pleasantly situated, and the residence of many respectable families. It has a handsome Episcopal and a Wesleyan chapel. P. (1851). 2497.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Derby. The town, 11 m. N.W. Derby, has a neat parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, two endowed schools, and a library. Cotton-weaving and paper-making are the chief employments. Near it are lead and coal mines, and limestone quarries. Area of par., 13,220 ac. Pop. 3199.

CHAPELLE (LA), a vil. France, dep. Vosges, 16 m. from St. Dié. Near it is a slate quarry. Pop. 1258.

CHAPELLE-ST-DENIS (LA), a vil. France, dep. Seine, forming a N. suburb of Paris, being a continuation of the Faubourg St. Denis, and commencing outside the walls. Manufactures—liqueurs, chemical stuffs, starch, waxcloth, brandy, and salt. Pop. 12,911.

CHAPPOO, or CHAFU, a fortified maritime tn. China, prov. Che-kiang, N. side of a large bay, 35 m. N. Ning-po; lat. 30° 40' N.; lon. 120° 25' E. The houses are, in general,

small, with walls of brick, plastered and white-washed. The houses are all detached, each being surrounded by a wall about 7 ft. high. A particular portion of the town, surrounded by a wall and planned on the model of a camp, is assigned for the residence of the Manchoo troops, who form the garrison. Chapoo is a place of very considerable commerce, and the only Chinese port which is permitted to trade with Japan. In May 1842, it was attacked and taken by the British, after a vigorous resistance on the part of the garrison.

CHARAMAKOTAN, one of the Kurile isls., N. Pacific Ocean, subject to Russia, and separated from the island of Onnekotan by a channel 8 m. wide; lat. 49° N.; lon. 154° 39' E.

CHARBAK, or CHOUBAR BAY:—1, A bay, Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the Indian Ocean. It is of circular form, and about 9 m. in diameter. Ras Charbar, its E. point, is in lat. 25° 16' N.; lon. 60° 35' E. This bay is one of the best on the coast. Fresh water, of good quality, is easily procured, and goats and sheep may be obtained, but neither bullocks nor poultry are to be had. There are here some small gardens, which produce turnips, onions, potatoes, carrots, &c.—2, A tn. of same name, on the E. side of the bay, near its entrance, composed of straggling mat houses, occupied mostly by weavers. The country around here is so arid and barren, that famines are of frequent occurrence, compelling the inhabitants to abandon it in great numbers.

CHARD, a tn., bor. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, 43 m. S.S.W. Bristol, contains a townhall, an extensive market-place, an hospital, and a free-grammar-school; also, places of worship for Baptists and Independents. The lace manufacture employs about 1500 hands. The clothing, malting, and corn trades are also considerable. This borough sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., and two succeeding reigns, when it lost this privilege through the negligence of its freemen. Pop. of tn. 2877. Area of par. 5140 ac. Pop. 5788.

CHARDAK, a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanjak of, and 81 m. N.E. Silistria, and 22 m. W. by N. Lake Rassein.

CHARDAK, or HAJI GHUL (pilgrim lake), a salt lake, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, E. extremity; lat. 38° N.; lon. 30° E. About 10 m. in length, and 5 broad. Large quantities of salt are collected from this lake.

CHARDSTOCK, par. Eng. Dorset; 5540 ac. Pop. 1405.

CHARENTE [anc. *Caranthous*], a river, France, which rises on the frontiers of the dep. to which it gives its name, and of Haute-Vienne, near Cheronnat, in a range of hills forming part of the watershed between the basins of the Loire and Garonne. It first proceeds N.N.W. to Civray, dep. Vienne, then turns round and proceeds almost due S. to Mansle. Here, its course becomes extremely tortuous, till it reaches Angoulême, near the centre of department Charente. It now proceeds almost due W., passing Cognac, and flowing onwards to Saintes, when it resumes its original course of N.N.W., and falls into the Bay of Biscay at Rochefort, where it forms a fine maritime harbour. Its principal affluents are the Bogueure, the Touvre, the Né, the Seugne, and the Bouteigne; whole course, about 200 m. It is fit for floatation from Civray, and navigable from Montignac, 60 m. above its mouth. The Charente flows generally through a rich and fertile valley, and is of great importance, both from the facilities which it gives for transport, and the numerous public works which are placed along its banks. A little above Rochefort, two canals, the Brouage and Charras, lead off the one from its l. and the other from its r. bank, intended to drain the salt marshes around Rochefort, which made the whole district very unhealthy. They have proved of essential service.

CHARENTE, an inland dep. France, having N. the deps. Deux-Sevres, and Vienne, E. Haute-Vienne, S.E. Dordogne, and W. Charente-Inferieure, formed chiefly out of the ancient province of Angoumois, and deriving its name from the river Charente, by which it is traversed, between lat. 45° 23' and 46° 15' N., and lon. 0° 29' W., and 0° 54' E.; area, 1,487,447 ac.; cap. Angoulême. It is in general uneven, with hills covered with chestnut trees, sandy plains, meadows, &c. Soil thin, dry, and arid; one-third devoted to tillage, a third to vineyards, and the remainder meadows, woods, and waste lands. The principal rivers are the Charente, joined by the canal of Poitou with the Vienne, the Dronne, Tardouere, Bandia, Touvre, and Né, all abounding in fish. Waterpools

are numerous. The climate is temperate, atmosphere clear, and extremes of heat or cold are almost unknown. The cereal productions are wheat, rye, maslin, oats, millet, maize, and buckwheat; but the produce is insufficient for the local consumption. Truffles are abundant. The wines of the department are of inferior quality, and in little request for the table; but they yield the best brandy in Europe. The celebrated cognac brandy is made in the districts of Champagne, Cognac, Jarnac, Rouillac, and Aigre, from a grape called the *folle blanche*, which yields a white wine. The red wines furnish an inferior brandy, without the bouquet that distinguishes the genuine cognac. In good years, the wine produces a fifth of spirit at 22° to 23°. In bad years, on the contrary, 9 or 10 parts of wine are required to produce one of brandy. The wine-growers themselves carry on the distillation, each estate being furnished with stills and the necessary apparatus. Pastures are scarce, but cattle are fattened to some extent. Large numbers of pigs are also fattened, and poultry is abundant, as well as game of all kinds. In some districts, bees are reared in great numbers; and in one commune, saffron is cultivated. Iron ore is found in the department, and small quantities of lead and antimony. Excepting brandy and paper, the manufactures of the department are inconsiderable, consisting of sacking, cloth, cordage, hats, corks, and earthenware. The paper made at Angoulême is said to be the best in France. The department is divided into five arrondissements, containing 29 cans. and 453 coms. It forms the diocese of Angoulême. Pop. (1846), 379,031.

CHARENTE-INFERIEURE [lower Charente], a maritime dep. France, W. coast; having, N., dep. Vendée, N.E. Deux-Sevres, E. Charente, S.E. Dordogne, S. Gironde, and W. the Atlantic Ocean, between lat. 45° 6' and 46° 21' N., and lon. 0° 6' and 1° 37' W. It comprises parts of the former provinces of Angoumois and Poitou; area, including the islands of Ré, Oleron, Madame, and Aix, 1,668,923 ac. Surface in general flat, one-sixth consisting of marshes drained and cultivated, formerly sources of disease and death, now healthful and productive. Soil chalky and sandy, fertile, and well cultivated; and a considerable portion planted with vines. The lands that have a superficial layer, resting on a subsoil of chalky and friable tuff, are called *champagnes*, and furnish the best wine for distillation. The pastures are good, and well stocked with cattle, horses, and sheep. Along the coast are extensive salt marshes, from which an immense quantity of salt is produced. The extent of coast, including the E. bank of the Gironde, is about 100 m., on which are numerous bays, several seaports, and good roadsteads. The principal rivers that traverse or bound the department are the Charente, Gironde, Seudre, Boutonne, and Sèvre Niortaise, all of which are navigable, as well as the canal of Brouage, and that between Niort and Rochelles. The climate in general is temperate and healthy; but the districts of Marennnes, Rochefort, and Rochelle are subject to fever and rheumatic affections, arising from the exhalations of the neighbouring marshes. The produce consists of grain of all kinds, more than sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The wine is of common quality, and chiefly used for making brandy. Game is plentiful, and large flocks of wild fowl frequent the marshes. Oysters and sardines abound on the coast. Salt and brandy are the only articles manufactured to any great extent; but woollen goods, hosiery, leather, pottery, and vinegar, are also made; and shipbuilding is carried on in the seaports, where vessels are equipped also for the cod-fishery. Principal towns—Rochefort, Rochelle, Marennnes, Saintes, and St. Jean d'Angely. The department is divided into six arrondissements, containing 39 cans. and 480 coms. Pop. (1846), 468,103.

CHARENTON-LE-PONT, a tn. France, dep. Seine, 4 m. S.E. Paris, r. bank, Marne, near its confluence with the Seine. It is divided into two communes, one of which, containing a lunatic asylum, with accommodation for 400 patients, was called Charenton-St.-Maurice till 1842, when its name was curtailed to St. Maurice by royal ordinance. The town owes its name to a bridge across the Marne, which has always been considered one of the keys of the capital, and the frequent scene of conflict when Paris was approached by an enemy. The present structure consists of 10 arches, and was built in 1714. Soap, chemical stuffs, and porcelain are manufactured here. Pop. 2804.

CHARFIELD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1430 ac. Pop. 471.

CHARFORD, two pars. England, Hants.—1, (North), 570 ac. Pop. 54.—2, (South), 280 ac. Pop. 62.

CHARIKAR, a tn. Afghanistan, dist. Kohistan, 21 m. N. Cabool; lat. 35° 2' N.; lon. 69° 3' E. It is one of the most flourishing, as well as one of the largest towns in the Kohistan or hill country, having a large trade in the coarse cotton cloths manufactured throughout the district, and in iron, both in pigs and manufactured into horse shoes. It has also a considerable transit trade to Turkestan and Central Asia. It contains a bazaar, about 400 yards in length, and loosely covered to exclude heat. At the entrance of the town is a large castle, the residence of one of the great chiefs of the country. Charikar is the place of residence, also, of the Hákam or Governor of the Kohistan; and duties are levied here on merchandise passing between it and Turkestan.

CHARING, par. Eng. Kent; 4060 ac. Pop. 1241.

CHARITE' (LA), a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 15 m. N.W. Nevers, r. bank, Loire. It has a fine bridge across the Loire, and a port on that river. The streets are good, but the houses indifferently built. There are here manufactures of iron goods and tools, files, steel, metal buttons, &c., with forges, glassworks, potteries, distilleries, vinegar-works, and tanneries. Trade—grain, wine, wood, charcoal, and hemp, ships' anchors, &c., and it is the entrepôt for the iron of Berry. Pop. 4522.

CHARJUI, or **CHARJOOEI**, a tn. Bokhara, 1. bank, Oxus, 70 m. S.S.W. the city of Bokhara, on the high road to Persia; lat. 39° 5' N.; lon. 63° 40' E. Pop. about 500.

CHARKOV. See **CHARKOV**.

CHARLBURY, par. Eng. Oxford; 11,320 ac. Pop. 2982.

CHARLCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 570 ac. P. 84.

CHARLCOTE, par. Eng. Warwick; 2190 ac. P. 267.

CHARLEMONT, a hamlet and fortress, France, N.W. frontier, dep. Ardennes. The works of Charlemont and Givet occupy both banks of the Meuse, about 25 m. S. Namur, at the junction of several roads on a steep hill, and completely command the river. Charlemont rises from a narrow rock, 200 ft. high, and the only side on which an attack can be apprehended is defended by six bastions, a horn, and crown-work, and several detached works.

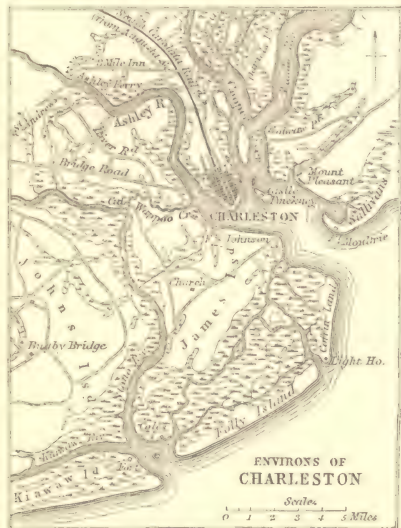
CHARLEROI, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 30 m. S. by E. Brussels; on both sides of the Sambre, the low town standing on the r. and the middle town and high town on the l. bank. The last stands apart, and is regularly and strongly fortified. Charleroi is the seat of a court of first resort, and possesses a college, an academy of design, a commission of agriculture, an hospital, and several primary and other schools. The only public building deserving notice is the parish church, which is handsome, and was built by Louis XIV. The town is well situated both for manufactures and trade, being the centre of an extensive and valuable coal field, and having ample means of communication by railway, canals, and good roads, with the surrounding districts, and the most important towns of the kingdom. It has considerable manufactures of cloth, cutlery, soap, and tobacco; numerous glass-works, chiefly for window glass; several forges, extensive nail-works, sugar-refineries, dye-works, brick-works, limekilns, and foundries, at some of which ordnance is cast, and steam engines are made. The chief exports may be said to consist of coal, iron, and soap. Pop. 5672.

CHARLES, two pars. Eng. Devon; 1, 710 ac. Pop. 362. 2, (-the Martyr) 1510 ac. Pop. 13,227.

CHARLES (CAFE)—1, The most E. point of Labrador; lat. 52° N.; lon. 55° 30' W.—2, A cape, U. States, Virginia, forming the N. part of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay; lat. 37° 18' N.; lon. 75° 45' W.

CHARLES ISLAND—1, One of the Galapagos; lat. 1° 15' 24" S.; lon. 90° 31' 45" W. (R.); 20 m. long, N. to S., and about 15 m. broad. Like all the other islands of this group, it is of volcanic formation. The settlement on this island is 1000 ft. above the level of the sea.—2, An isl. off the S. coast of Spitzbergen; lat. (S. point) 78° 13' N.; lon. 11° 55' E. (R.)—3, An isl., N. America, Hudson's Strait; lat. (E. point) 62° 44' N.; lon. 74° 18' W. (R.)—4, An isl. British N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near its N. coast; lat. 50° 12' N.; lon. 63° 15' W. It is 3 m. long, and 1½ m. broad. On its N. side it has a safe though confined harbour.

CHARLESTON, a city and seaport, U. States, S. Carolina, 590 m. S.S.W. New York; lat. $32^{\circ} 47' N.$, lon. $79^{\circ} 64' W.$; on a tongue of land between Ashley and Cooper rivers. It is regularly laid out in parallel streets, extending between these two streams, and crossed by others at right angles, some of them adorned with trees. Many of the houses are of brick, while others are of wood; numbers of them painted white, which, with the profusion of foliage by which they are commonly surrounded, gives them a very agreeable appearance. The houses are generally elegant, and are often furnished with balconies and verandahs, ornamented with vines. The



town contains 24 churches—five Episcopal, four Presbyterian, four Methodist, three R. Catholic, two Baptist, two German Lutheran, one French Protestant, one Jews' synagogue, and one Bethel. Among the public buildings are—the city hall, exchange, courthouse, jail, two arsenals, a theatre, an almshouse, and an orphan asylum. Charleston has a college of repute, re-organized in 1837; a medical college, founded in 1833; a literary society, &c.; city library (20,000 vols.), a famed high school, and about 30 other schools. As a foreign port, its trade is not increasing. The chief exports are cotton, rice, and lumber: in 1851–2, 502,345 bales of the former. 126,777 tierces and 462,590 bushels of rice; and 18,300,766 ft. of lumber. In 1852, import values about £443,000—scarcely one-eighth of the exports. Shipbuilding here is now inconsiderable. Aggregate tonnage of the port shipping about 40,000 only. But native traders have great facilities for inland traffic, by rail and river. Charleston was settled between 1680–90, by English and French colonists. In 1715, the town had about 550 houses; in 1740, a fire, of six hours' duration only, destroyed 300 of the best. In 1724, the imports from Britain were valued at £60,000. During the American war (1779), the British took it from the provincials, but left it in the following year. Pop. (1850), 42,958, including 14,692 slaves.

CHARLESTON.—1, A maritime vil. Eng., co. Cornwall, 2 m. E. by S. St. Austell, on St. Austell's Bay. It has an excellent harbour, with an inner and outer basin, and a commodious pier, defended by a battery of heavy cannon. Shipbuilding and repairing, iron-founding, &c., are carried on here, and a great pilchard fishery. Much china-clay, prepared artificially from granite, is exported.—2, A small vil. and seaport, Scotland, co. Fife, advantageously situate on the Firth of Forth, 3 m. N. by W. Dunfermline. It ex-

ports large quantities of coals, and near it are extensive lime works. Pop. (1841), 772.—3, A tn., W. Indies, isl. Nevis, S.W. coast; lat. $17^{\circ} 19' N.$; lon. $64^{\circ} 55' W.$ It is neat and well built, with a good roadstead.

CHARLESTOWN, a seaport tn., U. States, Massachusetts, on a peninsula close to and N. of Boston (*which see*). Streets irregular, but finely shaded; and houses generally good, some even handsome and spacious, the pure air and good site attracting many rich Boston commercialists to a residence here. Churches nine; a bank, state prison, and, reared on Breed's or Bunker's Hill, a monument, or hollowed shaft, of granite, 220 ft. high, commemorating the battle fought here, June 17, 1775. At the foot of the same height lies a state navy-yard. Charlestown was incorporated, apart from Boston, in 1847. Pop. (1850), 17,216.

CHARLESTOWN, par. Irel. Lowth; 2700 ac. P. 1390. **CHARLESWORTH**, a vil. England, co. Derby; agreeably situate on the side of a hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.W. Glossop. It is formed of two villages; houses of stone, well built; a church in the early English style; several chapels belonging to Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and other dissenters. In the vicinity extensive coal mines are wrought; and there are also six cotton-mills, an iron-foundry, and machine-making establishment. Pop. (1841), 2856.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CHARLETON, two pars. Eng.—1, Devon; 1940 ac. Pop. 703.—2, (*Queen*), Somerset; 1060 ac. Pop. 190.

CHARLEVILLE, a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, 1 m. N. Mezières, l. bank, Meuse, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, sufficiently strong to allow the passage of artillery. It is regularly built, has straight, wide and clean streets, and a public square and fountain, surrounded by arcades, from which the four principal streets diverge. It is the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce, assize court, consulting chamber of manufactures, seminary, and communal college; and has an hospital, theatre, and public library, containing 22,000 volumes. It has considerable manufactures, consisting of nails, and iron work, arms, steam engines, carding-machines, and animal charcoal. There are also extensive tanneries, a brass-foundry, and numerous breweries. The Meuse affords facilities for traffic; and a large trade is carried on in coal, iron, wine, brandy, marble, slates, and nails. Charleville was built in 1606, by Charles, Duke of Nevers and Mantua, and named after himself. Its fortifications were destroyed in 1686–1687, and the town in consequence became much more extensive and prosperous. Pop. 8336.

CHARLEVILLE, a tn. Ireland, co. of, and 36 m. N.N.W. Cork, on the railway to Dublin. It is a respectable-looking town, and has a handsome Established church, with a fine steeple; a R. Catholic chapel, an extensive national school, capable of holding 800 children of both sexes; a school under the Protestant Church of England Society for 100 children; a dispensary, fever hospital, and workhouses. Handloom weaving and spinning, formerly carried on, having been superseded by machinery, there are now no manufactures. Weekly market for oats. Employment scanty; workhouses crowded. Pop. (1841), 4287.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CHARLIEU, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 11 m. N.E. Roanne, r. bank, Ornin. It had formerly a Benedictine abbey, the cloister of which still remains. The hospital, founded by St. Louis, is one of the oldest in the kingdom. Manufactures—linen, calico, silk, leather, and cotton and silk yarn. Trade in cattle considerable. Pop. 3532.

CHARLINCX, par. Eng. Somerset; 1900 ac. Pop. 215. **CHARLOIS**, a vil. and par. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 2 m. S.W. Rotterdam. It has a Reformed church, with two towers, some stained-glass windows, and fine interior. At its consecration in 1512, the priests being resolved, in spite of warning from the magistracy, that the procession should take advantage of the Maas being frozen over, to pass it on the ice, 8000 persons were precipitated into the river by the ice giving way. Pop. of par. 2500.

CHARLOTTE.—1, A tn. British N. America, cap. and near the centre of, Prince Edward Island, on the bay of Hillsborough, 110 m. N. Halifax; lat. $46^{\circ} 14' N.$; lon. $63^{\circ} 7' W.$ It is advantageously situate for commerce, and its harbour is one of the best in N. America. It is regularly laid out with spacious squares, and broad streets at right angles; which, however, are but thinly occupied by houses, for the most part of wood. Pop. 5000.—2, (*Amalia*), A tn., W. Indies,

cap. isl. St. Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands, belonging to the Danes, S. side of the island, with a large factory at its extremity. It has an excellent harbour, fit for all kinds of shipping, and in which whole fleets may lie secure, and land-locked from all winds. The town is defended by a citadel and batteries; contains several churches, belonging to as many different religious denominations; and is a considerable entrepôt for goods for the neighbouring islands. The W. India mail steamers call regularly. Pop. (1847), 10,000., of which nearly a fifth are slaves.

CHARLOTTE (QUEEN) ISLAND.—1, One of the Low Archipelago, S. Pacific; lat. 19° 18' S.; lon. 138° 42' W. (n.); discovered by Capt. Wallis in 1767. It was visited again by Capt. Beechy in 1826, who reports that the coral had so grown up, that no lagoon could be perceived in the centre; and not a single specimen was to be seen of the numerous cocoa trees found by Capt. Wallis.—2, A group of isls., S. Pacific, between lat. 10° and 12° S., and lon. 165° and 168° E. Five or six of them are of considerable extent, the remainder small. The largest, Santa Cruz, is about 20 m. long, E. to W. and about half a mile wide. They are all of volcanic formation; and one of them, Volcano, lat. 10° 23' 30" S., lon. 165° 38' E., is still in a state of activity. The islands are generally well wooded, and very populous. They produce the cocoa-nut, the bread-fruit, and all the products of the Friendly Islands. The inhabitants are good-natured, but given to theft. It was on one of these islands, Mallicolo, that La Perouse, the celebrated French navigator, was wrecked and lost, with all his crew. Queen Charlotte's Islands were discovered by Mandana, in 1595.—3, A large isl. off the W. coast, N. America, Cape St. James; lat. (extreme S. point) 51° 55' N.; lon. 131° 2' W.; 170 m. long, and about 30 m. average breadth throughout three-fourths of its length, N. to S., the remainder tapering rapidly to a mere point. Area, estimated at 5000 sq. m.—4, An isl. N. Pacific Ocean, Gilbert's group; lat. 1° 54' N.; lon. 172° 55' E. (n.). It is a lagoon island; length, N.E. to S.W., 16 m.; average breadth, 5 m. On the E. side the land is covered with cocoa-nut and pandanus groves, with some undergrowth. The N.W. and W. side is a continuous reef, 4 or 5 feet above the water's edge, on which are many islets. About the centre of the reef, S.W. side, is a ship's channel into the lagoon, which is half a mile wide. Water, the only thing in the way of supplies to be obtained here, is flat and brackish. There are a number of towns on the island, which appear to be thickly inhabited. It is also called Apia.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, l. bank, Spree, 5 m. W. Berlin. It consists mostly of villas and taverns, being much resorted to in summer by the citizens of Berlin. There is here a seat of the King of Prussia, built by Frederick I., who married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of George I. of England, after whom the town was named. The palace has beautiful gardens attached, at all times open to the public, and an extensive orangery. Within a small Doric temple in the garden, are deposited the remains of the late beautiful and unfortunate Louisa, Queen of Prussia, over which is a monument by Rauch—the figure of the Queen reposing on a marble sarcophagus—esteemed one of the most successful efforts of modern art; although, certainly, excelled by another statue of Louisa, executed 15 years later by the same artist, in the royal gardens at Potsdam. There are some manufactures of cotton and woollen stockings here, also a spinning-mill and bleaching grounds. Pop. 8269.

CHARLTON, numerous pars. Eng.—1, Wilts; 5940 ac. Pop. 683.—2, Wilts; 1290 ac. Pop. 201.—3, (Abbots), Gloucester; 2190 ac. Pop. 101.—4, (Adams), Somerset; 3910 ac. Pop. 472.—5, (Horethorne), Somerset; 2340 ac. Pop. 569.—6, (King's), par. and vil. Gloucester; 5020 ac. Pop. 8232, forming a part of Cheltenham.—7, (Mackerell), Somerset; 3910 ac. Pop. 405.—8, (Musgrave), Somerset; 2180 ac. Pop. 409.—9, (near-Dover), Kent; 190 ac. Pop. 2513.—10, (near-Woolwich), Kent; 1250 ac. Pop. 2655.—11, (upon-Otmoor), Oxford; 1810 ac. Pop. 658.

CHARLWOOD, par. Eng. Surrey; 6290 ac. Pop. 1291.

CHARMES, or CHARMES-SUR-MOSELLE, a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 15 m. N.N.W. Epinal, l. bank, Moselle, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. It has a Gothic church, ornamented with painted glass, in good preservation; a handsome public fountain, and manufactures of lace, kirschwasser, and leather; with trade in grain, wine, wood, &c. Pop. 3011.

CHARMINSTER, par. Eng. Dorset; 4910 ac. Pop. 827. CHARMOUTH, par. Eng. Dorset; 790 ac. Pop. 620. CHARNEUX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, 9 m. N.W. Verviers. It has manufactures of cloths, two breweries, two worsted, and four flour mills. In the environs are the remains of the old abbey Val-Dieu. Pop. 2557.

CHARO [anc. *Matlatzingo*], a tn. Mexican confederation, state of Michoacan, at the foot of the sierra Otzumatan, upwards of 6000 ft. above sea level. It carries on a considerable commerce. Pop. 3800.

CHAROLLAIS [anc. *Pagus Quadrigellensis*], a small dist. France, belonging to the old province of Burgundy, and now included in dep. Saône-et-Loire. Its capital was Charolles.

CHAROLLES, a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 28 m. W. N. W. Macon, at the confluence of the Semence and Arceonne. It is well built, and has a court of first resort, and of commerce, an agricultural society, communal college, public library, hat manufactories; tile-works, limekilns, and a plaster mill, and iron-works in the vicinity. Trade in grain, wine, wood, iron, coal, and cattle. A hill above the town is crowned by the picturesque ruins of the old castle of the Counts of Charollais; of which prov. Charolles was capital. Pop. 2926.

CHARONNE [Latin, *Charonna*], a vil. France, close upon the barrier of the faubourg St. Antoine, and, properly, only a suburb of Paris. It contains a very ancient church, and a school of arts; and has manufactories of stained paper, refined wax, wax-candles, paints, and chemical products. Pop. 5433.

CHARSFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1650 ac. Pop. 551. CHARSHUMBA, or TCHERCHEMBEY, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Roum, dist. Djankili, r. bank, and 10 m. from the mouth of the Jekil Irnak, on the Black Sea; lat. 41° 11' N.; lon. 36° 40' E. The greater number of the houses are surrounded by gardens, and the land in the vicinity is fertile and well cultivated.

CHART, three pars. Eng. Kent:—1, (Great), 3190 ac. Pop. 714.—2, (Little), 1590 ac. Pop. 300.—3, (near-Sutton-Valence), 2100 ac. Pop. 604.

CHARTHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 4990 ac. Pop. 974.

CHARTRES [anc. *Autricum*, *Civitas Carnutum*], a city, France, cap. dep. Eure-et-Loire, 49 m. S.W. Paris; lat. 48° 27' N.; lon. 1° 29' E.; situate on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Eure, and partly enclosed by walls and ditches, surrounded by ramparts planted with trees, which form an agreeable promenade. One branch of the river runs inside, and another outside of the ramparts of the lower town. Most of the houses are built of wood and plaster, and have their gables toward the street. The streets are narrow and crooked, and so steep in some parts as to be inaccessible to carriages. There are several public squares, one of which is of great extent. The only public buildings of note are—the cathedral, the church of St. Père, contiguous to a huge barrack, once a Benedictine abbey; and the obelisk to the memory of General Marceau. The cathedral, one of the most magnificent in Europe, is rendered conspicuous by its two spires, one of which is 403 ft. high, surmounting the hill on which the city stands. It has fully 130 windows filled with painted glass, of admirable workmanship; and in its chair Henry IV. was crowned, in 1594. Chartres is the seat of a bishopric, court of first resort, and of commerce, communal college, seminary, and agricultural society; and has two hospitals, a cabinet of natural history, botanical garden, and a public library, containing 40,000 volumes, and 800 MSS. Manufactures:—woollen, hosiery, hats, earthenware, and leather. It is also celebrated for its game pies. A large trade is carried on in grain, wool, cattle, game, clover-seed, and wood. The largest weekly grain markets in France are held here; and the business usually does not occupy more than three-quarters of an hour. The measuring and selling of the grain, and receiving payment for it, are managed by an ancient corporation of women, remarkable for their integrity, and implicitly trusted by the owners. Chartres was the capital of the Carnutes, and considered the capital of Celtic Gaul at the time of the Roman invasion. Towards the end of the 11th century it was fortified; and in 1445, St. Bernard preached in its cathedral the first crusade. Pop. (1846), 15,304.

CHARTREUSE (LA GRANDE), a celebrated monastery, France, dep. Isère, 13 m. N.N.E. Grenoble, in an extensive meadow, in the wild valley of the Guier, 3280 ft. above sea

level, surrounded by the mountain forests of the Alps. It was founded in 1084, by St. Bruno, near the village of Chartreuse, the name of which he gave to the order of St. Bruno. Until the Revolution of 1793, it was the head quarters of the order of the Chartreux. The present buildings were erected

CHATEAU-CHISON [anc. *Castrum Catinum*], a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 39 m. E. by N. Nevers, near l. bank, Yonne, formerly defended by a castle, and surrounded by double ditches, of which some vestiges still remain. The present town is tolerably well built, on the summit of a hill. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society; manufactures of coarse woollens and linens; large tanneries; and a considerable trade in wood and charcoal, for the supply of the capital; leather, wool, grain, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2845.

CHATEAU-D'ŒX, [German, *Ösch*; anc. *Castrodunum*], a tn. Switzerland, can. Vaud, chief place of the dist. Enghaut-Romand, r. bank, Sarine, 22 m. E. Lausanne. Here are the ruins of an old castle of the Counts of Gruyère. Important cattle fairs are held. In 1812, a considerable sum was left to the parish by two brothers named Henchoz, to endow a higher kind of school, at which the youth of the Alpine districts might obtain an excellent gratuitous education. Pop. 2010; mostly Calvinists.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 24 m. S.E. Le Mans, near r. bank, Loir. It consists of one straight street, from which numerous small, crooked, and steep streets run in different directions; has several squares, a Hotel-de-Ville,

market-place, hospital, and a handsome church. It is the centre of a considerable manufacture of fine linen, employing about 800 looms in the neighbouring communes. There are also cotton-mills and tanneries. Trade in grain, clover-seed, hemp, flax, chestnuts, game, poultry, cattle, and wine of the district. Pop. 2736.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 19 m. S.S.E. Laval, on the Mayenne, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting the town with its principal suburb on the opposite side. Its houses are well built; but the streets are ill laid out. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, and communal college; and linen and serge manufactories, bleachfields, tanneries; with some trade in clover-seed, linen, thread, iron, wood, wine, &c. Pop. 6254.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 15 m. S. Fontainebleau, l. bank, Suzain. It lies in a fertile country, has three churches, and, in the 12th century, was occasionally the residence of the French Kings. Coins of Charles the Bald, Carloman II., Philip I., Louis VI. and VII., were struck here. It manufactures whiting, and has some trade in grain and wine. Pop. 2420.

CHATEAU-PORCIEN [Latin, *Castrum Porciani*], a vil. France, dep. Ardennes, 26 m. S.W. Mezieres, partly r. bank, Aisne, and partly on an island formed by that river. On a steep rock overhanging the town are a donjon tower, and some fragments of walls forming all that remains of an ancient strong castle. The manufactures consist of serge, flannel, merino, and cassimere. There are also worsted mills, an oil-work, and several tanneries. In a hill N.E. of the town, the foundations of walls, Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been discovered. Pop. 2656.

CHATEAU-RENAUD, two tns. France.—1, A tn. dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 11 m. N.E. Arles, l. bank, Durance; with two towers, the remains of a castle of the 12th century. In the vicinity are limekilns. Pop. 1696.—2, A tn., dep. Loiret, 10 m. E.S.E. Montargis. It had at one time a castle, and was fortified, but having become a stronghold of the Protestants during the wars of religion, Louis XIII. ordered the works to be demolished in 1627. It has manufactures of cloth for the troops; and some trade in linen, wool, and saffron. Pop. 1447.

CHATEAU-RENAULT, a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 19 m. N.E. Tours, agreeably situate at the foot, and on the slope of a hill, in a beautiful country. It is traversed by the Brenne; has narrow and irregular streets; and possesses an old castle, from which it derives its name, built in 981, and still in good preservation. It is famous for its leather, and has also manufactures of woollen cloth, flannel, and ties. Pop. 3079.



MONASTERY OF GRANDE CHARTREUSE. — From *Voyages dans l'ancienne France*.

in 1678, after the monastery had been, for the eighth time, destroyed by fire. They are of great extent, but are more remarkable for the solidity than the beauty of their architecture. Previous to 1789, the monks were owners of many villages; but the Revolution of 1793 stripped them of their possessions, and all that remains to them is a garden, the right of cutting forest wood, and pasture for their cows, of which they have about 50. Some of the monks who were driven out by the Republicans, returned in 1826, when the buildings that had escaped entire destruction were restored. Near the Grande Chartreuse is a remarkable grotto, called the Trou-de-Glaz or Glace (ice-hole), from ice being preserved in it for the whole year. It is 787 ft. long, and contains very large transparent stalactites.

CHARWELTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 2770 ac. Pop. 227.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool, Strait, Messina. See SCYLLA and CHARYBDIS.

CHASGO, or SHUSGAO, a cluster of vils., Afghanistan, with a mud fort, in a fertile spot, 13 m. N. Ghuznee, and on the route thence to Cabool, 8697 ft. above the sea; lat. 33° 43' N.; lon. 68° 22' E.

CHASHE-LO-UM-BOO, or TESHOO-LOOMBOO, a tn. Tibet, 160 m. W. by S. L'Hassa or Lassa; lat. 29° 4' 40" N.; lon. 89° 7' 8" E. (L.); on a plain surrounded by high sterile mountains. It is properly a large monastery, consisting of 300 or 400 houses, the habitations of the Buddhist monks, besides temples, mausoleums, and the palace of the Teshoo Lama, who resides here. Its buildings are all of stone, and none less than two stories high, flat roofed, and covered with a parapet rising considerably above the roof, composed of heath and brushwood. Above 4000 friars and nuns perform daily their devotions here. A large manufacture of idols is established, at which the most skillful workmen are employed; but there are few laymen, except the servants of the Lama. A Chinese functionary resides here to watch the proceedings of the priests. Some hundred mendicants, from India and Nepal, are also maintained by the Lama at the public expense.

CHASTLETON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1640 ac. Pop. 239.

CHAT, or CHATTE CAPE, a round projecting headland, Lower Canada, S. side the estuary of the St. Lawrence; lat. 49° 1' N.; lon. 66° 50' W. A small river of same name falls into a bay 4 m. E. the cape.

CHATEAU (LE), or CHATEAU D'OLERON, a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 6 m. W.S.W. Marennes, on the S.E. extremity of the isl. of Oleron. It is a place of some strength, ranking as a fortress of the third class; has building-yards, distilleries, and rope-works, and carries on a trade in corn, maize, wine, brandy, salt, &c. Pop. 1314.

CHATEAU-SALINS, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 18 m. N.E. Nancy, r. bank, Petite Seille. It has some towers and remains of its ancient fortifications. It originated in some salt-works established here in 1330, and a castle built soon after by Isabel of Austria. The Government manufactory of salt carried on here was abandoned in 1826. There are here manufactures of glass, leather, and knitted hosiery, with some trade in sackings and plaster. Pop. 2521.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 33 m. S.S.W. Laon, r. bank, Marne, on the slope of a hill, the rocky summit of which is crowned by the ruins of the old castle of Thierry, said to have been erected by Charles Martel in 730. A considerable suburb extends along the left bank of the Marne, communicating with the town by a stone bridge of three arches. Another suburb along the Soisson's road is separated from the town by an ancient gate. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and communal college; and has manufactures of linen, cotton yarn; dye-works, and potteries, with a trade in grain, wine, wool, agricultural stock, plaster, grind-stones, &c. A sheep fair is held annually, at which about 30,000 are sold. In February, 1814, this town was the scene of several conflicts between the Allies and the French troops. During the Revolution of 1793, it bore the name of Egalité-sur-Marne. La Fontaine was born here in 1621, and a handsome statue has been erected to his memory. Pop. 4147.

CHATEAU-VILLAIN, OF VILLE-SUR-AUJON [Latin, *Castrum Villanum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, 11 m. S.W. Chaumont, r. bank, Aujon. It was once surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and still contains an old ruined castle. It has manufactures of leather, and a trade in horses and cattle. There are blast-furnaces, and other iron-works, in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1930.

CHATEAUBRIANT, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 36 m. N.N.E. Nantes, on the Cher. Some remains of the old castle or chateau, built by Briant, Count of Penthièvre, in 1015, and from whom the town derives its name, still exist. Its houses are irregularly built, in bad taste, and are old. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society; manufactures of woollen goods, earthenware, tiles, and leather; with a considerable trade in cattle, grain, wood, iron. It is famous also for its conserves of lingwort. Pop. 3098.

CHATEAUDUN, a tn. France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 26 m. S.S.W. Chartres, near r. bank, Loir. Its streets are straight, and terminate in a square, from which a complete view of the town may be obtained. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, communal college, and a small public library. The Hotel de Ville and college buildings are deserving of notice. The old castle of the Counts of Dunois overlooks the town. Chateaudun has manufactures of blankets, and large tanneries, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 5756.

CHATEAULIN, a tn. France, dep. Finistère, 14 m. N. Quimper, on the Aulne, which divides it into two parts, and forms a port for vessels of 60 or 80 tons. It is ill built; has some remains of the old castle of the Seigneurs of Chateaulin; and in the vicinity a mineral spring, and two intermittent fountains. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and has an agricultural society; and a trade in cattle, fish, butter, iron, lead, slates, &c. Salmon and sardine fishing is prosecuted. Pop. 1523.

CHATEAUMEILLANT [Latin, *Castrum Mediolanum*], a tn. France, dep. Cher, 36 m. S.S.W. Bourges, in a beautiful district, on the small stream Sinoise. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the ruins of an old castle, consisting principally of two large towers, and a number of octagonal turrets, decorated with fine sculptures, and curious arabesques. The trade is almost confined to chestnuts. There are nine annual fairs. Pop. 1710.

CHATEAUNEUF-DE-RANDON, a small tn. France, dep. Lozère, 12 m. N.E. Meude, on a hill. It was formerly fortified, and is celebrated for the siege sustained by the English garrison in 1380, against the troops of Charles V., commanded by the chivalrous Duguesclin. During this siege, the English Governor, who had been hard pressed, promised to surrender to Duguesclin at the expiry of 15 days, if no succour arrived. Shortly after, and before the expiry of the time agreed on, Duguesclin died, when his successor, the Marechal de Sancerre, summoned the Governor, who replied that he had given his

word to Duguesclin, and would yield to no other; and when informed of the hero's death, he said, 'Then I will carry the keys to his tomb.' Accordingly, the Governor sallied forth with the garrison to Duguesclin's tent, and, on his bended knees, laid his sword and the keys of the town on the bier. In 1820, a simple commemorative monument was erected at the hamlet of Bitarelle, on the spot where this event occurred.

CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-CHARENTE [Latin, *Castrum Novum*], a tn. France, dep. Charente, 12 m. S. by W. Angoulême, in a fertile district, l. bank, Charente. It was once a place of strength, and, when in possession of the English, stood a siege of four years by the French, but was ultimately taken. It has some trade in cattle, wine, brandy, salt, and ship timber. It has also a monthly fair. There is a remarkable stalactite grotto in the vicinity. Pop. 1798.

CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-CHER, a tn. France, dep. Cher, 16 m. S.S.W. Bourges. It stands on an island formed by the Cher, and was once defended by a strong castle, of which only some vestiges now remain. Its trade is in wine, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2041.

CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-LOIRE, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, near r. bank, Loire, 16 m. E. Orleans. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and refineries of beet-root sugar. Pop. 2748.

CHATEAUROUX, a tn. France, cap. dep. Indre, 144 m. S.S.W. Paris, in an extensive plain, l. bank, Indre; lat. 46° 48' 50" N.; lon. 1° 40' 51" E. (L.) It was formerly a miserable-looking place, but has been greatly improved since 1820. It has straight, broad, and tolerably well-paved streets, and spacious squares, a Hotel de la Prefecture, Hotel de Ville, public library, modern theatre, Gothic church, public garden, and some fine promenades. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and of commerce, consulting chamber of manufactures, societies of arts, sciences, and agriculture, communal college, and normal school. The cloth manufactures, in which the wools of Berry are almost exclusively used, are extensive, employing about 2000 workmen. Cotton hosiery, woollen yarn, tiles, paper, and parchment, are also made; and there are tanneries and dye-works. There is likewise a considerable trade in grain, wine, iron, wool, poultry, and cattle. The town owes its origin to a castle built in 950, by Raoul le Large, of Deols, still in a tolerable state of preservation. It was considerably extended in the reign of Louis XIII., who constituted it a duchy in favour of the descendants of Henry II. of Bourbon, Prince of Condé. Charles of Bourbon sold it to Louis XV., who conferred it on one of his mistresses, at whose death it returned to the crown. During the Revolution of 1793, it was called Indre-Ville. Pop. (1846), 12,554.

CHATELET, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. E. Charleroi, r. bank, Sambre. It has manufactures of pottery, which bear a high name; nails, common cloth, and other woollen and cotton stuffs; tanneries, a salt-refinery, and a brewery. Its trade with the neighbouring towns and provinces is considerable; and it has three weekly markets, a monthly cattle, and other four annual fairs. Pop. 2859.

CHATELLERAULT, a tn. France, dep. Vienne, 20 m. N.N.E. Poitiers, r. bank, Vienne, which here begins to be navigable. On the opposite bank is a suburb connected with the town by a handsome stone bridge, at one end of which is a castellated gate formed of four large towers, said to have been built by Sully. The old walls and fortifications have been converted into promenades. The town is ill built, but has some good public edifices, among which are several churches, a theatre, public fountain, and the royal manufactory of swords and bayonets. The manufacture of cutlery has long been carried on here to a great extent, employing about 600 families. Jewellery, hardware, and lace are also manufactured; and there are bleaching grounds for wax and linen. The river port gives rise to a large trade in grain, wine, brandy, clover, and lucerne seed, fruit, hemp, salt, iron, steel, slates, staves, and millstones, of which this town is the entrepôt for an extensive district. It has a court of first resort, and an agricultural society.

The duchy of Châtellerault was bestowed by Henry II. upon James Hamilton, second Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, 1548, to induce him to consent to the projected match between his ward, the infant Queen Mary, and the Dauphin Francis. The ducal title is still possessed by the Duke of Hamilton. Pop. 9738.

CHÂTENOIS, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond. Schelestadt, about 26 m. S.S.W. Strasburg. It stands at the foot of the Vosges, overlooked by the imposing ruins of an ancient castle, which crowns a lofty mountain covered with forests. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods and paper. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3560.

CHATHAM, a n. naval arsenal, and seaport, England, co. Kent. The town lies on the Medway, about 29 m. S.E. London, adjoining Rochester so closely, as to form rather a suburb of that city than an independent town. A great portion of it is irregular and ill-built, and the houses, many of which are of wood, have a mean appearance, although considerable improvements have taken place of late years. The parish church, built in 1788, is a plain brick structure: a more modern

branches of trade connected therewith. The dockyard, and upper and lower barracks, are included within a line of strong fortifications. By the Reform Act, Chatham was united with Rochester in returning members to Parliament, but now returns a member itself; registered electors (1850), 1257. The Rochester station of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway, is 1 m. from the town. Pop. of par. in 1841, exclusive of the barracks, hulks, and hospitals, 15,411.

CHATHAM, a tn. Upper Canada, pleasantly situate r. bank, Thames, 12 m. from its embouchure in Lake St. Clair, and 65 m. S.W. London. It exports agricultural produce, timber, &c. Pop. (1852), 2070.

CHATHAM BAY, a bay, U. States, S.W. coast, Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, extending 75 m. from Cape Romano on the N. to Cape Sabel on the S. It receives the Sharks, Youngs, and Gallivans rivers.

CHATHAM (CAPE), S. coast, Australia; lat. $35^{\circ} 2'$ S.; lon. $116^{\circ} 28'$ E. (R.)

CHATHAM ISLANDS.—1, A

group of tree islands, S. Pacific Ocean. The largest or Chatham Island, the native name of which is Ware-Kauri; lat. (S. point) $44^{\circ} 7' S.$; lon. $176^{\circ} 49' E.$ (R.) is between 300 and 350 m. E. from the N.E. coast of the middle island of the New Zealand Islands, and is from 80 to 90 m. in circumference. The other islands are Rangi Haute or Pitt Island, 12 m. long by 8 broad; and Ranga Tira or South-East Island, a mere rock. Between 10 and 12 m. N. from the W. end of the larger island, and on the 177th meridian, are two pyramidal rocks, called the 'Two Sisters,' about 100 ft. high, covered with scanty bushes, and frequented by countless numbers of sea birds. The land on the W. side of Ware-Kauri is undulating, of small elevation, and clothed with verdure to the water's edge. The N. shore, especially to the W., is flat, and the headlands of the bays run out in long wooded tongues of land. The S. shore is abrupt and precipitous, but the land on the

one was erected in 1821; there are, besides, several Dissenting chapels, two national schools, a British school for boys and girls, and two infant schools, and a mechanics' institution; two public subscription libraries, an hospital for decayed seamen, and three or four minor charities. But the great attractions of Chatham are the naval and military establishments at Brompton, in its immediate vicinity. The arsenal, storehouses, and dockyard, cover a space of ground nearly a mile in length. In the latter are five wet docks capable of receiving vessels of the largest class, six building slips, and about 500 houses for the accommodation of the various artificers employed in the works. In the smitheries, anchors are manufactured of five tons weight; and in the rope-house, cables of 100 fathoms in length, and 25 inches in circumference. The navigable course of the Medway, that is between Chatham and Sheerness, is only about 10 m., yet the water is deep enough to carry the largest ships up to the former place, an advantage to which it owes its importance and prosperity. The barracks consists of the lower or marine barracks, the upper or Brompton barracks, and the new or artillery barracks, with a park of artillery. The artillery hospital contains wards for 100 patients. Here is, also, a school for engineers, in which young officers and recruits are instructed in a practical knowledge of their duties. The convict establishment, which usually contained 900 to 1000 convicts, was removed several years ago. Immense quantities of every necessary for naval equipment are accumulated here, with machinery of every kind, suitable for the various processes and operations required, and all of the most improved description; and so complete is the system adopted, and the care, promptitude, and despatch observed in all the different departments, that a first-rate ship of war may be fitted out in a few days. In the time of war, about 3000 artificers are employed in shipbuilding, and repairing, and in the other

summit of the cliffs is level, and covered with trees. Small streamlets trickle down the cliffs and clothe their face with herbage. On the E. side the coast continues rocky for some distance, when it is varied by a broad sandy beach and low wooded hills. It has several bays, the principal of which is Waitangi Bay, on the W. side of the island, which has a general depth of water from 7 to 12 fathoms. The harbour of Waitangi, within the bay, on its S.E. side, is much frequented by whaling vessels, which there supply themselves with fuel, provisions, and water. There are few hills in the island, and the highest does not exceed 800 ft. Some of them are regular pyramids, and all are of volcanic origin. The island contains several lakes, the largest of which, Te Wanga, is about 25 m. long and 6 or 7 broad. It is surrounded by hills, either wooded or boggy, and is separated from the sea by low sand hills. The climate is mild and agreeable, and the air cool and moist. The soil is in many places fertile, and produces potatoes of superior quality; but corn cannot be grown in consequence of the vast numbers of parquets by which the island is infested, and which destroy the grain before it is ripe. Turnips, cabbages, pumpkins, and tobacco are successfully cultivated. The creeks and shores abound in fish, many of them excellent: sharks, of formidable size, are numerous. The original inhabitants, now nearly extinct, were a cheerful and good-natured race. About the year 1830, they amounted to 1200; in 1840, their numbers, according Dr. Dieffenbach, were under 90. The destruction of this unfortunate people is attributed to the cruelty and tyranny of the New Zealanders, who found their way here in large numbers some years ago, and, by the superior energy and ferocity of their character, soon became masters of the ill-fated though inoffensive aborigines. The present population consists chiefly of New Zealanders, and of persons from E. Cape and Port Nicholson. The island has now a very



bad reputation, being, says commander Stokes, 'considered as a nest of rogues, several vessels having been robbed there.' The Chatham Islands were discovered by Lieut. William Robert Broughton, of H. M. brig *Chatham*, and taken possession of by that officer in the name of his Britannic Majesty, Nov. 29, 1791.—(Dr. Dieffenbach; *London Geo. Jour.*, vol. ii., p. 195; Ross's *Antarctic Voyages*; U. S. *Exploring Expedition*.)—2, An isl. W. coast, Patagonia, between Hanover Island and the mainland, N. end; lat. 50° 30' S.; lon. 74° 30' W. It is about 30 m. long, and about 10 broad.—3, *Chatham*, or *St. Clement's Island*, one of the Galapagos.

CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a tn. France, dep. Indre, 27 m. N.W. Chateauroux, near l. bank, Indre, on a height crowned by the ruins of an old castle. The church, built about the 10th century, is remarkable for its antique sculptures; and the market-place commands a fine view of the Indre valley. Coarse woollen goods are manufactured. Pop. 2507.

CHATILLON-SUR-LOIRE, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 45 m. E. by S.E. Orleans, agreeably situate in a valley on the river and canal of Loire. Admiral Coligny, who was assassinated during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, was born in an old castle which overlooks the town, and in the chapel attached to it his tomb is still to be seen. In 1648, the town was erected into a duchy in favour of the Admiral's grandson. Some trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 2019.

CHATILLON-SUR-LOIRE, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, l. bank, Loire, 45 m. S.E. Orleans; with some trade in wood. Marble and building-stone are quarried in the vicinity. P. 2003.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a tn. France, dep. Côte d'Or, 45 m. N.W. Dijon, on the Seine. It is well built, clean, paved, and rapidly increasing; has a Hotel de Ville, palace of justice, several old churches, a public library, hospital, college, and an old castle, surrounded by a beautiful park, through which flows the Seine. It has a court of first resort and of commerce; manufactures of cloth, serges, and linen; iron furnaces, forges, paper-works, tanneries, and breweries; grain, fulling, and bark mills; wax-bleaching grounds, and distilleries; with some trade in iron, wood, wool, leather, and grindstones. Pop. 4611.

CHATRE (La), a tn. France, dep. Indre, 21 m. S.E. Chateauroux, r. bank, Indre. Its streets are irregular, but the general aspect of the town is agreeable. It has a pretty parish church, and a public fountain, a court of first resort, and communal college; manufactures of cloth, some extensive tanneries, and a considerable trade in wool, cloth, wax, goat-skins, quilts, and cattle. Pop. 4078.

CHATS, or SHATZK, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 95 m. N.N.W. Tambov, in a fertile plain, on the Chatcha. It contains five churches, and has some trade in grain, cattle, iron, and hemp. Pop. 6500.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, a river, U. States, Georgia and Alabama, rising in the Appalachian Mountains, about lat. 34° 40' N.; lon. 83° 30' W., and flowing first W. and then S., and forming, for a considerable distance, the boundary between the above states. In its lower course, after the junction of the Flint River from the E., it is named the Appalachicola, and is navigable to Columbus in Georgia for steam boats. Total course, about 200 m.

CHATTERIS, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cambridge, Isle of Ely. The town, 18½ m. N. Cambridge, is well built, excellently kept, amply supplied with water, and partially lighted with gas. It has a handsome parish church, and seven chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and Friends; national, British, infant, and several private schools; a literary institution, reading-room, and several charitable societies; and a handsome cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. A considerable corn-market on Friday; two fairs annually. Area of par. 15,090 ac. Pop. (1851), 5141.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CHATTERPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 150 m. S.W. Allahabad; formerly a flourishing place, and still possessing considerable manufactures of coarse cotton wrapper.

CHATTISHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2480 ac. Pop. 215.

CHATTON, par. Eng. Northumb.; 16,300 ac. P. 1725.

CHAUCHINA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 12 m. from Granada, in an extensive but marshy plain. It is very poorly built. All the houses are of earth, excepting a few of more modern construction, which are of brick; and the streets are so badly paved, as to be almost impassible in wet

weather. The market-place is of considerable extent, and among the buildings are a parish church in a dilapidated state, surmounted by a massive tower; a consistorial house, partly occupied as a prison, and several primary schools. A plentiful supply of water is brought into the town by an aqueduct; but, owing to the dampness of the locality, intermitting fevers are frequent. Pop. 1744.

CHAUDEFONTAINE, a com. and vil. Belgium, prov. of, and 6 m. S.E. Liège, r. bank, Vesdre; with mineral springs, known as early as 1250, and still frequented. Pop. 1073.

CHAUDÉS-AIGUES [anc. *Calentes Baie*], a tn. France, dep. Cantal, 28 m. E.S.E. Aurillac, in a deep gorge at the foot of the mountains that separate Auvergne from the Gevaudan. The road leading to it from St. Flour is cut out of the granite rock for a distance of 6561 ft. On the right hand is the mountain, and on the left a precipice from 300 to 500 ft. deep, at the foot of which flows the Truyère. The town owes its importance to its hot mineral springs, of which there are 12, all having their sources in a volcanic mountain. The water of these springs has the property of discharging the grease from sheep's wool, and a vast number of fleeces are sent hither from the department of Aveyron to be washed. From November to April, the hot water is used for warming the town, being conveyed into the houses in wooden pipes, the police seeing to its equal distribution. Some woollen goods and leather are manufactured here, and there are glass-works in the vicinity. Pop. 1422.

CHAUDIERE.—1, A river, Lower Canada, which rises on the borders of Maine, near the sources of the Kennebec; lat. 45° 20' N.; lon. 70° 51' W.; and, after a N. course of about 120 m., falls into the St. Lawrence, 6 m. above Quebec. Three or four miles above its entrance into the St. Lawrence, there is a remarkable cataract, of about 120 ft. perpendicular.—2, A lake on the confines of Upper and Lower Canada, 18 m. long, and about 3 average breadth; formed by an expansion of the Ottawa, 6 m. below the falls Des Chats. A strong current runs through it from N.W. to S.E.

CHAUDWAR, an anc. city, Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, near Cuttack, now in ruins. The ruins extend for many miles, but few are above ground, being mostly foundations; there are numerous reservoirs also, and the remains of temples. It is not known when or why this great city was abandoned.—(*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*.)

CHAUFFAILES, a tn. and com. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 15 m. S. Charolles. Before the Revolution it was an insignificant village, but has now become a thriving manufacturing town, producing large quantities of calico, with which it supplies the markets of Roanne, Beaune, Lyons, and Villefranche. It has also cotton spinning-mills. Pop. 3705.

CHAUMONT, or **CHAUMONT-EN-BASSIGNY**, a tn. France, cap. dep. Haute-Marne; lat. 48° 6' 47" N.; lon. 6° 58' 6" E. (L.); 141 m. S.E. Paris, l. bank, Marne, 1½ m. above its confluence with the Suize. In general it is well built, with broad clean streets, some of which, however, are difficult of access. The upper part of the town is surrounded by fine promenades. Water was formerly scarce, and the inhabitants were obliged to use rain water collected in cisterns, but a hydraulic machine now affords an abundant supply from the Suize. Among the public buildings are the church of St. John, the college with its chapel, the hospital, Hotel de Ville, and a kind of triumphal arch commenced under Napoleon, and finished under Louis XVIII. It has a court of first resort and of commerce, societies of agriculture, arts and sciences, a royal college, and a public library, containing 35,000 volumes. The celebrated abbey of Val-des-Ecoliers, founded in 1212, was 2 m. from Chaumont. The manufactures of the town are considerable, and consist of woollen hosiery, ornamented with needlework; leather gloves, serges, druggets, common cloths, wax tapers, &c. There are also wool and cotton spinning-mills, a wax-bleaching ground, tanneries, and a sugar refinery; with a trade in iron, cutlery, gloves, tapers, brandy, &c. On March 1, 1814, the allied powers concluded a treaty here against Napoleon, 19 days before the rupture of the Congress of Chatillon. This treaty formed the basis of what was afterwards called the Holy Alliance. Pop. 5608.

CHAUMONT, a vil. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Carouge, 9 m. S.W. St. Julien, formerly fortified. Its castle, once the residence of the Dukes of Nemours, was destroyed in the wars of the 16th century. Pop. 1000.

CHAUMONT-SUR-LOIRE, a vil. France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, about 9 m. S.W. Blois, beautifully situate l. bank, Loire, at the foot of a wooded hill, crowned by an old castle of great extent, and most picturesque appearance. This castle,



THE CASTLE OF CHAUMONT. — From France Monumental et Pittoresque.

which is an irregular structure, with machicolated towers, built at different periods, and forming three sides of a square, was long the property of Catherine de Medicis, who used to retire to it with her astrologers to consult the stars. It was occupied for some time by Madame de Stael.

CHAUNY, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 19 m. W. by N. Laon, r. bank, Oise, at the beginning of the St. Quentin Canal. One half of the town is situate on an island formed by the Oise, which is here navigable. It has manufactures of sacking, worsted stockings, soda, sulphuric and nitric acids; cotton-mills, hydraulic machines for polishing the plate glass of St. Gobian, large bleaching grounds, and tanneries; with a trade in grain, cider, oil, timber, hosiery, cordage, coal, horses, and cattle. Pop. 5044.

CHAUSEY, a small isl. English Channel, belonging to France, dep. Manche, opposite Granville, 7 m. from the coast; lat. 48° 52' 12" N.; lon. 1° 49' 15" W. (n.) Several smaller islands and rocks surround it, and the whole group is sometimes termed the Chausey Islands. It contains quarries of excellent granite, with which the whole of the works about the harbours of Granville and St. Malo have been constructed; it is inhabited only in summer, and by the quarrymen. It contains immense numbers of rabbits.

CHAUX-DE-FOXD (La), a tn. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. N.W. Neuchâtel, in a deep valley of the Jura, which is 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, and is traversed by the road into France. The district around is extremely bleak, but the town is both well built, and of considerable extent; most of the houses being new and handsome, and standing apart, surrounded by a piece of croft or garden ground. The parish church is elegant. The whole town, indeed, furnishes one of the numerous examples in which Switzerland shows how well the hand of industry can compensate for the niggardliness of nature. A numerous community exists and prospers on a soil barely adequate to furnish a tenth of its subsistence. The manufacture to which this pleasing result is chiefly owing, is that of clocks and watches, and other forms of nice and ingenious mechanism. The workmen generally carry it on in their own homes, and appear to be in comfortable circumstances. In a recent year, 108,295 gold and silver watches were made here. The subdivision of labour is well understood, and each man confines himself to a particular piece of the work, while the finishing of the whole, the gilding, enamelling, painting, &c., all form separate departments. The mechanists Droz, whose wonderful automata have acquired an European reputation, were born here. Chaux-de-Fond possesses two remarkable subterranean mills, which stand in an artificial hollow 60 ft. below the surface. The scenery around the town is exceedingly picturesque. Pop. 8500.

CHAVES [anc. *Aque Flaviae*], a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Traz-os-Montes, on the frontier of Spain, r. bank, Tamega, here crossed by a Roman bridge of 18 arches, 41 m. W. Braganza. It stands in a fertile valley of same name, and is a place of some strength, being defended by three forts. It has two suburbs, a parish church, two convents, two hospitals, an almshouse, and bathing establishment, supplied by mineral springs. Its annual fair lasts three days. There are several other Roman antiquities besides the bridge. Pop. 3900.

CHAWLEIGH, or **CHAWLEY**, par. Eng. Devon; 5020 ac. Pop. 850.

CHAWTON, par. Eng. Hants; 2870 ac. P. 460. **CHAY-FANG**, or **TCHÉ-FANG**, a tn. China, prov. Yunnan, l. bank, Lung-tchuen, 125 m. W. by S. Chunning; lat. 24° 13' N.; lon. 98° 10' E.

CHAYENPOOR, or **CHAYANAPoor**, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, Nepal. The town, 52 m. S.E. Khatmandoo, and near r. bank, Coseo, is fortified. — The district is mountainous, thinly inhabited, and yields but a small revenue to Government. The exports to Tibet are rice, wheat, oil, butter, metals, cloths, catechu, timber, pepper, indigo, hides, furs, tobacco, sugar-candy, and pearls; whence gold, silver, musk, musk-deer skins, *chourries*, or whisks to keep off the flies, blankets, salt, borax, Chinese silks, and medicinal herbs, are imported.

CHAZELLES, or **CHAZELLES-SUR-LYON**, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 16 m. E. by N. Montbrison. It is surrounded by old walls, is well built, and possesses a handsome square, lined with trees. The principal manufacture is hats. It has five annual fairs. Pop. 1920.

CHEADLE, a par. England, co. Chester, comprising the townships of Cheadle-Bulkeley, Cheadle-Moseley, and Handforth cum-Bosden, with a station on the Manchester and Crewe Railway. The village of Cheadle-Bulkeley, 6 m. S. Manchester, contains a church, in the later English style; chapels for Wesleyans and R. Catholics, and an endowed school. In the vicinity are several printworks and bleacheries. Area of par. 6470 ac. Pop. 10,145; of Cheadle-Bulkeley, 5463; of Cheadle-Moseley, 2288; of Handforth cum-Bosden, 2394.

CHEADLE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Stafford. The town, 13 m. N.N.E. Stafford, contains a church, a chapel of ease, and places of worship for various religious sects; and has four schools, and several small charities. Tape is the chief article manufactured in the town, although there are in the vicinity extensive brass, tin, and copper works, with lime-works and collieries. Area of par. 5730 ac. Pop. 4399.

CHEAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 1850 ac. Pop. 1109.

CHEARSLEY, par. Eng. Bucks; 1130 ac. Pop. 308.

CHEAT, a river, U. States, Virginia, rising in Haystack Peak; flowing N., and joining W. river, an affluent of the Ohio, within the Pennsylvanian frontier. It is navigable for boats, except in very dry seasons. Total course, about 90 m.

CHERSEY, par. Eng. Stafford; 3760 ac. Pop. 442.

CHECINY, a tn. Russian Poland, dist. of, and about 9 m. S.W. Kielce. It stands in a level district, but has a castle on a steep height. It contains a central house of correction. Fine marble, fit for statuary and other purposes, is quarried; and lead and silver were at one time worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3000.

CHECKENDON, par. Eng. Oxford; 2800 ac. Pop. 398.

CHECKLEY, par. Eng. Stafford; 5710 ac. Pop. 2322.

CHEDABUTO BAY, an indentation, N.E. coast, Nova Scotia, at the S. entrance to the Gut of Canso, and N. Cranberry Island and lighthouse. It is spacious and safe; and on its S. side, which is high, and nearly straight, are Crow harbour and Fox's island. It is much frequented by fishermen, and at its head is the inlet of Milford haven, about 1 m. broad, and 12 m. long.

CHEDBURGH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 550 ac. Pop. 284.

CHEDDER, a par. and decayed vil. England, co. Somerset. The village, 15 m. S.W. Bristol, is situate at the entrance of a deep gorge in the Mendip hills, presenting one of the most romantic and picturesque scenes in England, the walls of living rock on either side, extending from 2 to 3 m., rising perpendicularly to the height of many hundred feet. The church is a handsome structure, with a square tower 100 ft. in height, surmounted by pinnacles. There is also a Wes-

leyan chapel. The ancient cross is beautifully cut, of a hexagonal form, and in good preservation. Agriculture and knitting stockings are the chief occupations. The dairies in the neighbourhood have long been famous for the excellence of their cheese. Area of par. 6690. Pop. 2325.

CHEDDINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 1170 ac. Pop. 439.—2, Dorset; 2690 ac. Pop. 136.

CHEDDLETON, a par. and thriving vil. England, co. Stafford. The VILLAGE, a station on the North Staffordshire Railway, about 3 m. S. by W. Leek, has respectable houses of stone and brick; abundant supply of water; a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a Church of England school; trade in silk; agriculture is the chief employment; area of par. 9080 ac. Pop. 1824.

CHEDDON-FITZPAINE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1050 ac. Pop. 357.

CHEDGRAVE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 900 ac. Pop. 348.

CHEDISTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1910 ac. Pop. 433.

CHEDUBA, or **CHEEDOBA**, an isl. Bay of Bengal, about 25 m. off the coast of Aracan; lat. (W. point) 18° 51' N.; lon. 93° 28' E. (R.) It is 15½ m. in length, and nearly the same in breadth. Area, somewhat under 200 sq. m. Its general appearance and character is that of a fertile, well-wooded, island, of moderate height (S. peak, 1700 ft. high), and irregular outline. A level tract, of varying breadth, extends around its coasts, within which lie low undulating hills of from 50 to 500 ft. in height; but in the S. part of the island, several summits attain an elevation of about 1400 ft. The geology of the island presents some features of great interest. About 90 years since, a large portion of its present coast, with those of the adjoining country, was suddenly elevated out of the sea by volcanic action, accompanied by a violent earthquake, which, however, did no damage. Other elevations had taken place at several previous periods, and at such equal distances of time (100 years), that the inhabitants look upon it as a periodical occurrence, and contemplate, without alarm, the recurrence of the phenomenon in a few years. There are several mud volcanoes on the island, some of which are in constant ebullition. Its minerals are of little value, with exception of petroleum, which is obtained in considerable quantities, and might be much increased. Coal has also been found, but its quality is doubtful. The climate is extremely unhealthy to Europeans, although instances of great longevity among the natives are far from being uncommon. The most agreeable season is between the end of October and the middle of March, during which time the air is temperate, the heat rarely exceeding that of England in summer.

The general character of the soil is that of a light grayish-coloured clay, mixed more or less with vegetable mould, and in some places with fine sand. Rice is the staple produce of the island, and is exported in considerable quantities. Tobacco, of excellent quality, is a principal product; and cotton, sugar, and indigo, are also grown to a small extent. Yams are large and good, and pumpkins, gourds, shalots, and chillies, are plentiful, the last being in universal and daily demand for curry. Cattle and buffaloes are numerous, the former of a small breed, but of good quality; the latter in a domestic state, and chiefly employed in agricultural work. Domestic fowls, deer, wild hogs, and squirrels, are plentiful. Bees abound, and yield excellent honey. The coasts are amply stocked with fish, particularly a kind resembling the anchovy, which is taken in great quantities, and, after being prepared, is exported to the mainland. Turtle are likewise common.

The population is, with trifling exceptions, entirely Mugh, descendants of Burmans. In person, they are well proportioned, though generally small; they are a simple, honest, and inoffensive race, frank in their manners, and of a cheerful and forgiving disposition. They are superstitious, and have a great dread of evil spirits. Their language is nearly the same as that of the Burmese, as are also their religion, and all the leading customs and points of character. Cheduba is a dependency of Aracan, is under British dominion, and is, with the former, immediately dependent on the Presidency of Bengal. The revenue is raised from the produce of the land, and is collected without difficulty. There is a native police, but their duties are light, neither personal violence nor robbery being known. Pop. (1840), 8534.

CHEDWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 4890 ac. P. 983.

CHEDZOY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1570 ac. Pop. 507.

CHEERA, a city, Chinese Empire, in Thian-shan-nan-loo, 70 m. E.S.E. Khoten; lat. 36° 30' N.; lon. 81° 30' E. It is a place of considerable size, and silk of excellent quality is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

CHEF-BOUTONNE [Latin, *Caput Vulture*], a tn. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, at the source of a stream of the same name, 24 m. S.E. Niort. It is a very ancient place, being referred to by Cæsar; has manufactures of serge, druggat, and delft-ware, and carries on a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1372.

CHEHEL TAN, a lofty mountain, Beloochistan, 10 to 15 m. N. Moortong, about lat. 30° 15' N.; lon. 66° 5' E. Its elevation is supposed to exceed 11,000 ft. Opposite to the principal peak is another of somewhat lower altitude. On the summit is a zîrat or place of pilgrimage, held in great veneration by the Mahometans. The view from the top is magnificent, and of vast extent.

CHEKIANG, a maritime prov. China, between the parallels 27° and 31° N., and, including the Chusan Archipelago, which forms a portion of it, between the meridians 117° and 123° E. The continental part is bounded, E. by the Pacific, N. by Kiangsoo, W. by Nganhoei and Kiangsee, and S. by Fokien; area, 39,150 sq. m., being considerably the smallest of the Chinese provinces. The S. portion is rough and hilly; but the whole of the territory is remarkably fertile, producing, in great abundance, rice and other grains, with tea, silk, and cotton; while its forest and fruit trees comprise the most valuable varieties known in the E. provinces. The rivers, of which 14 principal ones are enumerated as having their rise in the province, are short, but rapid in their course. Of these, the most important is the T'sientang, which rises in the hills near prov. Kiang-si, and, after a N.E. course of about 150 m., through a beautiful and romantic country, falls into the sea near Chapoo. The climate is healthy. The industry and skill of the inhabitants are attested by the unrivalled beauty of their silk fabrics, which are highly esteemed in every part of the civilized world. Cotton and linen manufactures are also carried on to some extent; and tea, crockery, lacered-ware, paper, ink, and other articles, are exported. Hang-foo-choo, the cap., lies in lat. 30° 20' 20" N.; lon. 120° 7' 34" E. The other principal cities include Ning-po, Ching-hai, and Chapoo. It is divided into 11 departments. Pop. 26,266,784.

CHEKSNA, a river, Russia. See **SHEKSNA**.

CHELBOROUGH, two pars Eng., Dorset:—1, (East), 1450 ac. Pop. 96.—2, (West), 590 ac. Pop. 58.

CHELDON, par. Eng. Devon; 1610 ac. Pop. 90.

CHELEK, a vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, sanjak of, and 15 m. S.W. Sert. It consists of four or five hundred houses, inhabited by Kurds and Yâkûbi Christians, and is defended by a strong castle on a rock, in which the chief resides.

CHELICUT, a vil. Abyssinia, kingdom, Tigré, beautifully situate on a stream, 10 m. E. by N. Antolo; lat. 13° 22' N.; lon. 40° E. There is here a church with a thatched roof, but highly decorated interior, esteemed one of the finest in Abyssinia. Chelicut is the usual residence of the king, who has here a palace. Pop. 8000.

CHELIGOFF,—1, A lake, Russian America, intersected by the parallel of 59° N., and the meridian of 156° W. It is about 80 m. long, with a medium breadth of 35 m., and discharges its waters into Bristol bay.—2, A strait or channel, Russian America, between the island of Kodiak and the mainland.

CHELINDREH, or **GULNAR**, a small port, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Ithili; lat. 36° 9' N.; lon. 33° 22' E. (R.) It is the anc. *Celenderis*, and about it are some antiquities remains. There are three small islands in front of the haven, which is now little frequented, though affording anchorage for large vessels.

CHELLASTON, par. Eng. Derby; 810 ac. Pop. 461.

CHELLESWORTH, or **CHELSWORTH**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 610 ac. Pop. 284.

CHELLINGTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 610 ac. Pop. 125.

CHELM, a tn. Russian Poland, dist. of, and 42 m. E.S.E. Lublin. It is the seat of a United Greek bishop, and has a theological seminary. Pop., mostly Jews, 2900.

CHELMARSH, par. Eng. Salop; 3190 ac. Pop. 495.

CHELMONDISTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1840 ac. P. 564.

CHELMSFORD, a tn. England, cap. co. Essex, 29 m. N.E. London, on the Eastern Counties Railway, situate in a beautiful valley between the Chelmer and Cann. It consists of one principal street, with three or four smaller ones, well paved, and well lighted with gas; houses mostly substantially built, and have gardens behind extending to the rivers. The Chelmer is crossed by an elegant iron bridge, and the Cann by a handsome one of stone. The church is a fine old building of the 14th or 15th century, with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles and surmounted by a tall spire. There are places of worship, besides, for various religious denominations, and an unusual proportion of benevolent societies and institutions. Besides its numerous minor charities, there is a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., and two charity schools. Several of the public buildings and structures are exceedingly handsome; amongst the former is the shirehall, containing the corn exchange, the courts of assize, sessions, and an elegant assembly room; close by this building is a finely-sculptured conduit, to which a plentiful supply of water is brought by pipes from a well distant about 1 m. from the town. There is also in the town a theatre, and public baths, with a reading-room attached. There are no manufactures, but a considerable trade in corn and malt is carried on. On the banks of the Chelmer are several large flour mills, and, in the vicinity of the town, some flourishing hop plantations. On Galley Common, 2 m. from the town, races are held every July. Pop. 6789.

CHELONA, a lofty mountain on the S.E. frontiers of Albania, and N.W. frontiers of Greece, about 15 m. S.S.E. Arta, and forming the most conspicuous summit in the chain E. of the Gulf of Arta. Its height is 6312 ft.

CHELSEA, a tn. and par. England, co. Middlesex, in the Kennington division of the hundred of Ossalton. The town, formerly a village, in the neighbourhood of London, is now a suburb of that city, being blended with it by intermediate buildings, stands on a slight eminence, 1 bank, Thames, and along that part of the river called Chelsea Reach, the widest above London bridge. The older part of the town is irregular, and has a mean appearance, excepting the river front above the hospital, which has numerous fine buildings; but the more modern portion, towards Hyde Park, consists of handsome houses, regularly laid out. In the old church are monuments to the memories of Sir Thomas More, chancellor of Henry VIII., and Sir Hans Sloane, the founder of the British Museum, both of whom resided here. But the most remarkable object in Chelsea, and that from which it derives its chief interest, is its military hospital, a handsome structure of brick, ornamented with stone, built at an expense of £150,000, from a plan furnished by Sir C. Wren. It consists of three quadrangles, and is situate in the midst of extensive and carefully laid-out grounds, with gardens reaching down to the Thames. The annual expenditure for the maintenance of this noble establishment, and for the support of old and maimed soldiers, for whose benefit it is appropriated, is about £1,000,000. The number of in-pensioners is usually from 500 to 550; they are provided with clothes, lodging, and diet, and an allowance in money, varying, according to rank, from 8d. to 3s. 6d. per week. The out-pensioners, whose numbers are not limited by law, amounted, in 1846-47, to 69,862. The expense of the hospital is defrayed chiefly by an annual grant from Parliament. There is another excellent institution here connected with the military profession, called the Military Asylum, built at the national expense, at the suggestion, and under the auspices of the late Duke of York. Its purposes are to support and educate the orphan children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and the children of those who are on foreign stations; the boys, on leaving, enter the army; the girls are apprenticed. This institution is upheld by Parliamentary grants, and by an annual contribution of one day's pay from the whole army. The botanical gardens of Chelsea are also worthy of notice; those of the Apothecaries' Company consist of 4 ac., and are situate on the banks of the river at the E. end of Cheyne Walk; the others, established by Mr. William Curtis, author of *Flora Londinensis*, and the *Botanical Magazine*, are situate near Sloane Street, and consist of 6 ac. In former times, Chelsea was a favourite place of residence with many persons of note, including Queen Elizabeth, who had a palace there. Area, 780 ac. Pop. of par. 40,179.

VOL. I.

CHELSEFIELD, par. Eng. Kent; 3330 ac. Pop. 861.

CHELSHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 2700. Pop. 347.

CHELTENHAM, a tn., parl. bor., and fashionable watering-place, England, co. of, and 7 m. N.E. Gloucester, a station on the railway from Bristol to Birmingham. The town, which consists principally of one fine street of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, with some new and elegant streets branching off, is situate in an extensive and fertile valley open to the S. and W., but sheltered on all other sides by the Cotswold hills. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; and numerous squares, adorned with trees and shrubs, add a pleasing feature to the whole. The vicinity presents much beautiful scenery, and is thickly studded with elegant villas. The principal public edifices of the town are the churches, chapels, pump-rooms, baths, the theatre, assembly-rooms, the artist's repository, the museum, &c. The principal places of resort—the libraries, which are numerous, there being one at each of the spas, besides several others in the town; literary saloon, and the different beautiful avenues and walks around the town. There are five churches under the establishment, and a number of chapels for various religious denominations. The parish church is a fine old Gothic structure in the form of a cross, with a tower containing a peal of eight bells, and a lofty and elegant spire. The charities of Cheltenham are numerous, and well supported. The principal are a general hospital, capable of accommodating 100 patients; a dispensary and casualty hospital, almshouses, a benevolent and anti-mendicancy society, with a number of gratis schools, and other minor charities. The rise of Cheltenham, which has been exceedingly rapid, is wholly owing to its mineral springs, which have attained for it an extensive celebrity in the fashionable world. The first spring was discovered by accident in 1716, and attracted some notice, but it was not until the place was visited, in 1778, by George III., that its waters became widely celebrated. The circumstance of the royal visit, added to the discovery of a number of additional springs, quickly established its reputation, and from that period its progress was singularly rapid. Chloride of sodium is the predominating ingredient in all the springs; the other mineral components are sulphates of soda, magnesia, and lime, oxide of iron, and chloride of manganese. They are chiefly efficacious in bilious and dyspeptic cases. Cheltenham returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 2278. It has no trade excepting a little malting business, its sole dependence being on its visitors. Pop. 31,411.

CHELVA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 39 m. N.W. Valencia, on a river of the same name. It is well built. The houses are good, and often handsome; the streets are generally level and spacious, and there are three good squares. The buildings most deserving of notice are the court-house, which is of three stories, affords accommodation for all the public offices, and has a prison behind it; and the parish church, which is a handsome and well-proportioned edifice, with a fine façade, two pillared portals, and a lofty tower. The chief manufactures are ordinary linens, and particularly hempen shoes, which are made to a large amount. The trade is in hemp, corn, and fruit grown in the district, and exchanged for colonial produce and other articles of general consumption. A considerable number of the inhabitants find lucrative employment as muleteers. Pop. 4488.

CHELVESTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1730 ac. Pop. 372.

CHELVEY, par. Eng. Somerset; 320 ac. Pop. 54.

CHELWOOD, par. Eng. Somerset; 1130 ac. Pop. 260.

CHEMILLE, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. E. Beaupreau, on the Ionne. It manufactures calicoes, handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn, and has bleaching grounds and paper-works. A large cattle market is held here every Thursday. Pop. 1827.

CHEMNITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, cap. dist. of same name, in a beautiful and well watered valley, on the banks of the Chemnitz, at junction with the Kappel, 39 m. S.W. Dresden. It was formerly fortified, but its walls have been pulled down, and their site converted into a pleasant promenade connecting the old town with the suburbs. It has some handsome streets and squares, five Protestant, and one R. Catholic church, a lyceum, school of design, a cloth hall, and townhall, &c., with several associations for the promotion of the arts and sciences, and the encouragement of industry.

It is the seat of a tribunal of justice, and of the district Government. Chemnitz is the principal manufacturing town of Saxony. The cotton goods, especially stockings, for which it is chiefly celebrated, and to which it owes its present prosperity, rival even the English in quality and cheapness. The American market is largely supplied with the cotton hosiery, mitts, &c., of Chemnitz. One manufactory alone, has 18,600 spindles. But the stocking weavers for the most part work in their own cottages. The imports of cotton for the use of the manufacturers, in 1842, was 100,000 cwt.; of English yarns, 15,000 cwt.; of woollen yarn, 3000 cwt.; of dyed cotton yarns, 6000 cwt.; and of dyeing and colouring materials for the extensive dyeworks of the town, 18,000 cwt. About 100,000 pieces of cotton are manufactured yearly, and upwards of a million pairs of stockings, gloves, &c. There are here, also, seven machine manufactures, which consume annually 1250 tons of iron. There are, besides, manufactories of woollen stuffs and linen, and of a beautiful description of shawls done in fast colours, also weaving, with wool, cotton, and silks, on jacquard looms, of which there are about 3000. The weavers of Chemnitz cultivate in their own gardens the potatoes and other vegetables which form their usual, and principal food. The state provides them with gratuitous instruction. Chemnitz was for 400 years a Free Imperial city, and still displays in its buildings marks of its antiquity. In 1539, the Reformation was introduced here by Henry the Devout, and towards the latter end of the 17th century, cotton weaving was established. In 1739, there were upwards of 2000 looms, which supplied all the cotton fabrics at that period used in Germany. In 1765, Chemnitz became the centre of the stocking manufactures, carried on in the villages in the neighbourhood. In 1770, Schlüssell of Hamburg introduced the art of cloth printing. English quilt weaving was introduced in 1775, and English hand-spinning machines in 1790, and the spinning machines of Arkwright in 1799. Chemnitz is the birthplace of Puffendorf. A railway from Riesa to Zwickau, which will pass through the town, is now (1851) in progress, and partly finished. Pop. 25,000, of which about 500 are R. Catholics. — (*Covers. Lex.*; *Handel's Lex.*)

CHENANGO, a river, U. States, rising in New York, and after a S. course of 75 m., falling into the Susquehanna, at Binghamton on the borders of Pennsylvania.

CHENAUB, or **CHENAB**, a river, Punjab, which has its source in the Himalaya Mountains, in a small lake; lat. 32° 46' N.; lon. 77° 27' E., whence it flows S.W. to Goorha, thence N.W. between the Himalaya, and to Santch Mountains, to near Kishtawar; lat. 33° 20' N.; lon. 75° 57' E., whence it flows S.W. and is joined by the Jailun in lat. 31° 10' N.; lon. 72° 18' E., and by the Ravee, lat. 30° 35' N.; lon. 72° E. After a course of about 145 m. to 150 m. from this point, it falls into the Indus, near Mittunkote; lat. 28° 55' N.; lon. 70° 32' E. At Vazeerabad, 65 m. N. Lahore, and upwards of 350 m. from its junction with the Indus, it is about 1½ m. in breadth in the wet season, 14 ft. deep, and with a current running at the rate of about 5 m. an hour. In the dry season its breadth at this point is reduced to about 300 yards. It is believed to be the Acesines of Alexander.

CHENEÉ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 8 m. S.W. Liege, at the confluence of the Ourte and Vesdre, which a little below forms a magnificent cascade. It has several forges, at which saws, and tools, and most of the anvils used in Belgium are made, numerous nailworks, glassworks, two distilleries, and three mills. Pop. 1925.

CHENES-THONESC, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 2 m. E. Geneva, in a well cultivated district covered with handsome villas, and long the residence of Sismondi, the author of the *Italian Republics* and other esteemed works. On a hill in the neighbourhood, is the fine château of Landsitz, commanding a splendid view. Pop. 2076.

CHENIES, or **ISLEHAMPTED CHEYNEYS**, par. Eng. Bucks; 2290 ac. Pop. 625.

CHENIT (LE), or **CHENZ**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, S.W. end of Lake Joux, 20 m. W. by N. Lausanne. Pop. 2715.

CHENOUEAUX (CASTLE OF). See BLERE.

CHEPSTOW, a seaport tn. and par. England, co. Monmouth. The town lies 12 m. S. by E. Monmouth, and 14 m. N. by W. Bristol, r. bank, Wye, here crossed by an elegant bridge, and has a station on the South Wales Railway. The

town stands on a hill gradually ascending from the river, and has a cheerful appearance, while the views from several points around are exceedingly beautiful. Streets spacious, well paved, and well lighted, but indifferently supplied with water. The church is a fine specimen of the early pointed style. There are, besides, places of worship for various religious sects, including a R. Catholic chapel. Chepstow has an endowed charity school, a national school, two hospitals, and a number of minor charities. The interesting and extensive ruins of its ancient castle, which dates from the 11th century, cover a large space of ground on the summit of a lofty cliff overhanging the Wye. Henry Martyn, one of the judges of Charles I., died in this castle, after being confined in it for 30 years. The Wye is navigable to Chepstow, which is only about 2½ m. from the Severn; the tide flows up the river with dangerous rapidity, and rises 40 and 50 ft. in ordinary spring tides, and between 50 and 60 at high springs; large ships are thus enabled to reach the town, while lighter vessels of 30 tons or so ascend as far as Hereford, fully 30 m. higher up, taking the windings of the river. The town has no manufactures but enjoys a considerable foreign trade, importing wines from Oporto, and deals, hemp, flax, and pitch, from Norway and Russia. Its exports are chiefly bark, iron, cider, coal, and millstones. It sends also large quantities of timber to Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Deptford, and a great deal of grain to Bristol. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a considerable extent, and several thousand tons of shipping belong to the port. Area of par. 1020 ac. Pop. 3366.

CHEER, an inland dep. France, having, N. Loiret, E. Nievre, S. Allier, and W. Indre and Loir-et-Cher, between lat. 46° 26' and 47° 38' N., and lon. 1° 50' and 3° 3' E., and formed of parts of Berry and Bourbonnais. It is named from the river Cher, which traverses it S.E. to N.W. Area, 1,758,008 ac., or 2747 sq. m.; cap. Bourges. This department is included in the basin of the Loire, which forms the greater part of its E. boundary. The surface is in general flat, but is diversified in the N. by chains of inconsiderable hills. Soil various, but fertile in the neighbourhood of the Loire and Allier. Heath and sand prevail in the N. districts. The forests occupy above a sixth of the area, and furnish large quantities of fuel for the iron works, and timber for shipbuilding. Pastures extensive, and sheep very numerous. More grain and wine are produced than the demands of the inhabitants require. Hemp and chestnuts are also largely cultivated. The best wines are those of Chanignol and Sancerre; and in ordinary years only the spoiled wine is distilled. Beet-root, buckwheat, flax, and hemp are also grown. Bees are reared to a considerable extent. The minerals consist of iron, lithographic stones, good building and grind stones, flint, marble, ore, and potter's earth. The preparation and manufacture of iron, called Berry-iron, is the principal branch of industry. In 1839, there were 25 smelting furnaces, and 42 refining furnaces, employing 689 workmen. The other manufactured articles are fine and common cloth, woollen goods, porcelain and earthenware, sacking, beet-sugar, nut-oil, paper, and glass. The dep. is divided into 3 arrondis., 29 cans., and 291 coms. Pop. (1846), 294,540.

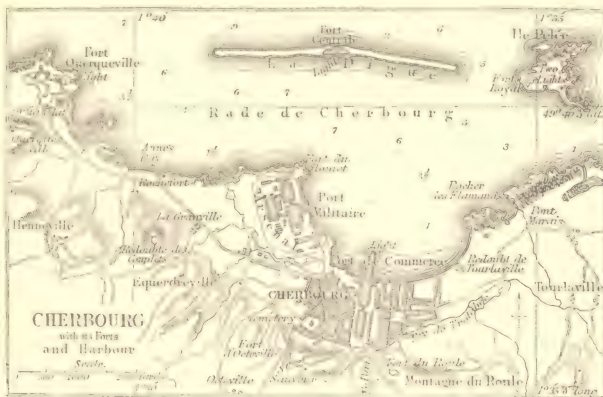
CHERASCO [anc. *Clarasum*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. of, and 22 m. N.E. Coni, near the confluence of the Stura and Tanaro. It was formerly strongly fortified, but the works were demolished by the French in 1801. The town is well built, and watered by a canal derived from the Stura. It has seven churches, and several silk-spinning mills driven by water power. The town was taken and retaken by the French and Austrians in the wars of Italy, which terminated, in 1631, by a treaty of peace concluded here. The French took it, April 25, 1796; and on the 28th, the Sardinian commissioners concluded with Napoleon the 'Armistice of Cherasco,' by which the French troops obtained a free passage throughout the Sardinian dominions. Pop. 8500.

CHERATTE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 8 m. N.E. Liege. In its vicinity are numerous coal-pits. Pop. 2282.

CHERBOURG [anc. *Coriallum*], a principal naval seaport, France, dep. Manche, 196 m. W.N.W. Paris, S. side of the English Channel, nearly due S. to the W. end of the Isle of Wight, at the mouth of the Divette, and the head of a bay formed E. by Cape Levi, and W. by Cape la Hague; lat. 49° 38' 34" N.; lon. 1° 37' 16" W. (L.) The town lies in the

hollow of the valley of the Divette, which opens out to the sea under the quartz hill of Roule. Apart from its consideration as a naval station, it is unimportant; streets narrow and dirty, notwithstanding the number of public fountains. The

covering them with solid blocks. This was continued to the time of Napoleon, who directed the formation of a fort on the centre of the *digue*. A mole was constructed, and a battery raised on it, mounting 20 guns. In 1808, a tremendous storm



public edifices are the arsenals, civil and marine hospitals, parish church, an old tower, which formed part of the ancient fortifications; Hotel de Ville, prison, baths, barracks, and the buildings connected with the dock-yard. The port is divided into the commercial and naval ports, which are quite distinct. The commercial port consists of a harbour and a basin, 1338 ft. long and 416 ft. wide. The basin communicates with the harbour by dock gates, which prevent the reflux of the water. The channel from the harbour to the sea is 1968 ft. long and 164 ft. wide, lined by a granite quay with parapets. In this channel there is always 19½ ft. water. The port for ships of war (grand port) occupies a triangular space of ground, one side resting on the sea, and is surrounded by fortifications. The *Port Militaire*, and *Arsenal de la Marine*, planned, but only partly begun by Louis XVI., have been more than 40 years in progress; and the new works, commenced in 1831, will take many years yet to complete. These consist of a port, 984 ft. long and 754 ft. wide, capable of containing 15 sail of the line, and accessible at all times of tide for vessels of the largest class; a floating basin, closed by lock gates; and a third basin, begun June, 1836, and now in progress. These basins have been excavated from the solid slate rock which forms the foundation of the entire yard, the two former to the depth of 56 ft. There are four slips for vessels of the largest dimensions, the roofs of which, 85 ft. high, rest on arches supported by piers of granite and slate. Adjoining these slips is a dry dock, and beyond are the smithy and workshops, with machinery for planing, turning, scooping, and cutting rods, beams, screws, &c., of iron. The timber shed is 953 ft. long, supported on 130 stone pillars. A portion of the dockyard, called *Chantereyne*, has sheds for building frigates, and a rope walk, 546 yards long. The great work, however, for which Cherbourg is celebrated, is the *digue* or break-water, stretching across the roadstead, which, though protected on three sides by the land, was open to the heavy seas from the N. To secure a safe and strong harbour opposite Portsmouth has long been a favourite object of the French, and no expense has been spared to accomplish that object. The *digue* was commenced under Louis XVI., and has been continued ever since, with occasional interruption. It is 2½ m. from the harbour, in water varying from 42 to 62 ft. deep. Its proportions, as compared with Plymouth break-water, are—

	Length.	Breadth at base,	at top.
Digue.....	4120 yds.	262 ft.	102 ft.
Break-water.....	1769 "	120 "	80 "

The foundation was laid by sinking large caissons of timber loaded with stones, but this plan did not succeed, and another scheme was resorted to, of forming a bank of small stones and

at least very difficult of attack. On the land side it has hitherto been almost open, but the fortifications recently constructed are intended to render it more secure.

Cherbourg is a fortified place of the first class, and is the seat of a tribunal of first resort, maritime tribunal, and prefecture. It has a school of navigation, royal academical society, communal college, public library, and marine library; theatre, museum, and cabinet of natural history. Its principal industry is centered in the works of the dock-yard; the commercial trade and manufactures being comparatively insignificant. There are, however, chemical works, sugar and salt refineries, dye-works, tanneries, and stocking manufactories. A lace manufactory, conducted by four nuns, employs 350 females, the younger of whom are also educated. Large quantities of eggs are shipped for England, and mules and salt provisions for the W. Indies.

Cherbourg occupies the site of a Roman station, and Aigrold, king of Denmark, resided in it about A.D. 945. William the Conqueror founded an hospital in it, and built the castle church. The castle, in which Henry II. frequently resided, was one of the strongholds of Normandy, and escaped the fate of the town, which, about 1295, was pillaged by an English fleet from Yarmouth; but it sustained afterwards three memorable sieges in 1378, 1418, and 1450. In 1748, the town was taken by the English without opposition, notwithstanding that the garrison was large. They kept possession of it eight days, destroyed the fortifications, carried off the artillery and the bells, and only retired after having exacted a heavy ransom from the inhabitants. Pop. (1846), 22,460.

CHERCHIL, or **ZERZAHAL**, a seaport in Algeria, 55 m. W. Algiers. The manufacture of common pottery is carried on; and there is an active trade, though the harbour, which was formerly spacious and secure, has been materially injured by earthquakes. This is the *Julia Cesarea* of the Romans, on the site of which a town was erected by the Moors, who were expelled from Spain at the end of the 15th century, and which was taken possession of by André Dorin, in 1531. Pop. (1847), 2012, of whom 967 were Europeans.

CHEREPOMETZ, or **TCHEREPOVETZ**, a tn. European Russia, gov. of, and 250 m. E.N.E. Novgorod, r. bank, Sheksna, near the confluence of the Yagorba. It has a cathedral, and four other churches; and is the seat of three great annual fairs. Pop. (1842), 1649.

CHERHILL, par. Eng. Wilts; 2370 ac. Pop. 422.
CHERIBON [properly, *TJIRIBON*], a prov., isl. Java, once a kingdom, cap. same name; having, N. the Java sea, W. prov. Krawang, S.W. and S. Preanger, and E. Tagal and Banjoemas. Among its lofty mountains is the remark-

able volcano, Tjermai. The bread-fruit tree thrives along the coast, where, also, much salt is made. Cheribon has few wild animals, but a prodigious abundance of poultry, wild fowls, and sea and river fish. The population, notwithstanding the prevalence of fevers on the coast, is large, consisting of 1,350,000 Javanese, and 200,000 Chinese, Arabs, Europeans, and half-castes. The produce reported in 1845 was—Paddy, 3,482,142 cwt.; coffee, 65,000,000 lbs.; sugar, 7,150,000 lbs.; indigo, 336,000 lbs.; tea, 10,000 lbs.; sacks of *goomie*, 70,000 pieces; cinnamon, 1700 lbs. Cloves and cochenil are also raised. Poteries and cotton-weaving employ part of the people. —The town stands on the N. coast, half way between Batavia and Samarang, and 125 m. from each. The houses, except those of the Dutch resident and the Sultan, are of bamboo. The finest tomb in Java, that of Sjeeh Ibnou Moolana, who brought Mahometanism with him from Arabia, A. D. 1406, and is now revered as a saint, stands close to the town.

CHERIKOV, or **TCHERIKOV**, a tn. European Russia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.E. Mogliev, r. bank, Soj. It has two Greek Catholic churches, and a synagogue. It was founded in 1604 by Sigismund III., King of Poland. Charles XII. of Sweden, attempting to cross the river here in 1708, was repulsed by the Russians. Pop. (1851), 3163.

CHERINGTON, two pars. England:—1, Gloucester; 1880 ac. Pop. 220.—2, Warwick; 890 ac. Pop. 340.

CHERTON, par. Wales, Glamorgan. Pop. 282.

CHERTON, several pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 1790 ac. P. 1178.—2, Hants; 980 ac. P. 556.—3, (-Bishop), Devon; 5150 ac. P. 848.—4, (North), Somerset; 1290 ac. P. 290.

CHERTON FITZPAINE, a par. and thriving vil. England, co. Devon. The village, 4 m. N.E. by N. Crediton, consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones, all kept remarkably clean. The places of worship are a large and handsome parish church, and an Independent chapel. There are some well-conducted seminaries, and several smaller schools; also, some almshouses, and other useful local charities; a tanyard, and flour-mill. Inhabitants, chiefly agricultural, are noted for their longevity. Area of par. 4770 ac. Pop. 1156.

CHERKASK, or **TCHERKASK**, a tn. Russia, country of the Don Cossacks, 37 m. E.N.E. Azov, r. bank, Don; on an isl. formed by that river, the Aksai, and one of its branches, called the Vasilievka. The streets are narrow and crooked; and the houses, which are of wood, are for the most part built on piles, raised 5 or 6 ft. above the ground, on account of the inundations to which the town is subject, from the beginning of April till the end of June. It has several public buildings, some of them of wood, including seven churches, an academy, several schools, a prison, and a townhall. It is the seat of a considerable commerce; and fishing is carried on to some extent. Its foundation is attributed to a colony of Greeks. Under the Russians it became the chief place of the government of the Don Cossacks, and such it continued till the seat of Government was removed to New Cherkask. Pop. 15,000.

CHERKASK (New), or **NOVOI TCHERKASK**, a tn. Russia, cap. country of the Don Cossacks, 40 m. N.E. Azov, and 11 m. N. Old Cherkask, on a hill, r. bank, Aksai. The streets are dirty, and neither paved nor lighted. The houses are chiefly of wood. Among the public buildings and institutions are the cathedral, a large hospital, an arsenal, and a gymnasium, where the Latin, French, and German languages with history, geography, mathematics, &c., are taught. This town was founded in 1806, on the recommendation of the Hetman, Platoff. Pop. about 11,000.

CHEROKEES, a tribe of N. American Indians, occupying a territory W. of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, the possession of which has been guaranteed to them for ever by the U. States Government. They are governed by their own laws, and are extremely jealous of any encroachments on their privileges and liberties, for the protection of which they send, each year, two ambassadors to the Congress at Washington. The Cherokees are the most enlightened of the Indian tribes; they have been instructed in the pure doctrines of Christianity; the arts of civilized life have made considerable progress among them; and a native weekly newspaper is extensively circulated. They are in general engaged in agricultural pursuits. Their numbers were stated in a document laid before Congress, in 1844, to be 26,911.

CHERRAPOONJEE, or **CHIRRAPOONJEE**, a British station and vil. India, beyond the Brahmapootra, in the Cossai or Coosya hills, between 4000 and 5000 ft. above the sea, and 20 m. N. Silhet. It is resorted to by invalids from Calcutta, from which it is distant 280 m., N.N.E.

CHERRY-HINTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2043 ac. Pop. 654.

CHERSO, an isl. Adriatic, belonging to Austria, Illyria, separated from Istria by the Gulf of Quarnero, between lat. 44° 37' and 45° 10' N., and lon. 14° 16' and 14° 26' E.; length, about 40 m. N. to S.; breadth, 2 to 7 m. It is mountainous and stoney, with some fertile spots, which produce olives, figs, wine, grain, &c. A few sheep and horned cattle are reared, but the former are very indifferent. In the N. part of the island are extensive forests, from which timber for shipbuilding is obtained. Game is met with, and fish abound, especially the tunny and anchovy. The inhabitants are industrious, and manufacture coarse woollen cloth and liqueurs. Shipbuilding—confined, however, to a very small class of vessels for the coasting trade—is also carried on. In 1824, a bridge was thrown across the narrow channel between the island of Cherso and that of Lossini.—The town of Cherso, cap. of the isl., is situate on the W. side, at the head of a bay nearly in the centre of the island. It is ill built and dirty, contains a cathedral and several other churches, a primary school, two convents, and a custom-house. There are four dockyards at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the town. Pop. about 3500.—The only other town on the island is Oserso, also on the W. side. It has a cathedral, with a handsome steeple, and was formerly the seat of a bishopric. It has some trade in timber. Pop. 1500.

CHERSON, a gov. and tn. Russia. See **KHERSON**.

CHERSONESUS [Greek, *χέρσος* and *χέρσος*—i. continent, and *χέρσος*—i. island], the anc. name given to several peninsulas and promontories, particularly *Chersonesus Taurica*, the modern Crimea, in the S. of Russia, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof; and the *Chersonesus Thracica*, the modern Hellespont, forming part of Turkish Gallipoli, and lying between the Gulf of Saros and the Strait of the Dardanelles.

CHERT, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 33 m. N. Castellon de la Plana, on the side of a hill, above l. bank, Vallivana. It is ill built, and has steep, uneven, ill-paved streets. It contains a parish church, court-house, prison, and boys' and girls' schools. There are a few manufactures of woollen, linen, and hempen cloth; and several flour-mills. Pop. 1718.

CHERTA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, 8 m. from Tortosa, in a plain. It is well built, being formed of several spacious streets, and two public squares; contains a parish church, consistorial building, and prison, an hospital supported by voluntary contribution, and an endowed primary school; and has some manufactures of leather and numerous mills. The trade is chiefly in fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. 2433.

CHERTSEY, a tn. and par. England, co. Surrey. The town, 20 m. S.W. London, on the South-western Railway, is pleasantly situate, r. bank, Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, connecting it with the N. or Middlesex side of the river. The houses are mostly of brick, and in general well built. The church (St. Anne's) is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower, and contains a tablet to the memory of Charles James Fox, the well-known statesman, who resided for many years at St. Anne's Hill, close by the town. There are, besides, places of worship for Baptists, and Methodists. It has several alms-houses, and various minor charities, together with a school founded by Sir William Perkins, in 1725, for clothing and educating 50 children—25 girls and 25 boys; the number is now greatly increased. The town contains a literary and scientific institution, two libraries, and a reading-room. There was formerly a monastery here, of the Benedictine order, in which Henry VI. was interred, and where his remains lay till removed to Windsor by Henry VII. The principal trade of the town is in malt, flour, bricks, and tiles, large quantities of the latter two being made here. Vegetables are extensively cultivated in the vicinity for the London market. Cowley the poet died here; his study is still preserved. Area of par. 10,020 ac. Pop. 5347.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, the deepest indentation on the E. coast, U. States, and wholly within the States of Virginia and Maryland. Its entrance (centre about lat. $36^{\circ} 35' N.$; lon. $75^{\circ} 45' W.$) between Cape Charles on the N., and Cape Henry on the S.; is about 20 m. in width. It is about 180 m. in length, the first 70 to 80 m. being from 25 to 30 m. broad, and the remainder from 10 to 15 m.; general depth about 9 fathoms. This spacious bay has many commodious harbours, and a safe and easy navigation for vessels of the greatest burden. It receives the waters of the rivers Potomac, Susquehannah, Rappahannock, York, and James, all large and navigable, besides a number of smaller streams, draining together a surface estimated at 70,000 sq. m. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the Dismal Swamp Canal, afford, in connection with Chesapeake Bay, an extensive inland navigation from N. to S.

CHESHAM, a tn. and par. England, co. Buckingham. The town is 26 m. N.W. London, pleasantly situate in a fertile valley, with some beautiful sylvan scenery in the vicinity, and a number of handsome country seats. It has a parish church, several dissenting places of worship, an almshouse, and a Lancastrian school. The principal manufacture carried on is that of coarse wooden-ware, which, however, has much declined. Shoe-making and straw-plaiting also employ a number of hands. There are several corn and paper mills in the vicinity. Area of par. 11,880 ac. Pop. (1841), 5593.

CHESHAM-BOIS, par. Eng. Bucks; 810 ac. Pop. 218.

CHESHIRE, a maritime, co. England (cap. Chester), having, E. parts of the counties of Derby and Stafford, N. Lancashire, and the River Mersey; S. Shropshire, and part of Flintshire; W. Denbighshire, Flintshire, and the River Dee; and N.W. the Irish Sea. Extreme length E. to W., upwards of 50 m.; extreme breadth, N. and S. about 35 m. Area, 673,280 statute acres, of which 620,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture lands, including parks and pleasure-grounds. The surface is generally level, although there are a few inequalities, the most considerable of which are some hills on the E. border of the county, and a ridge of about 18 m. in length, in the W. part of it. The soil is generally composed of clay, and sand, and although there are extensive tracts of moss and waste land, there are many districts clothed in the richest and most luxuriant verdure, forming the finest pastures in England, the result of a mild and humid climate. The cheese of Cheshire, the principal produce of its numerous dairies, has been long in great request, not only in this country, but on the Continent and in America; London alone takes, it is said, 14,000 tons annually. Dairy husbandry is therefore a primary, and arable but a secondary object in this county.

The forests of Cheshire were in ancient times of great extent, but have gradually been disappearing. Large quantities of fine timber, however, are now grown on the estates of the nobility and gentry. Coal, copper, lead, and cobalt, are amongst its mineral products, but the principal is rock-salt, of which the supply is inexhaustible. The most extensive mines are in the vicinity of Northwich. From these about 60,000 tons are taken annually, most of which is exported for fish curing, &c. A large quantity of white or common salt is also made from the brine springs in the neighbourhood of the rock-salt mines. Cheshire abounds with rivers, brooks, and large sheets of water called meres, many of which contain fish. Its principal rivers are the Dee, the Mersey, and the Weaver, the first and second being boundary rivers—the one separating the county from Denbighshire, and Flintshire, the other from Lancashire. The Weaver, which falls into the Mersey, has been rendered navigable by locks for 20 m., for vessels of 100 tons burthen. There are, besides, various canals, the principal of which is the Duke of Bridgewater's. The manufactures of Cheshire are considerable. At Stockport, all the branches of the cotton trade are carried on extensively, and the silk-factories of Macclesfield and Congleton are on a large scale. Hats are also manufactured in these towns in great quantities, and in others there are works for smelting copper and making brass. There are 790 parishes in Cheshire, exclusive of the city of

Chester. It sends altogether 10 members to the House of Commons. Pop. (1851), 455,725.

CHESHUNT, a vil. and par. England, co. Herts, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. Hertford, near the London and Cambridge Railway. In a house still shown in the village, Richard Cromwell, under the name of Clarke, spent his latter days, and died in 1712, at the advanced age of 80 years. Area of par. 8430 ac. Pop. 5402.

CHESILBORNE, par. Eng. Dorset; 1850 ac. Pop. 346.

CHESME, or **TOCHME** [the fountains], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, opposite isl. Scio, on the channel of that name, 45 m. W. Smyrna; lat. $38^{\circ} 18' N.$; lon. $26^{\circ} 20' E.$, pleasantly situate partly on the brink of a creek or inlet, and partly on the face of a slope, crowned by the ruins of an old Genoese castle. It contains several mosques, small but neat public baths, and numerous coffee-houses or sheds for lounging and smoking. The remains of a wall round the town are now only to be traced, but another Genoese castle, of small size, much dilapidated, situate on the shore of the creek, nearly at the end of the town, retains its original form. Chesme owes its prosperity to the exportation of raisins exclusively, which are grown in great quantities in the neighbourhood, nearly all the fruit sold in Britain as Smyrna raisins being from this quarter. Pop. about 6000 or 7000.

CHESINGTON, par. Eng. Surrey; 1230 ac. Pop. 226.

CHESTE, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 19 m. W. Valencia, in a plain. Its houses are regularly built, and it has four squares. It contains a tolerably handsome parish church, a court-house, two prisons, a boys and girls' school, both well endowed; and near the town a cemetery. It has manufactures of esparto, white soap, bricks, and tiles, besides a distillery of brandy, and several flour-mills. A number of the inhabitants are employed as muleteers. Pop. 3773.

CHESTER, a city, seaport, and co. of itself, England, co. Chester, 34 m. S.W. Manchester, and 163 N.W. London; picturesquely situate on a rocky height, r. bank, Dee, by which it is half encircled. It is surrounded by a wall, 5 or 6 ft. broad, evidently of Roman construction, the only entire specimen of ancient fortification in Great Britain. From this wall, which is used as a promenade by the citizens, extensive and beautiful views are obtained. The town consists of four principal streets, radiating from a centre, and a number of smaller streets crossing each other at right angles; they are lighted with gas, and many of them have been recently well paved and flagged. The town is tolerably well supplied with water from the Dee. The four principal streets have the peculiarity of being sunk considerably below the level of the lowest inhabited parts of the houses, and below the footways



WATERGATE STREET, CHESTER, AND EXTERIOR OF THE ROW.
From a Sketch by J. S. Frost.

also, which are within piazzas, called 'the Rows,' in front of ranges of shops at some height above the street; thus, while the carts and carriages are rolling along below, the foot-passengers are moving on in safety above, on a pathway pro-

ected by a railing. Flights of steps, at convenient distances, connect the carriage-way with the Rows. There are shops, also, underneath 'the Rows,' on a level with the streets. Amongst the more remarkable modern public structures are



INTERIOR OF THE ROW, WATERGATE STREET, CHESTER
From a Sketch by J. S. Frost.

the new bridge across the Dee, consisting of a single arch, of 200 ft. span; the linen-hall, erected by the Irish merchants in 1780; the exchange, in 1698; the union-hall, and commercial-hall; the castle; the county-hall and jail, a fine Grecian structure; the training-college, of Tudor architecture, erected in 1842; and the railway station, in the Italian style, one of the largest in the kingdom. There are also some fine specimens of timber houses, but they are fast disappearing. The cathedral is a large old Gothic structure, in various styles of architecture, and contains many interesting memorials of former times. There are nine parish churches, and two others not parochial, with a number of chapels for various religious denominations. The benevolent institutions are numerous, including an infirmary, house of industry, alms-houses, and a great many charity schools. A new cemetery, on the banks of the Dee, and two public parks in the vicinity of the city, have been recently laid out; and a spacious cattle-market has been lately erected. The principal manufactures of the place are paint, patent shot, and patent lead-pipes. Whips, thread, tobacco, and gloves are also made to a small extent. Chester imports butter, provisions, hides, tallow, timber, iron, hemp, wine, oil, &c. Its chief exports are cheese, lead, calamine, copper plates, cast-iron, and coals. Shipbuilding, formerly on the decline, from the filling up of the Dee, has now regained more than its ancient prosperity; and the trade of the port has in like manner been more than restored by the spirited improvements effected on the river. The gross amount of customs' duty received here, for 1847, was £90,231; and in 1848, £83,945. Registered shipping belonging to the port, January 1, 1847, 117 vessels, of 11,805 tons. Society in Chester is superior to that in most provincial towns. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday; and many fairs throughout the year, including eight cheese-fairs, recently established, all of which, the city being in the heart of a great cheese-making district, are well attended. In spring and autumn, races take place on a fine level, called the Rood-eye, immediately beneath the walls. The city is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, and 30 councillors. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 2529. By railway, it is connected with Liverpool, Holyhead, Shrewsbury, and Crewe. Chester was a Roman station, called by them *Deunana* or *Deva*, probably from being half encircled by the Dee. Its British name was *Caer Leonawr*; and it was called by Saxons *Legamester* and *Legecester*. Pop. (1841), 23,115; (1851), 27,608.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a vil. and par. England, co of, and 6 m. N. Durham, on the railway to Newcastle, in a valley W. of the river Wear. It consists of one street, about 1 m. long, on the Roman military road between Durham and Newcastle. The church is a handsome stone edifice, with a tower

surmounted by a spire 156 ft. high, one of the most elegant in the N. of England. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, an endowed school, and a mechanics' institute. Ropes, nails, and tiles are manufactured to a small extent in the town. In the vicinity are corn and paper mills, and extensive collieries and iron-works. Area of par. 31,260 ac. Pop. (1841), 16,359.

CHESTERFIELD, a tn. England, co. Derby, on a rising ground, at the junction of the small rivers Hipper and Rother, on the Midland Railway, 20 m. N. Derby. There are two principal streets, the one an irregular line running nearly N. and S., and the other at right angles to it; houses in general, irregularly but substantially built; the old ones of brick, roofed with tiles; the more modern of stone (with which the country abounds), and covered with slates; lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The character of the place has for the last few years been undergoing a considerable change. The number of families with showy equipages has been falling off, while the middle and working classes have increased. The parish church, a Gothic building of a cathedral form, is chiefly remarkable for its crooked spire of wood, covered with lead. There are two other churches—Trinity church, and New Brampton church, both Gothic, having square towers and lancet windows; and also two Independent chapels, one Wesleyan, one Primitive Methodist, and one Unitarian; the townhall, guildhall, and grammar-school, are respectable structures. Of several schools, the most important are the old grammar-school, endowed in 1594, in which 40 boys receive gratuitous instruction, and the Victoria school, in which 100 children are taught and clothed solely at the Vicar's expense. There are also several almshouses, a dispensary, savings-bank, mechanics' institution, and a literary and philosophical society. Lace-making, silk-throwing, and the manufacture of gingham are carried on to some extent, and afford employment to a good many of the inhabitants, as does also the manufacture of coarse earthenware. The malting trade is also of some importance. But the principal employment for the lower classes is derived from the iron-stone pits, coal mines, and smelting furnaces in the neighbourhood. Chesterfield gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Stanhope family, and Mrs. Radcliffe, the well-known romance writer, was born in the town. Pop. 11,231.

(Local Correspondent.)

CHESTERFIELD INLET, a gulf, British N. America, N.W. corner of Hudson's Bay, 245 m. long, E. to W., by about 15 m. average breadth. It contains numerous islands, and its upper part, called Baker's Lake, receives the waters of numerous lakes, by the rivers Cathawchaga and Doobauk.

CHESTERFORD—1, (*Great*), a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, the former situate on the borders of Cambridgeshire, on the banks of the Granta, 26 m. N.W. Chelmsford. It has a fine old church, an endowed school, and a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. A horse fair is held July 5. Numerous Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Area of par. 3,080 ac. Pop. 917.—2, (*Little*), par. Eng. Essex; 1260 ac. Pop. 229.

CHESTERTON, four pars. England;—1, Cambridge; 3080 ac. P. 1617.—2, Huntingdon; 1440 ac. P. 129.—3, Oxford; 2850 ac. P. 393.—4, Warwick; 2960 ac. P. 192.

CHESWARDINE, a par. England, co. Salop; 6070 ac. Pop. 1015.

CHETIMACHES, a lake, U. States, Louisiana, formed by some of the branches of the Mississippi. It is a shallow swamp, 40 m. long, and from 1 to 6 m. broad, traversed by the Atchafalaya near its mouth. It is surrounded by a flat marshy country, which is annually overflowed.

CHETLE, par. Eng. Dorset; 1510 ac. Pop. 122.

CHETTON, par. Eng. Salop; 7140 ac. Pop. 693.

CHETWA, a tn. Hindoostan. Malabar coast; lat. 10° 28' N.; lon. 76° 5' E.; 55 m. S. by E. Calicut, on an island, 27 m. long by about 5 m. broad, separated from the mainland by a navigable inlet. Soil of the island in general poor.

CHETWODE, par. Eng. Bucks; 1200 ac. Pop. 197.

CHETWYND, par. Eng. Salop; 3330 ac. Pop. 740.

CHEVELEY, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2489 ac. Pop. 645.
CHEVENING, par. Eng. Kent; 3550 ac. Pop. 1003.
CHEVEREL, two pars. Eng. Wilts.—1. (*Great*), 1840 ac. Pop. 557.—2. (*Little*), 1930 ac. Pop. 295.

CHEVINGTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2240 ac. Pop. 624.
CHEVIOT FELS, a mountain-range, S. Africa, Cape Colony, extending E. to W. in co. Somerset, between the Green Bergen on the W. and the Hyndhope Fells on the E., about lat. 32° 30' S. The head waters of the Baviaans descend from its S., and those of the Tarka from its N. side.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a range of hills which divide co. Roxburgh, Scotland, from co. Northumberland, England, and are thus situate on the confines of the two countries. They extend from a point nearly opposite, and about 2½ m. E. Yetholm, S.W. to another point nearly opposite to, and about the same distance E. Castleton, their whole length being upwards of 35 m. The highest summit, called distinctively the Cheviot, is 2565 ft. high, and is in Northumberland; the other greatest elevations are from about 1600 to 2000 ft., which is the height of Carter Fell. The hills are in general smooth, slope rapidly, and are covered for the most part with a close green sward. The well known and much esteemed breed of sheep, called Cheviots, are bred on these hills.

CHEVREUSE, a tn. and com. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. E.N.E. Rambouillet, on the Ivette; formerly a place of importance, and had one of the strongest castles in the province, besides giving its name to a Dukedom. It has shawl manufactories, tanneries, and tawing-works; and wool-washing is carried on. Pop. 1730.

CHEW-MAGNA, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset, the former pleasantly situate on rising ground, l. bank, Chew, 6 m. S. Bristol. It has a spacious church, containing some interesting monuments; and places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in coal-mines, and others are employed in the manufacture of stockings. In the parish are some handsome country seats, an old circular camp, and a well of reputed efficacy in the cure of diseases of the eye. Area of par. 4490 ac. Pop. 2096.

CHEW-STOKE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1910 ac. P. 825.

CHEWTON-MENDIP, a vil. and par. Eng., co. Somerset, the former situate amongst the Mendip hills, 5½ m. N.N.E. Wells. It contains a handsome church, and a Wesleyan chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the mines, and governed by laws peculiar to themselves. Earl Waldegrave derives the inferior title of Viscount from Chewton. Area of par. 7020 ac. Pop. 1216.

CHIANA [anc. *Clanis*], a river and valley, Italy, in Tuscany and the Papal States. The river formerly flowed into the Paglia at Orvieto, after a course of about 56 m. through a swampy and unhealthy valley. About the middle of the 12th century, the stagnant waters of this river took their course towards the Arno; but, in consequence of important works begun in 1551, and completed only in 1823, the valley of the Chiana was drained, and the course of the river divided into two portions or distinct streams by a wall of partition, formed at Callone de Chiusi, 3¾ m. S.E. Chiusi, at the boundary between Tuscany and the Papal States. The first, or Pontifical Chiana, comprises the lower part of ancient Chiana, and enters the Paglia by the l. bank at Orvieto, after a course of 31 m.; it is navigable during winter. The second, or Tuscan Chiana, forms the navigable canal of Maestro della Chiana, which begins above the Lake of Chiusi, and enters the Arno by the l. bank, 7¼ m. N.W. Arezzo, after a course of about 37 m. It forms the two small lakes of Chiusi and Montepulciano. The draining of the valley of Chiana has brought into cultivation about 36 sq. m. of the most fertile ground in Tuscany.

CHIANCIANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 8 m. W.N.W. Chiusi, in the valley of Chiana. It occupies the lower slopes of a spur of Mount Maddaluna, and contains a handsome collegiate church, with numerous ancient inscriptions. In the neighbourhood are quarries of fine marble, and mineral springs. Pop. 2050.

CHIANTI, that part of Tuscany which lies between the sources of the Arbia, Ambr, and Ombrone, forming part of the watershed between their basins and that of the Arno. About the 11th century it was completely covered with

forests, and abounded with game. The greater part of it is now covered with vineyards, which supply the most esteemed wines of Tuscany.

CHIANTLA, a river and tn. Central America, Guatemala, prov. Totonicapa. The river rises in the volcanic chain which traverses the centre of Guatemala, and, after a N.W. course of 150 m., joins the Usumasinta on the l. bank, in lat. 17° 10' N.; lon. 91° 55' W.—The towns lie on the r. bank of the river, 123 m. S.W. Guatemala.

CHIAPA.—1. A state, Mexican Confederation; bounded, N. and N.W. by Tabasco, W. by Oaxaca, S. by Soconusco, and E. by Guatemala, between lat. 15° and 17° 45' N., and lon. 91° 18' and 94° 12' W.; area, 33,500 sq. m. It is in many parts mountainous, and covered with immense forests; and it is intersected by several considerable rivers. In the valleys the climate is warm and moist, and the soil fertile. Maize, sugar, cacao, cotton, and cochineal, and logwood, which is the principal export, are produced in abundance; the horses are highly valued. In a dense forest, at the N.E. extremity of Chiapa, are some curious ruins, apparently of a large city, extending for more than 20 m. along the summit of a ridge. This state formerly belonged to Guatemala, but, in 1825, it joined the Confederation of the Mexican States. Pop. (1837), estimated at 92,000.—2. A tn. in above prov., 32 m. N.W. Ciudad Real, r. bank, Grijalva; the most commercial and most populous city of the State. Its principal trade is in sugar and logwood. Pop. 15,000.

CHIARAMONTE [anc. *Claramons*], a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 32 m. W. by S. Syracuse, on a hill. It is regularly built, and has good streets. The environs produce wine of good quality. Pop. 8000.

CHIARAVALLE, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., 17 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro, at the foot of a hill, surrounded by a fertile district. It suffered considerably from the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 3107.

CHIARI [Latin, *Clarium*], a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, 14 m. W. Brescia, and 6 m. E. the river Oglio. It is well built, has several churches, two convents, an elementary school, an hospital, and a public library. It was formerly fortified, and some of its ancient defences still exist. It has manufactures of silk, linen, and cotton, and some tanneries. Pop. 8000.

CHIAROMONTE, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a mountain 40 m. S.E. Potenza. It contains two churches, a convent, and a seminary. Silk, and wine of good quality, are produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2948.

CHIAYARI [Latin, *Claverium*], a maritime tn. Sardinian States, division of, and 23 m. E. by S. Genoa, cap. prov. Chiavari, on the Gulf of Rapallo, at the mouth of the Sturla. It is one of the most considerable places of the ancient Genoese territory, and has quite the aspect of an old Italian town. Many of the houses are well and substantially built, with open arcades, which skirt the narrow streets. It has several churches, the principal of which is annexed to an ecclesiastical seminary, intended for 70 students. There is also an hospital, an agricultural society, several lace manufactories, and some silk-mills. Large quantities of anchovies are caught here; and the surrounding district produces wine, olives, and silk. Pope Innocent IV. was a native of this town. Pop. 9828.

—The province, in the division of Genoa, is between lat. 44° 14' and 44° 36' N.; area, 155 sq. m., of which about a fourth part is cultivated, a ninth uncultivated, a half in forests, and the remainder unproductive. It is mountainous, traversed in its N. parts by the Apennines; but it has fertile valleys, yielding grain, legumes, grapes, and olive oil, in superabundance; chestnuts are likewise plentiful. Horses, mules, and draught oxen are reared in small numbers; also cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and silk-worms. The province is divided into 8 mandamentos, and 23 communes. Pop. 95,570.

CHIAVENNA [Latin, *Clavenna*], a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, 38 m. N.N.W. Bergamo, on the Mera, beautifully situate in a valley, and surrounded with groves of cypress and laurel trees. It has six churches, the former palace of the Republic of Grisons, and several charitable institutions; with manufactures of silk, cotton, paper, and earthenwares, and some breweries. It enjoys also a considerable transit trade, being situated at the junction of two passes over the Alps, the road to the Splügen going through it. The scenery of the neighbourhood is very fine. Pop. 3800.

CHICA-BALAPOOR, or **CHINABALARURAM**, a tn. Hindoostan, Mysore dominions, 38 m. N. by E. Bangalore. Sugarcandy and clayed sugar, of superior quality, are manufactured.

CHICAGO, a city, U. States, Illinois, S.W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Chicago river, which here forms an excellent natural harbour; lat. $41^{\circ} 52' 20''$ N.; lon. $87^{\circ} 35'$ W. It has several churches and schools, is regularly laid out, and, being built of a pitchy stone, in which black and white are mingled, presents a singular appearance. Chicago is the largest and most commercial city in the state, and possesses direct communication with the Atlantic by the lakes, and by railway and canal with the valley of the Mississippi and the eastern states of the Union. Its trade is in fish, timber, wool, &c., and it is one of the chief grain ports of the world. In 1854, it shipped 12,902,320 bushels grain of all kinds, of which 1,860,636 were wheat. Total imports (1854), £6,000,000; exports, £5,000,000. It was settled in 1831. Pop. (1840), 4853; (1850), 29,963; (1855), 75,000.

CHICAPA, a tn. Mexico, state Oaxaca, 25 m. N.W. Tehuantepec, on a river of same name. Near it are silver mines, once important, but now neglected.

CHICHEN, or **CHICHEN ITZA**, an ancient ruined city, Yucatan, about 35 m. S.W. Valladolid. The ruins are of the most magnificent description, and are eminently calculated to deepen the interest, not unassociated with awe, with which these mysterious remains of a former civilization and an unknown people are invested, and of which Yucatan is the great repository. Chichen, though in a better state of preservation than most of the other ruined cities in this territory, has a greater appearance of antiquity. A remarkable feature of many of these extraordinary structures is their utter unintelligibility, it being impossible to conjecture for what purposes they were intended. The most singular instance of this, which occurs at Chichen, is in the case of a series of small columns, the highest of which were only 6 ft., so arranged as to form a spacious parallelogram, each row being three, four, and five deep, from the outside to the enclosed space within. These were considered by Mr. Stephens as at once the most remarkable and most incomprehensible remains he had met with. Adjoining the area formed by these pillars, there rises

circut, surrounds the city, and, being lined with lofty elms, gives it a singularly picturesque appearance. There are four principal streets, running in the direction of the cardinal points, having smaller streets at right angles, and a fine octagonal Gothic cross at their intersection. They are spacious, and nearly straight, have paved foot-paths, and are lighted with gas. The houses, of brick, and, for the most part, roofed with tiles, are in general handsome. Water is abundant. The principal buildings include the corn market, with fine Doric portico, built in 1832, about 260 ft. long, and 50 ft. wide; the townhall, the last remains of an old priory, and the council-chamber, built in 1731. The cathedral, the most interesting object in the town, is an imposing structure, but, with exception of the spire, which is reckoned one of the most graceful in England, possessing no great architectural pretensions. It exhibits almost every variety of Gothic architecture, and contains many curious monuments, both ancient and modern; amongst the latter is one to the unfortunate poet Collins, who was born and died in the city. There are nine parish churches, and one extra parochial chapel, besides the cathedral chapel, attached to St. Mary's hospital. Most of these churches have a mean appearance. There are several dissenting chapels, for the most part small, and without any attraction; schools numerous. The most important are the prebendal grammar-school, the Whitty charity, where boys are educated, clothed, and fed, and a portion of them supplied with pecuniary aid on leaving the school; diocesan college, and college for training teachers. There is an excellent infirmary, besides almshouses, and St. Mary's hospital, for the support of 12 aged poor. The literary and philosophical society, lately amalgamated with the mechanics' institution, has an excellent library and museum. There is another extensive library, maintained by annual subscriptions, with a reading-room attached to it. Leather, parchment, and candles are manufactured to a very small extent; but the inhabitants, who are in a thriving condition, are chiefly employed in the shop trade. Chichester has a very extensive corn-market, and one of the largest cattle-markets in the kingdom. The latter is held every alternate Wednesday, when from 5000 to 8000 beasts are penned in the principal streets of the city.

It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. (1841), 8084.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CHICHIA, one of the Feejee or Viti isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (S.W. point) $17^{\circ} 48'$ S.; lon. $179^{\circ} 18'$ W. (n.) It is nearly circular, and is 3 m. in diameter, surrounded with a shore-reef, having no opening but for canoes. Several of its summits rise to a height of 300 ft. In some places it is thickly wooded. The soil is rich, and extremely productive, yielding everything in the greatest abundance. Extensive cocconut groves clothe its low points. Pop. about 300.

CHICHELEY, or **CHICHELEY**, par. Eng. Bucks; 1620 ac. Pop. 256.

CHICKERELL-WEST, par. Eng. Dorset; 1250 ac. P. 531.

CHICKLADE, par. Eng. Wilts; 1000 ac. Pop. 109.

CHICKNEY, par. Eng. Essex; 680 ac. Pop. 59.

CHICLANA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 12 m. S.E. Cadiz, in a plain between two hills, and on both sides of the Lirio. It is well built, and has a very cheerful

appearance, the houses being all built of a hewn stone, white as snow, and surrounded by gardens, which have wooden or iron railings, painted of different colours. Many of the streets, however, though spacious, are badly paved. The principal buildings are the hospital or *Casa di Misericordia*, situated near the centre of the town, a magnificent building, with an extensive garden and orchard, forming a very complete establishment, both for the relief of the aged, and the maintenance and education of vagrant and abandoned youth; another hospital for infirm persons of both sexes, two parish churches, a well decorated theatre, capable of containing 1000 persons; a consistorial building, now used as a prison; an old Augustine monastery, now used for the courts and public offices; and an



THE CASTILLO, CHICHEN ITZA.—From Catherwood's Monuments in Central America.

from the same plain on which they are ranged, a lofty pyramidal mound, crowned with a ruined building, called the Castillo, represented in the accompanying wood-cut. The mound measures at the base, on the N. and S. sides, about 196 ft., and on the E. and W. 202 ft. It is built up, apparently solid, from the plain to the height of 75 ft. The platform on the top of the mound measures 61 ft. from N. to S., and 64 ft. from E. to W.; and the building measures, in the same directions, 43 and 49 ft. respectively.—(*Stephen's Yucatan*.)

CHICHESTER, a city, England, cap. co. Sussex, on a gentle eminence, nearly surrounded by the Lavant, about 55 m. S.W. London, on the railway from Brighton to Portsmouth. An old wall, still in good preservation, of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in

Augustine nunnery. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen, esparto fabrics, earthenware, starch, and brandy. The trade is in corn sent into the interior, wine exported partly to America, and fruits and garden stuffs for Cadiz. The annual fair is very numerously attended, but agricultural produce is the chief article sold at it. One of the principal attractions of Chicalana is its baths, which are much frequented, particularly by the inhabitants of Cadiz, to whom, indeed, most of the houses in the town belong. They have a temperature of 66°, are chiefly composed of common salt, lime, magnesia, soda, and sulphur, and are said to be very efficacious, particularly in cutaneous affections. About 1 m. S.W. Chicalana is Barossa, where the British, under Lord Lynedoch, March 5, 1811, defeated the French under Marshal Victor. P. 21,046.

CHICO, a river, Patagonia, supposed to rise in a lake in the interior. After a S.E. course, it falls into the estuary of Santa Cruz.

CHICUANA, or CHICUANA, a tn. La Plata, prov. of, and 25 m. S. by W. Salta, r. bank, Quebrada del Toro, in a desert country. Pop. 2000.

CHICOBEEA, the most N. of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 15° 48' S.; lon. 179° 51' W. (n.) It is of an oval shape, and is formed of two hummocks, of considerable elevation. It is 3 m. long S.E. and N.W., and 1½ wide, and is surrounded by a shore-reef, which has no openings, except for boats.

CHICOVA, a tn. in S.E. Africa, cap. of a territory of same name, r. bank, Zambesi; lat. 16° 30' S.; lon. 32° 15' E.; 350 m. N.W. Quillimane. It was at one time celebrated for its silver mines.

CHICOSI, a river, Guatemala, forming the head stream of the Usumasinta. It rises in a mountain range about 40 m. N. the city of Guatemala, flows N.W., and, after receiving as affluents the Pasion, San Pedro, and other minor streams, enters the Mexican state of Chiapa, where it assumes the name of Usumasinta. Total course to the Mexican frontier, exclusive of windings, 150 m.

CHIDDINGFOLD, par. Eng. Surrey; 5590 ac. P. 1135.

CHIDDINGLY, par. Eng. Sussex; 5200 ac. Pop. 930.

CHIDDINGSTONE, par. Eng. Kent; 3200 ac. P. 1405.

CHIDEOCK, par. Eng. Dorset; 2240 ac. Pop. 826.

CHIDHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 1200 ac. Pop. 825.

CHIEM-SEE, or BAVARIAN SEA, a lake, in S.E. Bavaria, circle Isar, dist. Trostberg, 43 m. S.E. Munich; greatest length, E. to W., 10 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 6 m.; area, 56 geo. sq. m.; depth, about 480 ft. It is of an irregular shape, very much indented, and contains three pretty islands—Krautinsel, Herrenwörth, and Frauenwörth. Each of the last two had at one time a convent. The shores of the lake are generally marshy, but in the S. a range of hills runs inland, and forms a fine back ground. From these the lake receives numerous streams, particularly the Prien and Achen. It discharges itself at its N. extremity by the Alz. Since 1845, a steam-boat has plied on the lake, and furnished easy means of viewing the fine scenery around it.

CHIANTI.—1, A river, Central Italy, Papal States, delegs. of Camerino and Macerata, rising in the E. slope of the Apennines, and after a course, chiefly E. by N., of more than 40 m. direct distance, falling into the Adriatic 25 m. S.E.E. Ancona.—2, A tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 33 m. N.W. Foggia. Pop. 1680.

CHIERI [anc. *Carrea Poletia*], a tn. Sardinian States, prov. of, and 8 m. S.E.E. Turin, on the slope of a hill. It is surrounded by walls, and is tolerably well built; has four public squares, several convents, and the largest Gothic building in Piedmont, the church of Santa Maria della Scala, founded in 1406, annexed to which is a very ancient baptistry. The Dominican church was built in 1210. Chieri is one of the most ancient manufacturing towns in Europe. Its manufactures of fustians and cotton stuffs were established in 1422; upwards of 100,000 pieces were annually made towards the middle of the same century, and they still continue to flourish. It has also silk, cotton, and linen-thread factories. Pop. 12,000.

CHIERS [anc. *Chares*], a river almost wholly in France, but rising in the duchy of Luxemburg, about 5 m. beyond the French frontier. It enters department Moselle near Longwy, and proceeding W. by a circuitous course, reaches Montmedy, department Meuse, proceeds N.N.W., joining r. bank, Meuse,

about 4 m. above Sedan; whole course, 55 m., of which about 15 m. are navigable.

CHIESE, or CLISO, a river, Austrian Italy, which rises in a branch of the Rhaetian Alps, S. slope of Mount Adametto, about 20 m. W. Trent, proceeds S. and then S.E., enters the valley of Sabbio, and forms Lake Idro. Issuing thence at Pieve, it proceeds S.S.E. till its junction with the Oglio, a little to E. of Cannetto, whence it flows S.E. and falls into the Po; lat. 45° 2' N.; lon. 10° 48' E.: whole course about 60 m. It only becomes navigable near its mouth.

CHIETE [anc. *Teate Marrucinorum*], a tn. Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo Citra, on a hill, near r. bank, Pescara, 102 m. N. Naples. It is well built, and adorned with some handsome public edifices; contains a cathedral, four other churches, two nunneries, several monastic establishments, an extensive seminary, a royal lyceum, society of arts, agriculture, and commerce, a large hospital, several charitable institutions; a *mont-de-piété*, theatre, and several manufactories for cloth and other fabrics; and has some trade in cloth, silk, wine, wheat, and oil. It is the seat of an archbishopric, a high court of justiciary, and a civil court. The ancient Teate was the capital of the tribe of the *Marrucini*, and was one of the largest and most important cities in this part of Italy. It appears to have been possessed for some centuries by the Greeks, after which it passed successively into the hands of the Romans, Goths, Lombards, Franks, and Northmen. In 1802, it was taken by the French troops. Pop. 13,679.

CHIEVELEY, par. Eng. Berks; 9410 ac. Pop. 1936.

CHIEVRES [anc. *Cervia*], a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 12 m. N.W. Mons, on the Hunelle, near its junction with the Dendre. It contains an old Gothic castle, a church, remarkable for the number of its fine ancient monuments, with curious epitaphs; an hospital, townhouse, and numerous educational establishments. A great number of individuals are employed in spinning flax, and weaving; and there is a considerable export trade in grain, flour, oil, liqueurs, &c. Chievres has also brick and tile-works, breweries, salt-works, a tannery, a dye-work, several flour and oil-mills, a limestone quarry, and limekilns; a weekly market, and an important annual horse fair. Pop. 3055.

CHIGNAL, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Smealy*), 1050 ac. Pop. 94.—2, (*St. James*), 930 ac. Pop. 252.

CHIGNECTO, a bay and isthmus, Nova Scotia. The BAY, which runs E.N.E., may be considered the N.E. arm of the Bay of Fundy; it is divided from the Mines Channel by the peninsula of which Cape Chignecto is the W. extremity. The width of the bay at its entrance, between Cape Chignecto and the opposite point on the coast of New Brunswick, is about 18 to 20 m.—THE ISTHMUS is the neck of land, about 8 m. wide, by which the peninsula of Nova Scotia is connected with the N. American continent, situate between bay Verte in Northumberland Strait, and Cumberland Basin at the N.E. extremity of the Bay of Fundy.

CHIGNOL, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 16 m. E.S.E. Pavia. It is well built, and possesses a church, townhall, and a handsome feudal palace. The neighbourhood is fertile, and the inhabitants chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. A fair is held for cattle and grain in August. Pop. 3992.

CHIGWELL, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, the former agreeably situate 12 m. N.W. London, close to Epping Forest, on the road to Ongar, l. bank, Roding. It contains many good houses, and has an ancient church; also a grammar and free school, founded by Archbishop Harsnett in 1629, in the former of which Wm. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was educated. An annual fair is held Sept. 30. About 1 m. distant is Chigwell Row, consisting of villas, and possessing extensive and beautiful views. Area of par., 5360 ac. Pop. 2059.

CHIHLE, prov. and gulf, China. See PECHIELEE.

CHIHUAHUA, a state, Mexican confederation, cap. same name, bounded, N. by Upper California, E. by the Bravo-del-Norte and the desert of Bolson de Mapimi, and on other sides by Durango, Sonora, and Chinaloa; between lat. 27° and 32° 45' N.; lon. 103° 50' and 108° 40' W.; area, 107,584 sq. m. It is traversed by the sierra Madre and the sierra de Carcay; and its most important water courses are the Rio-del-Norte, and the Conchos, one of its affluents. The soil is ex-

tremely sterile; but the country abounds in gold, silver, copper, iron, saltpetre, and other minerals. This state is greatly infested by the Apache Indians, who inhabit the S. parts of Upper California and the banks of the Rio-del-Norte, and carry on a series of ceaseless hostilities against the Chihuahuans, preventing them even from working their valuable mines to any profitable extent. Game of various kinds abounds in the state; two species of bears are found in the mountains; and elks, and other deer of various kinds, are equally abundant on the sierras and in the plains. Hares, rabbits, wolves, with birds, reptiles, and insects of various kinds, are also common. Some little trade is carried on in the exportation of cacao and lead. Pop. 190,000.

CHIHUAHUA, a city, Mexican confederation, cap. of above state, on a small tributary of the Conchos, in the midst of a sterile plain, 310 m. N. by W. Durango; lat. 28° 50' N.; lon. 104° 29' 17" W. (L.) The houses are generally well built, and the streets regular. The cathedral is a large and rather imposing structure, of no particular style of architecture, but having a handsome facade, with statues of the 12 apostles. A little below the Plaza Mayor is the unfinished convent of San Francisco, begun by the Jesuits in 1767, prior to their expulsion from the country, and now converted into a state prison. The city is supplied with water by an aqueduct, supported by a number of stupendous arches, and communicating with the small river Chihuahuah, whence it empties itself into a large stone cistern in the public square. The city is surrounded by silver mines, and contains many furnaces for smelting the ores. Here also is a mint, at which was coined, in 1846, of gold, £22,400; and of silver, £102,200. The people are described as being inhospitable to strangers, addicted to gambling, and of loose morals. The trade of the place is considerable. Chihuahuah was founded in 1691. Its population, according to Mr. Hardy, formerly amounted to 70,000; and its permanent inhabitants are now estimated, by Mr. Ruxton, at from 8000 to 10,000.

CHIKIRI, a river, Chinese empire, Manchooria, rising on the S. slope of the Stanavoi mountains, on the confines of Siberia, and after a course of about 450 m., N.N.W. to S.S.E., falling into the Amoor, a little above Sagalin Oola. It is very rapid, and, at its confluence with the Amoor, is about 1½ m. broad.

CHILA, a river, Peru, rising in the Andes, and after a W. course of about 105 m., falling into the Pacific about 75 m. S.E. Arequipa.

CHILAPA, a tn. Mexican confederation, state of, and 155 m. S. Mexico, about 10 m. from the r. bank of the river of the same name; lat. 17° N.; lon. 99° W. It has several manufactories of delft.—The river Chilapa rises in the N. part of the state La Puebla, near Tascalca, in about lat. 19° 30', and flowing S., divides that state, longitudinally, into two nearly equal parts, and falls into the N. Pacific Ocean near lake Ocuila, about lat. 16° 25' N.; lon. 99° 15' W. Its whole course is about 220 m.

CHILAU, or CHILAW, a small tn. Ceylon, W. coast, 45 m. N. Colombo; lat. 7° 48' N.; lon. 79° 40' E.; on the l. bank of the stream of the same name.

CHILBOLTON, par. Eng. Hants; 2830 ac. Pop. 359.

CHILCA.—1, A small tn. and par. Peru, 40 m. S.S.E. Lima, about lat. 12° 29' S.; lon. 76° 52' W. The town, which is about 8 to 10 m. N.E. the port, is a miserable place; but, from the numerous ruins scattered around, was evidently of some importance under the Government of the Incas. The inhabitants, who are Indians, and who have carefully avoided mingling with people of other races for upwards of 300 years, employ themselves in plaiting straw for hats, and cigar cases. The latter they make in a singularly beautiful style, with white and coloured straw, which they plait into various figures and patterns. Some of these cigar cases sell, it is said, for upwards of £20. The country in the immediate vicinity is utterly barren.—2, A small lake, Buenos Ayres, 42 m. S. Cape St. Antonio, close upon the coast.

CHILCOMBE, two pars. Eng.—1, Dorset; 860 ac. Pop. 53.—2, Hants; 2390 ac. Pop. 269.

CHILCOMPTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset; the former, situate 5½ m. N. by E. Shepton Mallet, has a church and Wesleyan chapel.—The parish contains several beautiful villas, and abounds in pleasing scenery. Area of par. 1140 ac. Pop. (1841), 618.

CHILD-OKEFORD, par. Eng. Dorset; 2100 ac. Pop. 648.
CHILDERDITCH, par. Eng. Essex; 900 ac. P. 247.
CHILDERLEY, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1050 ac. P. 54.
CHILDREY, par. Eng. Berks; 2850 ac. Pop. 546.
CHILDS-WICKHAM, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2040 ac. P. 469.
CHILDWALL, par. England, Lancaster; 14,580 ac. Pop. 10,714.

CHILFROOM, par. Eng. Dorset; 970 ac. Pop. 128.

CHILHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 4230 ac. Pop. 1165.

CHILI, or CHILE, an independent state, S. America, consisting of a long narrow strip of country on the W. shore of that continent, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and extending from lat. 25° 22' to 43° 30' S.; and between lon. 70° and 74° W.; its entire length, from N. to S., being 1150 m.; its breadth, varying from 130 m. at the broadest part, which is towards the S. extremity, to about 88 m. at the narrowest or N. end. It is bounded, N. by Bolivia, E. by Patagonia and the territory of La Plata, from which it is separated by the Andes; W. and S. by the Pacific Ocean. The country is generally hilly, being crowded with ramifications from the Andes, which gradually diminish in height as they recede from the central ridge and approach the sea, forming elevated plateaux, often covered with timber and a rich vegetation, and between them deep valleys, some of them of considerable breadth, and many of them fertile, though numerous others are mere ravines. The richest and most luxuriant districts are in the S., where the scenery is pleasing and picturesque, especially the valley of Aconcagua, which varies from 1 to 6 m. in width, and is covered with farm-houses and hamlets, surrounded by trees and vineyards. Proceeding N. towards Valparaiso, the hills begin to look bleak and naked, being thinly clad with a stunted brush wood. At Coquimbo even this brushwood disappears, its place being supplied by a scanty sprinkling of wiry grass. Further N. a scene of utter desolation presents itself, the hills and plains being covered with bare sand, and no trace of vegetation visible.

The mean elevation of the great chain of the Andes that runs along the E. limit of Chili, is from 13,000 to 14,000 ft. above sea level, but many of the peaks rise much higher. The loftiest summits are the peak of Aconcagua S. of 32°, the peak of Tupungato S. of 33°, the volcano Maypu or Pequeñas near 34°, the peak of Descabezado N. of 36°, and the volcano Antuco N. of 37°. A remarkable feature of the Chilean Andes is their rising, in many instances, so abruptly from the plains on which they stand, that one foot may be placed on the latter, and another on the base of a mountain rising 6000 or 7000 ft. high. Several mountain-passes traverse the great range of the Chilean Cordillera. The most frequented is that of Aconcagua, whose highest point is upwards of 12,000 ft. above the sea. Another is the pass of Portillo, upwards of 14,000 ft. There are, besides these, the pass del Plancon, the pass of Antuco, and others of less note. The portion of the Andes which forms the E. boundary of Chili, is thickly studded with volcanoes, some of them of the most formidable description. They are most numerous S. of 35°, where seven are found within a space not much exceeding 250 m., and it is supposed that there are many still unknown, both in this and other regions of the Chilean Andes. Few of them, however, are in a state of activity, and hence the frequency, it is believed, of those tremendous convulsions that are continually spreading terror and dismay throughout the country. The last visitation of this kind, of a very memorable description, occurred on Nov. 19, 1822, when the towns of Valparaiso, Quillota, Casa Blanca, and Limachi were destroyed, and a number of their inhabitants buried in the ruins. The shock of this earthquake was felt at distances of 500 m. from its centre, which was out at sea to the S. of Valparaiso. A line of coast, of 50 m. extent, was raised on this occasion nearly 3 ft. above its former level. On April 2, 1851, another severe earthquake visited Chili. Opposite the mouth of the Maypu river, it was felt 40 m. off at sea. About 200 houses in Valparaiso, including many of the principal public buildings, were rendered uninhabitable, or seriously injured; and a like calamity befell the capital, in which, the damage done was even still greater. The coast is bold and rocky, with deep water close in shore. The principal harbours are—Valdivia, Concepcion, Valparaiso, and Coquimbo. There are few rivers, and only three or four that have water all the year round. The largest rivers are the Biobio, the Copiapo, the Huasco,

and the Chuapa; the others are mere mountain streams, which, having their source in the Andes, have water only in the spring. The whole of Chili belongs to the basin of the Pacific, excepting the valley of Uspallata, in the latitude of Valparaiso, and formed by a bifurcation of the Andes, which sends its waters to the Atlantic.

Political Divisions.—Chili is divided into the following 12 provinces, and subdivided into 52 departments:—

PROVINCES.	DEPT.	Pop. 1850.	Chief Towns.	Approx. Pop.
Atacama	3	35,000	Copiapó	8,000
Coquimbo	5	99,000	La Serena	9,000
Aconcagua	5	110,000	San Felipe	8,000
Santiago	4	227,000	Santiago	50,000
Valparaiso	3	90,000	Valparaiso	50,000
Colechagua	3	175,000	San Fernando	5,000
Talca	2	81,000	Talca	5,000
Maule	6	170,000	Cauquenes	5,000
Concepcion	3	190,000	Concepcion	8,000
Arauco	3	33,000	Valdivia	2,000
Valdivia	3	33,000	Sau Carlos	1,200
Chilo	10	60,000		
Total	52	1,202,000	Area	170,000 to 175,000 sq. m.

Climate.—The climate of Chili is one of the healthiest in the world, but the temperature near the sea-coast is less subject to variations than in the interior. The months of January and February are the hottest in the year, the thermometer frequently rising then to 90° and 95° Fah. in the shade; but after sun-set, the air is cooled by a refreshing breeze, which continues during the night. Rains fall only in the winter months, June to September; and after they have occurred, the whole country, throughout the more favoured regions, is decked with flowers. The rains often last several days, and are so excessively heavy, as to occasion a general suspension of all active operation; public offices are closed, shops and warehouses shut, and the streets deserted. In the interior parts of the Cordillera snow falls at intervals during the winter, and from June to November the more lofty ranges of hills, E. of Santiago, are covered with it. It, however, generally disappears before December, although extensive patches may be met with in the deep gorges at more advanced periods of the year. In the central parts of Chili, storms of hail, thunder, and lightning are frequent in the winter season.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron are found in Chili; the last two, though abounding, are little sought after. Gold and silver are not considered much more profitable objects of pursuit, the expense of obtaining them often exceeding the value of the quantity obtained. Copper is the staple commodity of the country; there being, according to Capt. Hall, 50 mines of copper for one of gold, and 15 for one of silver. The copper mines are most numerous in the N. districts; that of Copiapo is the most valued. About 60,000 quintals of copper are exported from Huasco, Coquimbo, and Valparaiso annually; and from 150,000 to 200,000 quintals, of 100 lbs., of copper ores are shipped annually to England, and 100,000 merks, of 8 oz., of silver in bars. A large quantity of the copper goes to the E. Indies and the U. States. Zinc, antimony, manganese, arsenic, tin, sulphur, alum, salt, and nitre are plentiful. Coal has been found near Concepcion, and is now wrought there.

Vegetable Products, Agriculture, &c.—Though possessing many fertile tracts, the greater portion of Chili is unsuited to cultivation, being naked and mountainous, especially towards the N. The S. provinces present a different appearance. Here a profuse vegetation prevails, dense forests are spread over the land, and the sides of the Andes are covered with herbaceous plants and flowers of the richest and most beautiful hues. Laurels, myrtles, cypresses, and other evergreens, attain here a gigantic size, their timber being available for various purposes. Hard woods, of different descriptions, also abound. 'The lands of Chili,' says Mr. Miers, 'may be divided into two classes—those adapted for cultivation, and those in which cattle may be reared. No one must imagine,' he adds, 'that any of the modes of farming which have been carried to such perfection in Europe have been adopted in Chili. We must remove from our minds all ideas of rich level meadows, fine grass pastures, enclosures, farm-houses, sheds, barns, markets, &c., and bring back our notions to a more pristine condition, and fancy the country in a wild and

natural state.' Fences or inclosures are almost unknown, the boundaries of estates being marked by rivers or ridges of mountains. The surface of a cattle-farm generally consists of a series of heights, and of deep hollows and ravines, the first being studded with bushes, the intervals between which are covered with little flowers, herbaceous plants, and tuberos roots, which, after the first rains, produce a pleasing verdure, and afford a tolerable sustenance to the cattle. This show of verdure, however, lasts only for five months, or from May to October. In November the whole tract begins to assume a burnt-up appearance, and from December to May the country presents an aspect of extreme barrenness. Thus, though great numbers of cattle are raised, particularly in the S. provinces, their supply of food is still inadequate, and the consequence is, that both the beef and mutton are very inferior, and the milk and wool equally indifferent. The implements of husbandry in use are of the most primitive description; the plough consisting of part of the trunk of a tree, with a crooked branch for a handle, and having a pointed flat-plate of iron nailed to the forepart of the trunk, which is wedge-shaped, for a coulter and share. The yoke is fastened, not to the shoulders, but to the horns of the oxen; and for a harrow, a heap of bushes loaded with stones is employed. In the N. districts maize is cultivated, and in the S. wheat and barley; the former is the staple of the country, considerable quantities of flour being exported to various places. Legumes are grown abundantly, especially different kinds of beans, quantities of which are also exported. Hemp is raised in the country N. of the Maypu, and is reckoned superior to that of Russia. Vegetables are not much cultivated, except near Santiago, the capital. In the N. districts, however, potatoes are grown in large quantities. Fruits are abundant in their season—apples, pears, apricots, nectarines, plums, peaches, cherries, figs, grapes, oranges, limes, water-melons, and gourds.

Animals.—Chili is remarkably free from the larger and fiercer animals, also from noxious insects and reptiles. The animals common to the continent, however, are found here, including the guanaco, a species of the llama, the cougar or puma, the jaguar, monkeys, &c., and the skunk, remarkable for the offensive odour it emits. Amongst the feathered race are the great condor, vultures, pelicans, parrots, and parrots. On the coast, whales, dolphins, cods, pilchards, &c. are caught. Black cattle, as elsewhere mentioned, are raised in great numbers; from 4000 to 20,000 being reared on one farm. The horses are strong, hardy, and capable of performing long journeys with very little sustenance. The mules and asses are also excellent. Sheep, goats, and hogs abound, but are of indifferent quality.

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—The principal manufactures of Chili are earthenware jars, of a superior description, hempen cloths, cordage, soap, copperwares, leather, brandy, tallow, and charcoal. The commerce of the country is increasing rapidly. The exports consist of copper, silver, wheat, hides, wool, and hemp. Thirty thousand hides are exported, principally from Valparaiso. Five to six hundred quintals of wool are shipped annually from Concepcion. The grain and country produce are generally sent to Peru and Ecuador. By far the greater part of the foreign trade is with Great Britain; from which the cotton goods imported in 1849, 1850, and 1851, were as follows:—

Year.	Colours (plain).	Colours (printed).
1849	Yds. 10,084,769	Yds. 16,057,436
1850	9,094,091	11,766,418
1851	15,115,491	12,163,472

Woolen goods, hardware, iron, &c., are also imported from Great Britain. In 1847, 1072 vessels, tonn. 262,625, entered the ports of Chili; and 1081, tonn. 265,515, cleared. The imports consist, principally, of linens from Germany; silks, paper, perfumery, leather, wines, and brandy from France; silks, nankeens, tea, sugar, &c., from the E. Indies and China; tobacco, spermaceti, candles, oil, sugar, and manufactured goods from the U. States; dyes, coffee, pearls, sugar, cacao, tobacco, cotton, rice, salts, and spirits from Peru and Central America. From La Plata and Brazil, cotton, Paraguay tea, and European goods. The coins, weights, and measures are the same as those of Spain.

Government, Public Finances, &c.—Chili is a republic, and esteemed the best regulated in S. America. It is under a

President elected for five years, and a council of state, together forming the executive power. The legislature is composed of a senate, consisting of 20 members, elected for nine years; and a house of deputies, consisting of a member for each 20,000 inhabitants, elected for three years. Foreigners require 10 years' residence to obtain citizenship, if unmarried; six years, if married; three years, if married to Chileans. The executive council consists of eight members. The revenue of the Government in 1852 amounted to £1,096,096; and the expenditure to £987,460. The international consolidated debt amounted in 1854 to £326,760, bearing interest of 3 per cent. The foreign debt, held wholly in England, amounts to £4,420,800.

The peace establishment of the army is 3000 men; eight companies of foot and horse artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and three battalions of infantry. The navy consisted in 1854 of eight vessels, carrying a total of 98 guns.

R. Catholicism is the state religion, other sects being merely tolerated.

People, Customs, Education, &c.—The Chileans are mostly of Spanish and Indian descent. 'They are remarkable,' says Captain Wilkes, 'for their love of country, and attachment to their homes.' They are generally fond of agricultural pursuits, and the lower orders are better disposed towards foreigners than in most other parts of S. America. Schools and colleges have been established, and a desire to extend the benefits of education is evinced, having been of late one of the constant aims of the Government. The Chileans, though possessing few positive virtues, have few vices of a very flagrant character. Instances, however, of dissipation and profligacy are by no means rare; while cunning, and a propensity to pilfering, are pretty general amongst the lower classes. The Chileños are represented, however, as possessing a considerable amount of activity, and to form an honourable exception to the indolence which generally characterizes the Spanish race. They are extremely fond of the dance called the Samacueca, which may be considered the national dance. It is performed on a kind of stage, under an open shed, and somewhat resembles the fandango. The higher classes of females have the name of being virtuous and estimable in their domestic circle, but it can hardly be said that they are beautiful. They dress their hair with great care and taste, leaving it to fall down in long tresses behind. Their feet are small, and they have a graceful carriage. The French fashion of dress prevails, with some not ungraceful modifications, as may be seen in the accompanying wood-cut; and they are just beginning to wear bonnets. The attire of the men, however, seems to partake but little in the grace which distinguishes that of the women.



COSTUMES OF THE ENVIRONS OF CONCEPCION.

Its chief points are the never absent *poncho*, and a conical broad brimmed hat, according to fancy, neither of them particularly pleasing. The advancement of civilization is rapid, and the imitation of foreign habits and customs will soon predominate

over those of Chili. In towns, the evening, owing to the excessive heat of the day, is the gay period; then the shops are lighted up, the streets crowded with females, unattended, parading from shop to shop, for the men never walk with the women; the public walks are crowded with people of all



COSTUMES OF THE ENVIRONS OF SANTIAGO.—From D'Orbigny.

classes, who meet to enjoy the cooling breeze. This continues till near midnight, when, having previously supped, they retire to rest, the bed being often laid in the open air, from which they again rise at day-break in the morning. It is customary to dine at twelve or one o'clock, and all, without exception, make it a rule to sleep from that hour till sunset. —(Miers, vol. i. p. 380.)

The Chileño Indians, or aboriginal population of Indian Chili, the country to the S. of the river Biobio, are more advanced in civilization than the wandering Indians of the Pampas. They excel in weaving, and in the manufacture of potteryware. The women are laborious, not only spinning, weaving, and dyeing, operations performed solely by them, but cultivating the land, while the men stand by unemployed. They know nothing of the fine arts; but are generally of amiable disposition, possessing few of the vices of other primitive races. They live in a state of independence, being subject to their own chiefs only, and being governed by their own laws.

History.—Chili originally belonged to the Incas of Peru, from whom it was wrested by Pizarro, who, in 1535, sent Almagro to invade the country, he himself having previously conquered Peru. Almagro carried all before him, till he encountered the warlike tribes of the S., who arrested his progress. He was succeeded by Valdivia, who completed the subjugation of the country, with exception of Araucania. From this period, Chili continued a colony of Spain till 1810, when a revolution commenced, which terminated in 1817 in the independence of the former. Several internal commotions have since occurred, particularly in 1850, when some violent proceedings took place on the part of the Government opposition, but nothing very serious resulted from them. An attempted rising, made, April 20, 1851, by Colonel Urriola and a battalion of troops, in Santiago, was speedily suppressed by the President and ministers, backed by the National Guard. The leader of the revolt was slain in the conflict, and other 26 lives were lost. The principal towns are Santiago, the capital; Valparaiso, the chief port; Coquimbo, Concepcion, and Valdivia. Pop. estimated at 1,200,000.—(*Narrative of the U. States Exploring Expedition; Mier's Travels in Chili and La Plata; Hall's Voyages; Von Tschudi's Peru; Exploring Voy. of the Adventure and Beagle.*)

CHILICOTHE, a tn. U. States, Ohio, 44 m. S. Columbus, r. bank, Scioto. The principal streets run parallel to the river, and are crossed by others at right angles. It has a courthouse and jail, two market-houses, four churches, and two academies. The Ohio Canal passes through the town. Pop. 3977.

CHILKA LAKE, a remarkable lake, Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, 50 m. S. by W. Cuttack, generally supposed to have been formed by an irruption of the ocean. It is 35 m. in length, by 18 in breadth, and is separated from the sea for many miles by a long narrow strip of sand, seldom more than 300 yds. in breadth. To the S., it is divided into numerous narrow channels by large inhabited islands. The general depth is about 4 or 5 ft.; greatest depth, 6 ft. It is believed to be rapidly filling up with the sand and mud brought down by the streams that fall into it. On the Cuttack side, its shores are flat, marshy, and destitute of picturesque beauty; but the opposite banks present some fine scenery. The islands consist of huge rounded blocks, of a highly indurated porphyritic granite, containing large crystals of felspar, tossed and piled on each other in the wildest confusion, exhibiting every symptom of violent convulsion, and presenting the most extraordinary and fantastic forms. They are studded with small hamlets, as are also the banks of the lake. The lake yields valuable salt, called Karkaah, obtained solely by evaporation. Extensive fisheries are also carried on in it, the produce of which, when dried, forms a considerable article of export.

CHILLENDEEN, par. Eng. Kent; 180 ac. Pop. 137.
CHILLESFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1420 ac. Pop. 220.
CHILLINGHAM, par. Eng. Northumberland; 4980 ac. Pop. 459.

CHILLINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 830 ac. Pop. 321.
CHILKEAH, an inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, on the borders of Kumaon, 110 m. N.E. Delhi; lat. 29° 24' N.; lon. 79° 5' E. It is one of the principal marts of trade with Kumaon, and through that district with Tibet and Tartary; but is abandoned in the unhealthy season, when malaria prevails.

CHILLAMBARAM, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 34 m. S. Pondicherry; lat. 11° 28' N.; lon. 79° 47' E. In the neighbourhood are some celebrated antique Hindoo temples. There was an extensive indigo manufactory here some years since.

CHILLIANWALLA, a vil. Punjab, about 5 m. from l. bank, Jallium; lat. 32° 37' N.; lon. 73° 50' E. About 1½ m. N. from this village was fought, on January 13, 1849, the celebrated battle which now bears its name, between the Sikh army and the British forces, under Lord Gough. The result of this engagement was more than doubtful, while the loss of life was more than usually heavy. On the side of the British, 2269 officers and men were killed and wounded, on that of the Sikhs, 4000. The British remained masters of the field, but the Sikhs, who fought with great bravery, and had taken several guns and stands of colours, were found on the following day in compact order, and ready for another encounter, which, in fact, took place, eight days afterwards, at Gojerat, about 27 m. W. Chillianwalla, when the Sikhs were not only defeated, but their military power nearly annihilated, with comparatively small loss to the British.

CHILLON, a famous castle, Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 6½ m. S.E. Vevey. This castle was built in 1218, by a Count of Savoy, and was once an important stronghold, guarding a mountain pass. Franz Bonniard, prior of St. Victor, Geneva, was imprisoned here from 1530 to 1536; it being at once a prison and a fortress, like most of the great feudal keeps. It is now partly used as a military storehouse; and, having acquired additional interest from Byron's poem, 'The prisoner of Chillon,' is much visited.

CHILLON, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 56 m. S.W. Ciudad-Real, on the crest of a hill, surrounded by lofty and rugged mountains. It contains a parish church, a large and handsome edifice, consisting of three naves; several primary schools, an hospital, and almshouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the quicksilver mines, which are extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Chillon obtained an unenviable notoriety in the beginning of the 16th century, by the cruel bigotry with which it persecuted all who were supposed to be infected with heresy. A woman, who distinguished herself in this infamous work, has a marble statue erected to her honour in the public square. Pop. 2415.

CHILMANJY (*Chalamari*), a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on the Brahmapootra, 120 m. N. by W. Dacca; lat. 25° 30' N.; lon. 88° 42' E. An annual festival is held here, on the Varuni Chur, a sandbank in the bed of the river, which is frequently attended by 60,000 to 100,000 pilgrims and others.

A considerable amount of business, likewise, is at the same time transacted.

CHILMARK, par. Eng. Wilts; 3210 ac. Pop. 593.

CHILOE, a large isl., S.W. coast of S. America, and forming, with a number of smaller islands lying between it and the mainland, a province of the Chilean republic. It is situated off the S. extremity of Chili, and W. coast of Patagonia, being separated from the former by a narrow channel, and from the latter by a passage about 35 m. wide, called the Gulf of Ancud. Its S.W. point, Cape Quilan, is in lat. 43° 17' S.; lon. 74° 26' W. (s.) It is 120 m. in length, N. to S., and about 50 in breadth, at the widest part; but a deep indentation in its centre reduces its breadth at that point to little more than 15 m. It is mountainous, and is covered with magnificent, but almost inaccessible forests, which give to the whole island a singularly agreeable and picturesque appearance. The W. shores are composed of rocky masses, rising abruptly from the ocean to the height of 1500 or 3000 ft.; but the E. shores are of moderate elevation. There are numerous inlets on the coasts, which afford secure anchorage, but few harbours of any extent. The principal are St. Carlos, Chacao, Dalcahue, and Castro. Of the interior little is known. No mines have yet been discovered in Chiloe, or any of the islands of the province, although many of the streams are strongly impregnated with mineral substances. Some have a copperish taste, while others, pure and limpid, appear to be impregnated with carbonate of iron. Traces of coal, also, have been found in several parts. The climate is extremely moist and cool, but far from unhealthy, as the appearance of the inhabitants sufficiently proves; both men, women, and children having fair and rosy complexions. Although perfectly salubrious, it is however, on the whole, very unpleasant, being damp and wet for at least 10 months of the year; while, even in the summer, there are seldom two fine dry days in succession. The soil is in many parts rich, though never manured; it consists of dark mould and fine loam upon chalk. The trees of which the forests are composed, are chiefly a bastard cedar, of great durability, and well adapted for beams and rafters. The other more valuable trees are the avellana (*Quadra heterophylla*), the roble (*Myrica obliqua*), Tigui, laurel, manu-muerto, and suma (*Myrica suma*), &c. The cultivated productions are wheat, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, all sorts of European vegetables, and fruits, the latter in great quantity, as apples and pears. The grains mentioned are, however, produced in but small quantities, and only in a few spots; for, on account of the constant moisture, cereals do not thrive. Potatoes grow wild in Chiloe, but, though adjoining the native land of that root, they are greatly inferior to the cultivated kind, both in size and flavour. Agriculture is little understood in the island, and the implements used are of the rudest description; they have no plough, but, instead, use two long pointed poles, worked by two Indians, who, by a peculiar mode of managing these apparently unsuitable implements, contrive to produce a furrow, which they repeat at a vast expense of labour, until the entire surface of the field is broken up. Oxen, sheep, horses, and pigs, are bred. The horses are small, and not handsomely formed, but very spirited and strong. The cows, sheep, and swine are small and lank. The last swarm throughout the island, being domesticated, and generally living in the houses. The hams of Chiloe are celebrated for their fine quality, and high flavour. Poultry abounds, particularly ducks, which, as they are not much approved of for eating, have wonderfully multiplied, although it was only about 1830 they were first introduced. Amongst the native wild birds, the most remarkable are the cage, the caucania or caucua, and the barking bird. The harbours and coast in general abound with all sorts of fish, including the finest oysters, and other shell fish. The supply of the latter is apparently inexhaustible, and the quality of many of them excellent. They form a principal article of food with the inhabitants, who have a peculiar mode of cooking them, by which they are rendered exceedingly tender and palatable. The ease with which this description of food can be obtained, is said to be the principal cause of that want of industry which is so remarkable in the Chilotes. The principal manufactures of Chiloe, as of the other islands that compose the province, are, casco, a coarse woollen cloth, two and a half or three yards long, and three quarters of a yard wide, used for men's garments, and of very durable quality. Ponchos, a kind of cloak,

blankets, and a variety of other fabrics, known only by their native names, are also among the manufactures, but none, with exception of the ponchos, are exported, a sufficiency for home use only being made. Cables, hawsers, and ropes are also manufactured. The exports consist chiefly of beams, planks, and boards, hams, a little wheat, some dried fish, firewood, and brooms. The imports are sugar, wine, brandy, salt, wearing apparel, and household furniture. The inhabitants of the island consist of whites, Indians, and people of mixed blood. The Indians, who are of the Araucana race, are now few in number; they are short and thick-set, and have long, straight coarse hair. Their faces are round and full, eyes small, and countenance wanting in intelligence. The whites are either Chileños or Spaniards; the latter are almost the only Europeans who have become settlers here. All classes are of good disposition, obliging, temperate, and honest. Murder, robbery, and drunkenness, are unknown; the last never being seen except when European vessels are in port. No private dwelling in town or country has a lock on the doors. The dress of men in the lower orders consists of a pair of trowsers, and a shirt, over which is thrown the all-concealing poncho. The women are as slightly clad, but instead of a poncho, they wear a reboso, or shawl, which, however, is very often dispensed with. The language in common use is Spanish; the original Indian tongue being almost forgotten.

—The PROVINCE of Chiloe is composed of the island just described, of 63 smaller islands situate between it and the coast of Patagonia, and of which 36 are inhabited, and of that portion of the mainland lying between its extreme S. point and the S. bank of the Maullin, or about lat. 42° 22' N. The civil, political, and administrative Government of the province is exercised by an intendente or civil Governor, who is supreme, and by the commander of the forces, either in person or by deputies; the latter governing in their respective districts. The principal revenue consists of a tax to the extent of a tenth of all produce, which is farmed out annually, and yields from £1600 to £1800. The chief towns are San Carlos, the capital, situate in a fine bay at the N. extremity of the island; and Castro, in the centre, on the E. coast. Pop. of Chiloe and islands attached to it, in 1832, 43,832.—(*Voyage of the Adventure and Beagle*; Von Tschudi's *Peru*; Capt. Blackley in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

CHILONA, a vil. Bolivia, dep. of, and 120 m. S.W. Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on the frontier of dep. Chuquisaca. It is mostly in ruins, and lies in an unhealthy district; the most of the inhabitants being afflicted with goitre. In the vicinity, potatoes, truffles, tobacco, and pimento are cultivated for exportation. Pop. 150.

CHILPANZINGO, a tn. Mexican confederation, state of, and 130 m. S. by W. Mexico, in a fertile valley, upwards of 4000 ft. above sea level, on the road to Acapulco. Pop. 2700.

CHILTERN, two pars. Eng. Wilts:—1, (*All-Saints*), 4500 ac. Pop. 403.—2, (*St. Mary*), 2150 ac. Pop. 180.

CHILTERN HILLS, a range of flint and chalk hills, England, extending from Henley-upon-Thames, in Oxfordshire, to Tring, in Hertfordshire passing through the centre of the county of Buckingham, where its loftiest summit attains a height of 905 ft. above sea level. These hills were anciently covered with forests, and were infested by numerous bands of thieves. To protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts from the depredations of these banditti, an officer was appointed by the Crown, called the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, and although the duties have long ceased, the office still exists, and is made use of to afford members of the House of Commons an opportunity of resigning their seats when they desire it. Being a Government appointment, though without either duties or emoluments, the acceptance of it disqualifies a member from retaining his seat.

CHILTHORNE DOMER, par. Eng. Somerset; 1190 ac. Pop. 291.

CHILTINGTON.—1, (*East*), a vil. England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.W. by N. Lewes. It has a handsome chapel of ease. Pop. 271.—2, (*West*), par. Eng. Sussex; 3690 ac. Pop. 747.

CHILTON, several pars. Eng.:—1, Berks; 1500 ac. Pop. 309.—2, Bucks; 2080 ac. Pop. 364.—3, Suffolk; 1090 ac. Pop. 98.—4, (*Canillo*), Somerset; 540 ac. Pop. 134.—5, (*Filinty*), Berks; 3740 ac. Pop. 727.—6, (*Trinity*), Somerset; 1250 ac. Pop. 74.

CHILVERS-COTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 3730 ac. P. 2508. CHILWELL, a vil. England, co. of, and 4 m. S.W. Nottingham, containing a Methodist chapel, a Sunday school, and two almshouses. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of stockings and lace. Pop. 772.

CHILWORTH, par. Eng. Hants; 1400 ac. Pop. 177. CHIMAI, or CHIMAY, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 31 m. S.S.E. Mons, at the S.E. extremity of the province. It is commanded by a castle, built on a huge rock in its centre, and surrounded by an extensive park intersected by the river Blanche. The streets are regular and well kept; and there are a church and college; a dye-work, and several breweries; and considerable manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, lace, tobacco, leather, and hardware. Marble is extensively quarried in the vicinity, and forms, with iron, timber, and agricultural produce, its principal trade. Three fairs are held yearly. Pop. 228.

CHIMALAPA, a vil. Central America, state of, and 55 m. N.E. Guatemala. Several years ago it contained about 90 huts, and the ruins of a church.

CHIMANAS, a group of islets, Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, about lat. 10° 19' N.; lon. 64° 51' W.

CHIMBARONGO, a river, Chile, prov. Colchagua. It rises in the Andes, about lat. 34° 55' S., flows in a N.W. direction to lat. 34° 25', where it is joined by the Tinguiririca, the united stream subsequently joining the Rapel, at lat. 24° 12'. It waters and fertilizes some fine valleys, abounding in pastures, whereon vast numbers of cattle are reared.—There is a small VILLAGE of the same name on its r. bank, 10 m. S. San Fernando.

CHIMBO, a tn. Ecuador, 60 m. N.E. Guayaquil, on a river of same name. It carries on an active transit trade with Peru.

CHIMBORAZO, a well-known mountain, S. America, and the culminating point of the Colombian Andes, 90 m. S. by W. Quito, and about 110 m. from the coast; lat. 1° 29' S.; lon. 79° 5' W. It was long believed to be, not only the highest summit of the Andes, but the highest in the world. It is now known to be the sixth loftiest peak of the Andes only, being surpassed by four in Peru and one in Chili, while it comes far short of the culminating points of the Himalaya chain, in which occur, at least, 18 summits of much greater elevation. The height of Chimborazo, as fixed by Humboldt, is 21,424 ft. above sea level; but above the valley of Quito, which forms its base, it only rises 11,958 ft., an apparent height, not quite equal to that of Mont Blanc, above the valley of Chamonix, and much less than that of Mount Ararat, above the plain of the Aras. This vast mountain, the top of which is covered with perpetual snow, presents a most magnificent spectacle when seen from the shores of the Pacific, after the transparency of the air has been suddenly increased by the long rains of winter. It was ascended in 1802, by Humboldt and Bonpland, to the height of 19,286 ft.; and in 1831, by J. B. Boussingault, to the height of 19,689 ft.

CHIMEPANIPESTICK, a river, Lower Canada, falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. side, about 20 m. S.W. Seven Island Bay; lat. 50° 2' N.; lon. 60° 40' W.; after a S.W. course of about 100 m.

CHIN-VY-TAO, an isl. China, Yellow Sea, W. coast Corea; lat. 39° 18' N.; lon. 125° 10' E.

CHIN-GAN, or TCHIN-NGAN, a tn. China, prov. Quangsee, on an affluent of the Ngo-yu-kiang; lat. 23° 15' N.; lon. 106° 35' E.

CHINA SEA, that part of the N. Pacific Ocean, bounded, N. by Formosa, N.W. by China, W. by Anam and the Malay peninsula, S.E. by Borneo, and E. by the Philippines. It contains numerous islands, receives several considerable rivers, and forms the important Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin. The currents in this sea are very mutable, depending much upon local circumstances.

CHINACHIN, a tn. Nepal, r. bank of an affluent of the Gogra; lat. 29° 10' N.; lon. 81° 20' E. It is a large and scattered place. All the houses are built of brick or stone, and have flat roofs. It contains two remarkable temples; and has a daily market, in which, amongst other things, are exposed to sale two highly esteemed birds, known by the names, respectively, of the manal and damphiya. There are also exposed to sale, on these occasions, many sheep and goats, loaded with salt, musk, medicinal herbs, &c.

CHINANDEGA, a tn. Central America, Nicaragua, 20 m. N.W. Leon; lat. 12° 30' N.; lon. 87° W. It is closely built towards the centre, but on the outskirts the houses are mostly furnished with gardens, which keep them about 40 or 50 yards apart. The fences are often of bamboo, but more frequently of the cylindrical cactus, which runs up to 20 ft. The houses, generally built of adobes, are of one story, with an open court in the centre. The church is large, and a respectable building. The produce of the vicinity is chiefly maize, sugar-cane, cotton, fruit, poultry, and hides. Coffee also has been grown, and produces well, but none has been yet exported. The population has been estimated at 8000.

CHINCHA ISLANDS.—1, A group of small isls. off the coast of Peru; lat. 13° 38' S.; lon. 76° 28' W. They are granitic, arid, and destitute of vegetation; and the coasts bold and difficult of access. Immense deposits of guano were discovered on these islands a few years ago. On the N. island, this substance was said to be 80 ft. thick in 1846.—2, Town and river, on the mainland of Peru, nearly opposite the islands; the former is 20 m. N. Pisco, and the latter about half way between these two places.

CHINCHAYCOCHA (LAKE), Peru, prov. of, and 12 m. S. Pasco; its N.W. extremity is in lat. 10° 42' S.; lon. 75° 40' W., at a height of 13,000 ft. above sea level; about 36 m. long, and 6 or 7 m. broad. It is the largest of the S. American lakes, next to the Laguna de Titicaca. As Chinchaycocha loses, by various outlets, much more water than it receives from its tributary sources, it is evident that it must be fed by subterranean springs. Its marshy banks are overgrown by totora (*Malacochele totora*), and are inhabited by numerous water fowl. The Indians entertain a belief that this lake is haunted by huge fish-like animals, which, at certain hours of the night, leave their water abode to prowl about the adjacent pasture lands, where they commit great havoc among the cattle. The S.W. end of the lake is intersected by a marshy piece of ground, interspersed with stones, called the Calzada, which forms a communication between the two banks of the lake.

CHINCHOW, a seaport tn. China, on a bay of same name, l. bank, a river which flows from the Ankoai te districts; lat. 24° 53' N.; lon. 118° 38' E. It is a place of some trade; and the river has sufficient depth of water, for vessels of 17 ft. draught, to come within 7 m. of the harbour. Junks lie close to the town, but cannot pass the bar excepting at high water. In the bay is a station for merchant vessels.

CHINCHILLA, a city, Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 10 m. S.E. Albacete, on a rocky eminence. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, entered by three gates, and commanded by a castle. The houses are, in general, substantially built, and form several regular streets, and seven squares, the principal of which is lined with handsome edifices, and ornamented with rows of balconies. Its handsome parish church has three naves, and a lofty tower containing six bells; the interior is richly decorated, and has many valuable pictures and other works of art. The city also has several chapels and convents, town and chapter houses, a prison, hospital, theatre, barracks, store-house, cemetery, poor-house, Latin, and numerous primary schools. Manufactures.—linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics; glass, earthenware, tiles, bricks, leather, shoes, hardware, brandy, wine, and oil. Trade.—cattle, wool, grain, fruits, building stone, &c. Numerous quarries of granite, alabaster, gypsum, and lime-stone are wrought in the vicinity. Two annual fairs, for cattle and general merchandise, are held in March and August. Pop. 7465.—(Madoz.)

CHINCON, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 23 m. S.S.E. Madrid, agreeably situate on the brow and summit of a hill; well built, houses all of two stories, often handsome, and generally provided with large subterranean cellars for the preservation of wine. In the centre of the town is a public square, of an oblong shape, and tolerably level. The streets are for the most part spacious, regular, and paved, but some of them, from the site of the town, are necessarily steep. They are all well cleaned. The principal buildings are a handsome modern church, completed in 1840, to replace one which the French had burned down; the public courts and offices, occupying the buildings of a suppressed Augustine convent; the grammar school, an hospital, and storehouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture; but there are some manu-

factures of common linen, leather, and earthenware, and several mills. Pop. 5288.

CHINCHOO, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Aurrangabad; lat. 18° 37' N.; lon. 73° 56' E.; on the road from Bombay to Poonah. It is a thriving commercial town, with many good houses and shops; but is chiefly remarkable as the residence of Chintamun Deo, considered by a great proportion of the Mahrrattas to be an incarnation of their favourite deity Goonputty.

CHINE (LA), liver Lower Canada. See LACHINE.

CHINESE EMPIRE, an immense territory, stretching from the centre to the E. extremities of Asia, and occupying nearly a third of the surface of that continent; between lat. 18° 20' and 56° N.; and lon. 70° and 143° 30' E.; bounded, N. by Siberia, W. Independent Tartary and the Punjab, S. Hindoostan, Burmah, Laos Anam, and the China Sea, E. different arms of the N. Pacific Ocean, under the names of Tongay or E. Sea, Whanhai or Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, and Sea of Okhotsk; greatest length, S.W. to N.E., 3350 m.; greatest breadth, 2100 m.; area, about 5,000,000 sq. m. This vast empire is usually divided into China Proper, which forms its nucleus, and the following dependencies.—Korea or Corea, Manchouria, Mongolia, Illi including Sungaria and E. Turkestan, Koko-nor, Tibet, and numerous islands, the largest of which are Formosa and Hainan. The authority which the Chinese exercise over their dependencies is by no means uniform. Some of the dependencies, as Manchouria, are so closely connected with the empire, as almost to be incorporated into it, while others are merely tributary, and not a few so independent as to do little more than profess a nominal allegiance. As the dependencies will be described under their respective heads, it may be sufficient here to give a general idea of the whole empire, by mentioning that it has a coast line of 3350 m., a circuit of 12,550 m., an area nearly equal to a tenth of the habitable globe, and a population of at least 400,000,000.

CHINA PROPER [anc. Cathay; Chinese, *Chung Kwoh*, 'Middle Kingdom'], forms the S.E. portion of the Chinese Empire, and occupies about a third of its whole extent. Not including the island of Hainan, it lies between lat. 20° 20' and 41° N.; and lon. 98° and 123° E.; and is bounded, N. by one of the most remarkable of human structures, the Great Wall, which proceeds directly over mountain and valley, and, for a length of 1250 m., forms the barrier between China and Mongolia, W. Tibet, S. Burmah, Laos Anam, and the China Sea, and E. the N. Pacific Ocean. Excluding a considerable prominence in the N.W., a second in the N.E., and another of smaller dimensions in the S., it bears no inconsiderable resemblance to a semicircle, the diameter of which lies obliquely, N.E. to S.W., for a length of about 1600 m., while the curve bends round from each extremity, and attains its greatest convexity in the E. The coast line exceeds 2500 m., and the mainland frontier 4400 m.; area, 1,297,999 sq. m., or more than a third that of Europe. For administrative purposes, it is divided into provinces, the names, areas, and population of which are as follows—

NAME.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Pop. sq. m.	Capital.
Chihle or Pecheleo	58,949	27,990,871	473	Peking.
Shantung	65,104	28,558,761	515	Tse-tan-foo.
Shansi	55,268	14,004,210	253	Tse-yuen-foo.
Honan	65,104	23,087,171	353	Kae-fung-foo.
Kiangsoo	44,500	37,848,501		Nanking.
Nganhoi	48,461	31,168,059	774	Ngan-chung-foo.
Kiangsee	72,176	30,436,990	421	Nan-chung-foo.
Chekang	39,150	26,256,784	691	Hang-chiao-foo.
Fukien	53,480	14,777,410	276	Foo-chiao-foo.
Houpe	70,430	37,570,098	317	Woe-chang-foo.
Hoonan	74,320	18,652,507	277	Chang-chia-foo.
Shensi	67,400	10,297,256		Se-gan-foo.
Kansoo	85,608	15,193,125	164	Lan-chiao-foo.
Sechuen	106,800	21,438,678	128	Ching-tsoo-foo.
Quangtung	79,456	19,147,030	214	Canton.
Quangsee	78,250	7,313,895	93	Kwe-lin-foo.
Koedoo	64,554	5,285,219	82	Kwei-yang-foo.
Yunnan	107,369	5,651,320	51	Tun-nan-foo.
		1,297,699	1987,632,907	

Physical Features.—Owing to the barriers, both natural and artificial, which guard the frontiers of China, and the rigid exclusion of foreigners from its interior, great part of the country

must be regarded as a *terra incognita*. The coast line, which could not be made inaccessible, is pretty well known. Forming an irregular curve of about 2500 m., it gives about 1 m. of coast for every 520 m. of area. One of its peculiar features is the vast number of islet groups by which it is bordered. It is not deeply penetrated by gulfs, the only one of great extent being that of Pechelée in the N.E., but numerous indentations of sufficient dimensions to form safe and capacious roadsteads are found in every quarter. With exception of a bold and rocky peninsula in the province of Shantung, the shore, from the gulf of Pechelée S. to the island of Chusan, is flat, and in many places so little raised above the sea level, as to be extensively inundated during a continuance of strong winds. From Chusan to the mouth of Canton river it is usually rocky, bold, and precipitous; from this point S.W. flats, occasionally interrupted by bold headlands, again prevail. The interior of the country commences in the N.W. in a series of lofty mountain ranges, forming the abutments of the great table land of Central Asia. The principal chain, called Yun-lin, has its main axis N. to S. Its average height is not known, but many of its summits are described as towering far above the line of perpetual snow. Its most important ramifications take an E. direction, and becoming the leading water sheds of the country, divide it into three great basins, the waters of which are accumulated in mighty rivers, and carried E. to the sea. The general slope of China, as thus indicated by its principal rivers, is W. to E., the mountains lowering gradually as they proceed towards the coast, and ultimately sinking down by a succession of descending terraces into level tracts, the largest of which, called the Great Plain, has a length of not less than 700 m., and a width varying from 150 to 500 m., and consisting generally of a deep alluvium, which is of unparalleled fertility, and probably maintains a denser population than any other portion of the earth's surface of similar extent. The geology of China is very imperfectly known, but there is no doubt that all the leading geological formations are found in it. Primary formations are most largely developed in the mountainous regions of the W., where granite, gneiss, and primitive schists prevail. The same formations exist to a more limited extent in the S.E., where bleak mountains of granite give that district its distinguishing feature. The secondary formation, including the carboniferous and cretaceous system occurs to a small extent in the central province of Honan; and the space traversed by the imperial canal in uniting the Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang, but more largely in the neighbourhood of Peking, where a zone of no great width, but considerable length, forms an irregular curve from N.E. to S.W., and contains beds of coal, from which the capital and the surrounding districts obtain their principal supplies of fuel. The tertiary formation has its largest development in the N.E., and probably underlies the greater part of the alluvium which covers the surface of the Great Plain.

Rivers and Lakes.—No country of the world is better watered than China. The Yang-tse-kiang which traverses the country centrally W. to E., has a course of 2900 m. The Hoang-ho, the next in size, has a course of 2000 m., during the larger and lower part of which it gradually approaches the former, and being connected with it by the imperial canal, which has a length of 700 m., furnishes what is said to be the most magnificent system of water communication in existence—a system which brings all the provinces into direct communication with each other, and gives an inland navigation which meets with only one interruption from Canton to Peking. Besides these rivers and their numerous tributaries, the most deserving of notice are the Hong-kiang of considerable size, but still more commercial importance, having its embouchure at Canton; and the Eu-ho, which, instead of the E. course followed by the great rivers of China, flows N., forming part of the line of the Imperial Canal, and falls into the Gulf of Pechelée. The lakes of China are mere dilatations of the rivers, and, though numerous, are not individually of great extent. The largest, Tungting, province Honan, which furnishes an important affluent to the Yang-tse-kiang, has a circuit of 220 m. The next in size, Poyang, province Kiangsee, is 90 m. long by 20 broad, abounds in fish, and is remarkable both for the picturesque scenery around it, and the numerous beautiful and populous islets which it encloses in its bosom.

Climate.—The greater part of China belongs to the tem-

perate zone, only a small portion of the S. lying within the tropics. It has what is called an excessive climate, and has a far greater range of temperature than is usual within the same parallels of latitude. Peking, the capital, is nearly a degree S. of Naples, and yet while the mean temperature of the latter is 63°, that of the former is only 54°. In summer, however, the heat reaches from 90° to 100° in the shade, while the winter is so cold, that the rivers usually continue frozen from December to March. Hence in the N. of China, silks, the common dress of summer, are in winter exchanged for fur and woollens. At Hong Kong, notwithstanding of the influence of the sea in checking extremes, the thermometer, in June and July, the hottest months, frequently stands at 90°, and in winter, from December to March, sinks nearly to the freezing point. At Canton and the adjacent hills, snow, though rarely, has sometimes fallen. At Shanghai, lat. 31° 20', the range of temperature is still greater, the maximum reaching 100°, and the minimum falling at least 20° below freezing, or 12° Fah. Still, the climate is eulogized as one of the finest in the world. In the S., the S.W., and N.E., monsoons blow with great regularity, and nearly divide the year between them. In the N. they are more variable, and the wind not unfrequently blows from other quarters. Among the greatest scourges of the country, and perils of the adjoining seas, are the dreadful gales known by the name of typhoons, a corruption of the Chinese Ta-fung or 'great wind.' They never fail to commit great devastation, though their effects are doubtless much modified by the distinct and timely notice which they give of their approach, and the consequent preparations which are made throughout the whole of the threatened districts to guard against them.

Natural Productions.—From its vast extent, the varieties of structure in its geological formation, and its range of temperature, which includes both tropical heats and almost Siberian colds, and is even wider than might have been anticipated from the number of degrees of latitude over which it extends, China naturally contains numerous specimens belonging nearly to every class of the three kingdoms—the mineral, animal, and vegetable. A brief reference to each is the utmost that can here be attempted.

Mineralogy.—Perhaps the only metal which China is not known to possess is platinum. Gold, though not thought to be very abundant, is obtained by washing the sand of several of the rivers, particularly those of the upper branch of the Yang-tse-kiang, and in the mountainous and almost inaccessible regions of Yunnan. Silver is also found in the same regions. Much of it is of great purity, and is well known under the name of *sycee* silver. The quantity also must be considerable, since it has not only furnished the vast sums exacted by the British in compensation for the last war, but also suffices for a large annual export, chiefly in payment of opium. Copper, besides forming the ordinary currency in limited mercantile transactions, is worked to a great extent for economical purposes. A species, called *petong* or white copper, and when polished scarcely distinguishable from silver, is said by some to be peculiar to China, while others, with more probability assert, that instead of being a simple metal, it is merely a compound of copper and zinc. Quicksilver, in the form of cinnabar, is of frequent occurrence, and is much used both for colouring and medicine. Its fumes, the poisonous nature of which is well known, are even said to be inhaled like opium or tobacco. There is no want of iron either in the form of rich haematite, or in that of the carbonate of the coal measures, from which almost all the iron of Britain is derived, but the quality is said to be inferior. Lead, tin, and zinc exist, but owing either to a deficiency in quantity, or ignorance of the method of extracting them economically from the ores, the native product falls short of the consumption, and leaves room for a large importation. Reference has already been made to the coal fields of China, and the extensive use of coal for fuel. It occurs both as bituminous coal and anthracite, but the quality is injured both by the presence of sulphur and a preponderance of ashes. As most of it is raised without machinery, by the rudest forms of manual labour, the price being necessarily high, confines the use of it in a great measure to the rich, while the poorer classes are obliged to content themselves with coarse mixtures of culm and earth, or other still more inefficient and less attractive compounds. Among other mineral substances may be mentioned nitre, alum, gypsum,

and, more important than all, inexhaustible beds of kaolin or porcelain earth, the early possession of which by the Chinese and their great skill in working it, has given the name of China to the beautiful ware which so long monopolized the market of Europe. A peculiar species of nephrite, called *jade* or *jade*, of a green colour, and valued chiefly for the property of emitting a musical sound when struck, though not peculiar to it, appears to be found in China in its most perfect form, and is there held in the highest estimation. Various precious stones also are found, and agates especially, admirably wrought, form a particular article of commerce, but it is supposed that many of the fine stones are not native but imported.

Zoology.—Of this, almost all that is yet known is derived from the casual glimpses of ambassadors and their suits in passing along some of the great thoroughfares, from merchants not allowed to go beyond the suburbs of frontier towns, and from missionaries, whose opportunities have indeed been better, but whose accounts savour more of credulity than discrimination. But the emperor having now thrown open the country to the investigation of travellers, we may expect, in due time, to obtain more accurate information on this and on many other subjects, of which we are at present comparatively ignorant. Of quadrumanous animals, one is described as 'perfectly resembling man, but longer armed and hairy all over, called *fo-se*, most swift and greedy after human flesh.' This is evidently an exaggerated picture of some animal identical with or allied to the orang-outang. Of the same order is the *dorae*, commonly called the Cochinchina monkey, and remarkable for the variety of its stripes and colours. Still more curious is the *kakan* or proboscis monkey, in which the combined properties of man and beast seem to be ludicrously caricatured. Of feline animals, the lion appears to have only a fabulous existence. Tigers and leopards were at one time so numerous as to have been hunted on a magnificent scale by the emperors. That mode of chase is now abandoned, and the native existence of the animals which formed the objects of it begins to be doubted. A small species of wild cat exists in the S., is sought for as game, and served at table as a delicacy. Bears are frequently mentioned, and their paws are said to be in high request among Chinese gourmands. Both camels and elephants, though not indigenous, are largely domesticated. Bats are numerous; one in particular is said to be as large as a hen, and is extensively used as food. To the indigenous animals already mentioned may be added the wild hog, porcupine, racoon-faced dog or Chinese fox, and several species of rats, more especially one of a yellow colour, larger than those of Europe, and much prized for its skin. In feathered tribes, China is understood to be extremely rich. Pheasants in particular are famous, both for abundance and for beauty. Among others are the well-known gold and silver pheasants, and above all the barred-tailed pheasant, a most magnificent bird, with tail feathers sometimes 7 ft. in length, but extremely rare even in China, and so highly valued, that the exportation of it is prohibited under the severest penalties. Water birds of almost every kind abound, but perhaps the most remarkable is the *lee-tse* or fishing cormorant, the training of which forms an important employment, and is so complete, that when a bird has secured a fish, which from its size he cannot manage singly, his neighbour darts down and assists him to complete the capture. The *reptilia* of China include several serpents of monstrous size, not regarded as dangerous, and one of a black and white colour, hence called *pak-y-hak*, which never exceeds 3 ft. in length, but is very venomous. Tortoises of various sizes are common, and are often to be found domesticated in gardens and pleasure-grounds. No country is said to have a more complete ichthyology than China. All its waters—its rivers, lakes, pools, canals, and even ditches, are full of fish. This is partly owing to the artificial means by which the natural supply is vastly increased. Boat-loads of water, containing spawn, are carried to distant parts and deposited in ponds, where the fry, when so small as to be scarcely visible, are fed with various species of lentils, or with yolks of eggs. It is not uncommon even to resort to the more curious device of hatching spawn, by placing it under a hen in an egg previously emptied of its contents, and re-opening it a few days after, with the young fish in a state of incipient development.

Botany.—This is only beginning to be known. Mr. For-

tune's late *Wanderings*, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of London, have done much, both in dissipating erroneous ideas previously entertained, and actually enriching the gardens of Europe with numerous fine plants, the existence of which was only conjectured or altogether unknown. Among trees, the bamboo, as in India, is perhaps the most valuable of all, not on account of its magnitude, though stems with wavy plumes of 50 ft. in height are not uncommon, as on account of the almost endless uses to which it is applied. Several species of willow attain a large size. Staunton mentions one with a girth of 15 ft. Oaks of different species are common, and the economical uses of the various parts—the wood, bark, and galls, are perfectly understood. Even the acorns of some kinds are ground into flour, and converted into a farinaceous paste. Coniferous trees are represented by numerous forms of pine, yew, and cypress. One of these, a cedar, called *nan-muh* or southern-wood, having the property of resisting both time and insects, is deemed too good for common use, and reserved for imperial purposes. The tallow and camphor trees abound, and the *koo-soo*, a species of sycamore, furnishes paper from its inner bark. Palms are not abundant, but the cocoa-nut flourishes in Hainan and on the adjacent coast. The *pandanus* or screw pine is abundant, but the date palm is not known. The chestnut, walnut, and hazel are all indigenous. The fruit trees include many species of fig—the mango, guava, wanghee, orange, peach, pomegranate, quince, nectarine, plum, and apricot. In general the fruits are of indifferent quality. Among shrubby plants, the first place is unquestionably due to *Thea bohea* and *Thea viridis*, of which mention will afterwards be made. The next in importance is the mulberry. Among flowering shrubs or trees, the rose, with its numerous varieties, are most conspicuous. Nor must we omit to mention the hydrangea, the passion flower, the lagerstroemia, in its white, purple, and red varieties; Indian pride, the Chinese tamarisk, the cactus, the *ceres*, seen sometimes in the S. with more than 50 splendid flowers in full bloom; and the camellia, in almost endless variety. No department of the Chinese flora is richer than that of the *azalea*, of which Mr. Fortune says: 'Few can form any idea of the gorgeous beauty of the azalea-clad hill, when on every side the eye rests on masses of flowers of dazzling brightness and surpassing beauty.' He adds, 'Nor is it the azalea alone that claims our admiration; clematises, wild roses, honey suckles, and a hundred others, mingle their flowers with them, and make us confess that China is indeed "the central flowery land."' *Dwarfing* is a favourite occupation of the Chinese gardeners, and no small degree of scientific acquaintance with vegetable physiology is implied in the success with which they manage to cramp the natural growth of plants, and force them to assume the most fantastic forms. Many of the shapes are curious in the extreme, but the pity is that so much labour and ingenuity should be so perversely employed. Several plants of economical importance, not here mentioned, will be referred to under the following head.

Agriculture.—This first of arts has always been held in the highest veneration in China. The Emperor himself, to do it honour, repairs annually to an appointed spot with three princes, nine high officers, 40 old and 40 young husbandmen, and taking the plough in his hand, draws a furrow and sows some seed. A similar festival is held in the capital of each province. A branch of industry thus honoured can scarcely have failed to make great progress, and accordingly the agriculture of the Chinese has been lauded in high terms by almost all who have had opportunities of witnessing it. In the important processes of stirring the soil, eradicating weeds, economising manures, and applying them in the form best fitted to nourish the crops and bring it to maturity, they display unwearied industry and no small degree of skill. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that they are adepts in what may be called the science of agriculture. They slavishly follow a routine which has been handed down, without change, from untold generations, and not only display no inventive powers themselves, but from overweening conceit obstinately refuse to profit by the inventions of other countries when placed before them. Their implements generally are of the rudest description, and though improved British ploughs have been sent out and urged on their acceptance, they reject them with disdain, preferring a rude shapeless thing drawn by oxen or

buffaloes. They appear to have no idea of raising improved breeds of horses and cattle by the arts so well known and practised in this country. The only animal of which the Chinese can be said to have furnished us with an improved breed is the pig. Rice, as the principal food of the people, is the staple crop. The rich alluvial plains which cover a great part of the surface are admirably adapted for its culture, and by careful management, yield amazing crops—not one merely, but in the S. latitudes two crops of rice in the hot season, besides a winter green crop usually ploughed in for manure. In the neighbourhood of Ningpo, lat. 30°, where the summer is too short to mature two crops in succession, they are still obtained by an ingenious device. The rice is sown in seed beds, and afterwards planted out in drills. A first planting is made about the middle of May, and in two or three weeks after a second planting is made in the intervals between the previous drills. When the first crop is reaped in August, the other is still green, but being stirred and manured, and having plenty of light and air, comes rapidly forward, and is reaped in November. The whole steps of the process are conducted with the greatest care; and the water-wheel, worked by the hand, or by an ox or buffalo, is kept in daily operation from the first planting of the crop till it is nearly ripe. The reaping instrument is not unlike our sickle; and the crop, when not thrashed on the field, as is generally the case, is carried home and built up into stacks which so much resemble our own, particularly in the N., that the farm yards at a distance are scarcely distinguishable from those of Europe. The rice is not always grown on alluvial flats. The sides of the hills are often laid out in a succession of gently sloping terraces, which sometimes rise to the height of 600 or 800 ft. above sea level, and planted with rice in drills running across the declivity, thus admitting of being irrigated by streams which, retarded at every step, move slowly forward without acquiring any impetus. In the first stages of the crop, these terraces are clothed with luxuriant green, which contrasts finely with the rugged steps in their neighbourhood, and forms an enchanting landscape. The same mode of culture being evidently applicable to other crops is in general use, and is noticed with admiration by almost all travellers as a distinguishing feature in Chinese husbandry. After rice, the staple crops on their terraces are sweet potatoes and earth-nuts. In the neighbourhood of Canton the common winter crops are our own ordinary garden vegetables—potatoes, pease, onions, and cabbages, for the use of European residents; in the N. their crops principally consist of our ordinary cereals and legumes—wheat, barley, pease, and beans. The two last are the same as our field kind, and are indigenous; the two first are inferior varieties. Both the heads and grains are small, and the straw, of wheat in particular, is so short, that instead of being cut, it is pulled by the hand. Varieties of the cabbage tribe are extensively cultivated for the sake of the oil extracted from the seeds. The raising of green crops to be ploughed in as manure has already been adverted to, and is common in all the districts where rice is cultivated. Two kinds of plants are chiefly employed; one of them, a trefoil, grown on ridges similar to those which form the intervals in our celery beds. Among other crops regularly and extensively grown may be mentioned sugar cane, used chiefly in a green state; indigo, particularly a kind called *tsing-ching* observed by Fortune, and now ascertained to be the *Isatis indigotica*; the castor-oil plant, and numerous plants grown for their roots. Three other plants of the greatest economical importance, and so extensively grown, as to form important branches of Chinese agriculture, deserve a separate notice. The first is the mulberry. Judging from the quantity of raw silk annually exported, and the general use of silk for dress, at least by the wealthier classes of the country, it is evident that thousands of acres must be appropriated to the cultivation of this shrub, and millions of persons employed in the different processes connected with it. In a journey which Fortune hazarded by an interdicted road from Ningpo to Shanghai, he passed through an extensive district where the mulberry was a principal object of cultivation, and at a time when the natives were busily employed in gathering the leaves and feeding the silk-worms. He states that the plants are all grafted, and produce very fine thick leaves. They form trees, or rather bushes, which are not allowed to exceed from 4 to 6 ft. in height, and are planted in rows, often along the banks of

canals. The mulberry farms are small, and are generally worked by the farmer and his family, who not only plant, graft, and cultivate the mulberry, but gather the leaves, feed the silk-worms, and wind the silk off the cocoons. The worms are kept in round bamboo sieves placed on shelves, fitted up in dark rooms. The Chinese silk is much heavier than the Italian, and preferred in fabrics requiring lustre and firmness. Whether it owes its quality to a particular variety of mulberry, or to the climate or soil, has not yet been ascertained. The second plant more particularly deserving of notice is the cotton plant. That used in China, and called in the N. provinces the 'Mie wha,' is of the same species as the American, namely, *Gossypium herbaceum*. The yellow cotton used in the manufacture of nankeen appears to be of a more stunted habit than the ordinary gossypium, but has no characters which constitute a distinct species. It is chiefly cultivated in a level tract around Shanghai, forming part of the Great Plain, and is the staple summer crop. The culture differs little from that of other cotton countries, more especially the cotton districts of India, and, therefore, need not be particularized. The cotton harvest field of China, however, presents a more pleasing scene than that of the great cotton growing country of the W. Instead of the gang of slaves, are seen the farmer and his family, sometimes consisting of three or even four generations, all busily engaged in reaping a harvest which is their own, and by the produce of which their own comforts are to be increased. The last crop to be here mentioned, and to us and our Government the most important of all raised in China, is that of tea. There are two varieties of the plant—*Thea bohea* and *Thea viridis*, and though it was long supposed that the former only yielded the black and the latter the green teas exported to this country, it is now proved that both kinds of tea are obtained from each. The plant, whose botanical affinities ally it to the camellia, in its natural state as seen in Assam attains the height of 30 ft., but in China only from 3 to 6 ft., where it is kept down by prunings, and made to assume a bushy form, presenting a dense mass of foliage on an infinite number of small shoots. The leaf is dark green, of an oblong oval shape, and the flowers are single, white, and without smell. The seeds, three in number, are enclosed in a husk resembling that of the hazel-nut, having a somewhat acrid taste, and, by extraction, yield an oil which is used for various purposes. The great tea provinces are Quangtung, Fokien, and Chekiang. In the first the *Thea bohea* is grown, and the tea is of inferior quality; in the other two the *Thea viridis*, which yields all the finer qualities, and furnishes the greater part of all that is exported to this country. In these two provinces, where the culture is most extensive and carried to its highest perfection, the tea plantations are usually formed in a deep rich loam, never on the low lands but on the low hilly slopes. The plants, consisting of seedlings previously grown in nursery beds, are placed in rows about 4 ft. apart from each other every way, and when grown, look at a distance like little shrubberies of ever-greens. The tea farms, as common throughout China in all kinds of culture, are small, and their management, including not merely all the steps of the culture of the plant, but the preparation of the leaves for market, is almost invariably confined to the farmer's family. The leaves are gathered thrice—about the middle of April when the leaf buds are beginning to unfold, about a fortnight after, in the beginning of May, when the leaves are fully grown, and when the leaves again are newly formed. The first gathering yields a fine and delicate hyson, in small quantities, and with considerable injury to the plants, hence both scarce and expensive, but highly valued by the natives, and generally distributed in small quantities as presents. The after processes, for the purpose of drying and curling the leaves, are performed chiefly by means of heat applied to shallow iron pans heated by fires, and accompanied by sundry manipulations not unlike those which a baker uses in working up his loaves.

Manufactures.—In all the arts necessary to the comfort of life, and in not a few of those conducive to luxury, the Chinese have made considerable progress. One peculiar feature in their processes is the general absence of machinery. In almost every production the great moving power is manual labour. Even to give the names of all the arts practised by the Chinese would far exceed our limits, and, therefore, little more than a simple reference to those most remarkable for

their economical importance, or the skill and ingenuity displayed in them, is here attempted. The silk stuffs of China have long borne a high name, and in several qualities are still unsurpassed. The loom in common use is worked by two persons, one of whom sits on the top of the frame, where he pulls the tridles and assists in making the various changes which must be made on the machine while in operation. By means of it the workman can imitate almost any pattern, and excel particularly in crapes and flowered satins, and damasks for official dresses. Everybody wears silks. It is the prescribed attire of high officers; soldiers are not considered in full uniform without it. The finer kinds of it form the ordinary dresses of the opulent, while the poorest manage to deck themselves in coarser if not on common, at least on gala days. The embroidery of silk is carried on to an amazing extent, the perfection to which it has been brought creating an almost unlimited demand, both domestic and foreign, and employing myriads of the inhabitants. In cotton goods the Chinese might have been supposed to excel, but for the wonderful inventions which have so rapidly carried that manufacture, especially in Britain, to the highest perfection, and produced fabrics, which both for quality and cheapness defy all competition. Nankeen, however, once so common, but now never seen in this country, is produced as before, of excellent quality, and continues to form an important branch of domestic manufacture. Linen seems not to be made in China. Flax is not grown, but a good substitute for it is found in the fibres of two or three plants, from which the beautiful grass-cloth, similar in appearance to linen, is extensively woven. The only woollen fabrics are felt for the soles of shoes and winter hats, and a sort of rug or carpet. The consumption of leather in China is not great, and the manufacture of it is very imperfect. Owing to ignorance of the best methods of tanning, the leather is tender, and so porous as to be almost no protection against moisture. The porcelain of China has been famous from the earliest periods. The manufacture of the finest forms of it being long known to the Chinese alone, gave them the monopoly of the world, and though in elegance of shape and design they must yield the palm to Europe, for quality of material and rich gorgeous colouring they still hold the foremost place. The chief ingredient of the ware, mixed in various proportions according to its desired fineness, is kaolin, obtained from disintegrated granite, and composed of nearly pure felspar and petuntse, which is nearly pure quartz or siliceous. Steatite or soap-stone, with proportions of carbonate and sulphate of lime, are employed when the ware wanted is to be white, fine, and very light. The manufacture of glass is chiefly carried on at Canton, and is one of the few arts which, at least in regard to its finer processes, the Chinese have condescended to learn from Europeans. In every branch of it they have proved indifferent scholars, and if they are

ever to attain excellence, must still take many lessons from their masters. In beautiful lacquered ware the Chinese continue unsurpassed. Much of its excellence appears to be owing to the fine varnishes which they have learned to extract from native plants. In working in metals the Chinese have only attained to mediocrity. Bells and tripods are occasionally made of large size, but the most of their castings are comparatively small. Wrought iron is little used except for nails, screws, hinges, and other small articles. The metallic products most deserving of notice are gongs, mirrors, statuettes in copper and bronze, and various kinds of carved, chased, and filigree work, both in gold and silver. In a great number of minor articles the workmanship is exquisite. Fans, card cases, seals, snuff boxes, combs, counters, chessmen of wood, ivory, mother of pearl, tortoiseshell, &c., exhibit a finish and delicacy which no other workmen in the world can equal.

Trade and Commerce.—The inland trade of China, aided by the unusual facilities which it derives from a system of water communication, ramifying like net-work over all its provinces, is of incalculable magnitude. Its rivers and canals are so covered with junks and barges and swarms of smaller boats, that there does not seem much exaggeration in the estimate which makes the tonnage belonging to the Chinese, little short of the combined tonnage of all other nations. The coasting trade is small in comparison, and is much impeded not merely by the dangers of navigation, along a coast frequently visited by storms of terrific violence, but by hordes of pirates who are permitted to roam about almost with impunity, and make an easy prey of defenceless traders. Of the coasting trade there is no means of forming even an approximate estimate, but according to a return of it for the port of Foochow alone for a year (two quarters of 1845, and two quarters of 1846), 1678 junks arrived with cargoes valued at £651,906, and 1281 junks departed with cargoes valued at £2,428,052. In this return the largest exports in value are timber and paper; the largest imports sugar, salt-fish, and peas. Till the late war, the trade with foreigners, exclusive of that carried on by the mainland chiefly with the Russians, was zealously restricted to the mouth of Canton River. By the treaty of Nanking, four other ports have been thrown open, namely, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai. By this arrangement the trade has been placed on a more satisfactory footing, and has increased considerably, though not at all to the extent which had been sanguinely anticipated. The articles which China can furnish for foreign export are few, consisting chiefly of tea and silk goods, and unless the demand for these increase and enable the Chinese to sell, it is not easy to see how they can purchase more largely. The following table gives the total value of the imports and exports at each of the five open ports of China, in British and foreign vessels, from 1844 to 1847.

PORTS.	1844.				1845.			
	In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.		In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Canton.....	£3,359,685	£3,883,828	£506,351	£1,644,194	£2,251,802	£4,193,370	£795,110	£2,136,355
Amoy.....	...	...	...	...	117,494	15,478	...	...
Foochow.....	...	...	...	...	43,981	40,293	...	...
Ningpo.....	...	...	...	...	10,398	17,495	...	...
Shanghai.....	601,335	457,528	...	...	1,082,207	1,259,091	141,774	87,961
Total.....	...	...	...	...	£3,535,882	£5,834,727	...	...

PORTS.	1846.				1847.			
	In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.		In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Canton.....	£2,218,110	£3,332,021	...	...	£2,085,581	£3,406,430	...	...
Amoy.....	167,955	8,437	£76,432	£6,437	179,785	7,133	£75,970	£28,568
Foochow.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ningpo.....	5,382	5,787	194	...	11,786	623	...	...
Shanghai.....	810,200	1,332,530	255,972	174,430	898,228	1,401,194	111,001	116,105
Total.....	£3,196,633	£4,698,777	...	...	£3,175,383	£4,815,375	...	...

The above table only gives the legal trade, and of course excludes one item, which in amount far exceeds that of all other imports, and which, though as used, is not only worthless but noxious and demoralising in the extreme, is paid for by the Chinese in hard cash. The opium which forms this

import, is chiefly grown in British India, where the East India Company cultivate it as a monopoly, and sell it to private traders with the full knowledge of its having been grown and sold to be smuggled into China! The export from Calcutta in 1845, was 18,792 chests, and from Bombay in

1843 (the latest return), 18,321 chests; in all 37,113 chests, value £4,800,000. The amount continues to increase, and the value is about five millions. The principal imports to China from the United Kingdom, in 1847, were:—cotton manufactures, £848,814; cotton yarn, £164,264; linen manufactures, £9321; woollen manufactures, £390,437; bear and ale, £9786; iron and steel, £15,768; glass, £7494. The principal exports from China to the United Kingdom in same year were:—nankeens, 67,110 pieces; rhubarb, 148,936 lbs.; silk, raw, 2,015,288 lbs.; silk, thrown, 5167 lbs.; silk, manufactured, namely—handkerchiefs, 19,005 pieces; silks and crapes in pieces, 4435; crapes, shawls, and handkerchiefs, in number, 16,191; tea, 55,355,590 lbs. At the price of 4s. per lb., this last item has a value of £11,071,118; and at 2s. 1d. per lb., and five per cent of duty, yields to the British revenue £5,067,043. The total export of tea from China, and the total consumption in different countries on an estimated annual average of five years ending 1848, is as follows:—

	lbs.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	8,000,000
British America and West Indies.....	2,600,000
Australasia, Cape of Good Hope, &c.....	2,700,000
British India, &c.....	2,300,000
United States of North America.....	13,000,000
Russia.....	9,000,000
France.....	550,000
Hanse towns, &c.....	150,000
Holland and its colonies.....	1,300,000
Belgium.....	200,000
Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.....	250,000
Germany.....	600,000
Spain and Portugal.....	100,000
Italy.....	50,000
South America.....	600,000
Other places.....	650,000
Total all countries.....	41,550,000

The Chinese, in carrying on their extensive dealings, domestic and foreign, have in all 24 weights and measures, but of these only six are in common use, namely, the *tael* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoird., *catty* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. do., and *pecul* = $133\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., used in weighing bulky articles; and decimals of a *tael* called, *mace*, *candareen* and *cash*, used in reckoning bullion, gems, drugs, &c., 10 cash making 1 candareen, 10 candareens 1 mace. The only native coin now current is the cash, a small piece of thin circular copper about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, with a square hole in middle for convenience of stringing. It should weigh 1 mace or 58 grains troy, and its value should be $\frac{1}{10}$ of a dollar, but by adulteration it has become one of the basest coins in existence, and is only worth $\frac{1}{1200}$ of a dollar, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a farthing sterling, in other words, 12 cash = 1 half-penny. Repeated attempts have been made to establish a silver currency, but the dexterity of the Chinese in adulterating the quality, and so passing off base as pure metal, has hitherto prevented its success. Native silver bullion, called *sycee*, and gold bullion of similar shape, and usually stamped with the names of the banker, and workmen, and the year and district in which it is cast, are used in larger transactions. All taxes are paid in *sycee* of 98 per cent. fineness. Private bankers are found in all large towns, and some of them pay interest on deposits. They issue paper money, which passes current in the particular districts where they are known.

People, Language, and Religion.—The Chinese belong to that variety of the human race which has been called Mongolian, but in them, its harsher features, as represented in the genuine Tartars, are considerably softened. They are generally of low stature, have small hands and feet (the last artificially made so small in the females as to become a deformity, a dark complexion, much modified by the degree of its exposure to the open air, a wide forehead, black hair, eyes and eyebrows obliquely turned upwards at the outer extremities. In thickness of lips, flattened nose, and expanded nostril, they bear a considerable resemblance to the negro. In bodily strength they are far inferior to Europeans, but superior to most Asiatics—their great assiduity, and patient endurance of fatigue, making them highly prized as labourers throughout the Indian Archipelago. The finest physical specimens of the race are to be seen in the coolies or porters of Canton. Perhaps not constitutionally, but certainly in fact, they are most deficient in courage. In their moral qualities there is much that is amiable. They are strongly attached to their homes, hold age in respect, toil hard for the support of their families, and

in the interior, where the worst kind of foreign intercourse has not debased them, exhibit an unsophisticated simplicity of manners which recalls the age of the patriarchs. In the great mass, these qualities are counterbalanced or rather sup-



CHINESE PEASANTRY AND WATERMEN PLAYING AT DICE.
From Alexander's Costume of the Chinese.

planted by numerous vices—treachery, lying, and nameless abominations.

The Chinese tongue is unquestionably the most ancient spoken, and, with the exception of the Hebrew, the most ancient written language. The difficulties which foreigners experience in learning to speak it, are owing to the brevity of the words and peculiarities of pronunciation, numerous consonants and imperfect vowel sounds not known, at least in any European language, being in constant use, and varieties of tone producing endless varieties of meaning. It would seem, however, from the number of foreigners who make themselves understood in Chinese, that the difficulties have been somewhat exaggerated. The written characters appear to have been originally rude copies of the natural and artificial objects designed to be expressed by them, and hence, so far as this system was carried, each separate object must have been represented by a separate character. Some writers, assuming that the whole language was formed on this principle, have concluded that a knowledge of it was only to be attained by submitting to the intolerable drudgery of cramming the memory with myriads of arbitrary marks. Better judges declare, that seven-eighths of the characters have been formed from less than 2000 symbols, and that any person well acquainted with these can both read and write Chinese. In writing or printing the characters, they are not arranged horizontally either from left to right as European languages, or from right to left as in Hebrew and cognate dialects, but in vertical columns, to be read from top to bottom. The art of making paper is said to have been known in the first century, and printing from wooden blocks in the seventh or eighth century, hundreds of years before these valuable arts were re-invented in Europe; and in the books which have continued since to appear in great numbers, are to be found treatises on almost all subjects—science, history, geography, belles letters, and poetry; embodying a literature of no mean description, though sometimes ludicrously overrated by being placed in competition with that of Europe. If it equal that of Europe in any respect, it is in the degree of encouragement which it receives; literary eminence being the sure avenue to the highest honours and offices of the state, and hence, in the words of Dr. Morrison 'the *literati* are the gentry, the magistrates, the governors, the negotiators, the ministers of China.' With such rewards to stimulate industry and tempt ambition, we need hardly say, that among the more comfortable classes,

education of the kind which promises to be best rewarded is almost universal. For the lower classes also, every village throughout the empire has its school, but the subjects taught are of the most elementary description, and attendance is not so general as was at one time supposed. In cities perhaps half the males receive some instruction; in the villages not more than one in twenty can read.

Judging by the multitude of temples and joss-houses seen in every quarter, and the endless number of ritual acts performed, on high festivals and in the ordinary intercourse of life, the Chinese are a most religious people. It would seem, however, that the feeling seldom goes deeper than the external act, and that veneration, when actually paid, instead of ascending to a supreme being, stops short at inferior agencies of fabulous origin, and not unfrequently fails to find a higher object than the Emperor. The religion of the state, if it may be so called, is that founded by Kou-Fu-Tse or Confucius, about 550 B.C. A kind of sacerdotal college at Peking regulates its observance, but among many of its members, and generally among the upper classes, scepticism is said to be in fashion. Buddhism is generally professed in several provinces, and Tanism, a kind of demon worship prevalent among the Mongolians, though now decayed, once counted vast numbers of votaries. Attempts to introduce Christianity were made by the Nestorians as early as the sixth century, but the celebrity of the Jesuit missions has thrown all others into the shade. The number of their converts is still nominally great, and bears strong testimony to their subtle policy and unwearied zeal. The great regret is, that in their eagerness to imitate the subtlety of the serpent, they forget the harmlessness of the dove, and give their sanction to a kind of mongrel religion, in which it were difficult to say whether popery or heathenism prevailed. Various Protestant bodies carry on missionary operations in China, but hitherto with indifferent success. But a new era would seem to be approaching; for in the *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi*, it is stated that the young Emperor of China, who succeeded his father at his death in February, 1850, having, at his accession, rejected the demands addressed to him by the mandarins for permission to persecute the Christians within his dominions, published a decree, in the month of June in the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The Emperor is stated to have been educated by a Christian lady, in whom the late Emperor placed unbounded confidence.

Customs, Manners, Dress, &c.—Early taught to suppress and conceal their real feelings, there is much of what might be called hypocrisy in the conduct of the Chinese, but it leads also to better results; it induces great politeness in their intercourse with each other, probably carried to an extreme, but still forming an agreeable characteristic of their social relations. Under the influence of this early training, they scrupulously avoid all contradiction in conversation, and are careful not to use any offensive or irritating expressions to each other. From the same source arises the tedious, frivolous, and often absurd etiquette, and extravagant compliment, for which the Chinese are remarkable. But even here, a wish to please and gratify is sufficiently evident. An invitation to dinner is written on a slip of red paper, and is sent some days before; it is usually in this style:—'On the — day, a trifling entertainment will await the light of your countenance; Tsau Sanwei's compliments.' This is followed by another card naming the hour. The dinner itself is sumptuous, wine and spirits are drunk freely, and the whole affair goes off with a great deal of boisterous merriment. Fresh pork, fish, and fowls form the staple articles of food, with vegetables of various kinds. Beef and mutton are rare.

In ordinary cases, strict separation prevails between the male and female branches of a household. Betrothment is entirely in the hands of the parents, and is conducted through the medium of a class of persons called *mei-jin*, or go-betweens, whose office of matchmaking is considered honourable. The marriage itself is conducted with much ceremony, gay processions, and other convivialities.

The return of the new year is an occasion of unbounded festivity and hilarity in China. For some weeks previously, the principal streets are lined with tables, upon which articles of dress, furniture, and fancy, are disposed for sale in the most attractive manner. At this season, too, all accounts are ex-

pected to be adjusted, and if delayed or neglected, the creditor has sometimes recourse to the expedient of carrying off the house or shop door of his debtor, leaving his premises exposed to interlopers. On new year's morning all shops are shut, and the streets nearly deserted. As the day advances, however, they begin to fill with well-dressed persons, in holiday attire, hastening to make calls of friendship and congratulation. Who that knows the practice in Scotland, on similar occasions, will fail to be struck with the resemblance between it and that of this remote empire. Gambling is universal in China. Hucksters at the roadside are provided with a cup and saucer, and the clicking of their dice is heard at every corner. Gaming-houses are opened by scores; and women, in the privacy of their apartments, while away their time at cards and dominoes. Porters play by the wayside while waiting for employment; and hardly has the retinue of a great official seen the latter enter the house, than they pull out their cards or dice, and squat down to a game. Dress, like other things, undergoes its changes in China, and fashions alter there as well as elsewhere; but they are not as rapid or as striking as among European nations. The full costume of both sexes, is both commodious and graceful; its principal



MANDARIN IN DRESS OF CEREMONY, CHINESE LADY, HER SON, AND SERVANT.—From Alexander's Costume of the Chinese.

components are inner and outer tunics, of various lengths, made of cotton or silk, reaching below the loins, or to the feet; the lapel on the right side folds over the breast, and fits close about the neck, which is left uncovered. The sleeves are much wider and longer than the arms, have no cuffs or facings, and in ordinary cases, serve for pockets. The shoes are made of silk or cotton, with thick felt soles. The head dress of married females is becoming, and even elegant. The copious black hair is bound upon the head in an oval formed knot. No caps, bonnets, hoods, or veils are worn abroad; a light bamboo hat, or an umbrella, protects from the sun. The custom of wearing extravagantly long nails, for which the Chinese have been celebrated, is, in reality practised by very few. It is not regarded as singular, but is considered by well-bred persons as vulgar, and in bad taste. The extraordinary and universal practice, peculiar to China, of compressing the feet of females into unnatural form and dimensions, has been already alluded to. Dwelling-houses in China are generally of one story, having neither cellars nor basements. The common building materials are bricks, sifted earth, matting, or thatch, for the walls, stone for the foundation, brick tiling for the roof, and wood for the inner work. The fronts present no opening but the door. The walls are often stuccoed, but not painted, and the bricks are occasionally rubbed smooth with stones, and the interstices pointed with fine cement. The general internal arrangement of a Chinese dwelling of the better sort, is that of a series of rooms of different dimensions,

separated and lighted by intervening courts and accessible along a covered corridor, communicating with each, or by side passages leading through the courts. The Chinese usually travel by water; where this is impossible, sedan chairs are used. Goods are carried by coolies, with poles and slings.

Government, Laws, Army, and Navy, &c.—This is an unmingled despotism. The Emperor unites in his person the attributes of supreme magistrate and sovereign pontiff, and as 'Heaven's Son' is to heaven alone accountable. In practice, however, the rigour of this despotism is considerably softened, and the form of Government assuming the name, would doubtless possess many of the realities of the patriarchal, were the Emperor, who calls himself the 'father of his people,' able to keep a watchful eye over all his 'children.' Instead of this, the greater part of his time is spent within the inclosures of his palace at Peking, and corruption, in every form which ingenuity can devise, is rampant throughout the empire. The Emperor's principal ministers, four in number, form the interior council chamber, and beneath them are a number of assessors, who form the principal council of state. The Government business is distributed among six boards, having cognizance respectively of all civil officers of revenue, of rates and ceremonies, of military affairs, of crime, of public works. There is, besides, an office of censors, 40 or 50 in number, who go out into the empire as imperial inspectors, and are privileged to make any remonstrance to the Emperor without endangering their lives. The provinces, either singly or by twos, are under a governor and sub-governor, and each province has also a chief criminal judge and a treasurer. Particular magistrates, estimated at 14,000, preside over particular districts and cities, and, instead of being permanent, are changed about once in three years. The great object aimed at is to maintain a strict surveillance and mutual responsibility among all classes; in other words, to imbue them with fear of the Government and infuse a universal distrust. The chief protection of the people is in a body of laws, called Ta-Tsing-Liuh-Li, that is, statutes and rescripts of the great pure dynasty, which are held in high regard, and agreeably to which, with occasional violations, all public functions are discharged. The military force of China has been estimated at more than 1,000,000, but those receiving pay do not exceed 700,000. The real number is of little consequence, as the great body of them are of the most worthless description, scarcely fit for show, and not at all fit for use. The accompanying woodcut represents two of these defenders of the celestial empire;



MILITARY MANDARIN AND CHINESE SOLDIER.
From Alexander's Costume of the Chinese.

but rather favourable specimens on the whole, it may be presumed, notwithstanding their absurd-looking paraphernalia. The navy consists of two fleets—one for rivers and another for the sea. The war junks are large and showy, but miserably equipped, and so far from being able to cope with a regular enemy, are not able to clear their own seas of pirates. The

river fleet has 1036 ships, 9500 men; and the war fleet, 918 ships; 98,421 men; together, 107,921 men. The largest guns, do not exceed a 12-pounder, and are so fixed on wooden carriages that they can neither be elevated nor depressed. The revenue of the empire, derived from customs, excise, and more especially from a land and house or workshop tax, is payable partly in sycee silver and partly in grain, and amounts to about 25 millions sterling.

History.—The early history of the Chinese is shrouded in fable, but it is certain that civilization had advanced much among them, when it was only beginning to dawn on the nations of Europe. Their earliest existing records consist of the compilations of Confucius, 550 B.C., from which period they descend in an unbroken series to the present day. Under their earliest, namely, the Tsin dynasty, they attained considerable prosperity, and tempted the rapacity of the Tartars; as a protection against whose incursions the great wall was built. About the end of the second century the empire was divided into three states, and continued so till A. D. 585, when it became united under one ruler. Three centuries later, the right to the throne was disputed, and civil war raged till an adjustment took place by the establishment of the Tsoong dynasty under Taetsoo, A.D. 950. Under this dynasty great progress was made in literature and art. New inroads of the Tartars now pressed the Chinese so hard, that they called in the aid of the Mongols, who freed them from their oppressors, but gave them a new master in the celebrated Kublai Khan, who founded the Mongol dynasty, and removed the capital from Nanking to Peking. His ninth descendant was driven from the throne, and a native dynasty, called Ming, again succeeded in 1366, in the person of Hungwu. A long period of peace ensued, but was broken in 1618, when the Manchoes, a mixed Tartar and Mongol race, gained the ascendancy, and, after a war of 27 years, established the existing Tartar dynasty in the person of Shunchy. According to the Chinese, their dynasties, 26 in number, embrace a period of about 5000 years, during which 236 sovereigns have held the throne. The earliest authentic accounts of China, published in Europe, are those of Marco Polo, who visited the country in the 13th century. The first British intercourse was attempted under Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, but the vessel sent did not reach its destination. A trade was subsequently established by the East India Company, but no direct intercourse between the Governments took place till the embassy of Lord Macartney, in 1792. A second embassy, in 1816, by Lord Amherst, was treated with insolence, and returned with a letter from the Emperor to the Prince Regent, bearing among other things, 'I have sent thine ambassadors back to their own country, without punishing them for the high crime they have committed.' The arrogance thus manifested could not fail, sooner or later, to bring on a collision; and accordingly, in 1841, the British, on being refused redress for injuries, partly real and partly alleged, proceeded to hostilities, and after scattering, almost without a struggle, every force which was opposed to them, were preparing to lay siege to Nanking, when the Chinese found it necessary to sue for peace. In consequence of it, China is virtually opened, but the treaty is generally complained of as having very imperfectly provided for British interests, and still more imperfectly for British honour.—(*Gutzlaff's China Opened*; *Martin's China*; *The Middle Kingdom*; *Fortune's Wanderings*; *Parliamentary Papers*, &c.)

CHING-HAI, a seaport in China, prov. Che-kiang, at the mouth of the river leading to, and 9 m. N.E. Ning-po, at the foot of a hill. It is surrounded by a wall 20 ft. high, and 3 m. in circumference; with extensive suburbs stretching along the water side. It has two batteries on the river side, and a strong citadel, on a precipitous cliff 250 ft. high. In Oct., 1841, a severe engagement took place in the vicinity, between the Chinese and the British, in which the former were signally defeated.

CHING-KIANG-FOO, or TCHANG-KIANG, a city, China, prov. Kiangsoo, r. bank, Yang-tse-Kiang, near the junction of the Imperial Canal; lat. 32° 17' N.; lon. 119° 25' E. It is advantageously situated for trade, and surrounded by a lofty and solid wall, 4 m. in circumference, with hills of considerable height beyond. Extensive suburbs stretch along the river and the canal; and the bustle and activity exhibited on the waters afford a striking evidence of the industry of the natives, and of the commercial importance of the city. It

forms, indeed, the key of the empire, as the blockade of the river and canal at this spot would, in a great measure, prevent all communication between the N. and S. The city is strongly fortified; but, in 1842, it was taken by the British, after a determined resistance on the part of the Manchoo garrison.

CHING-TIH, or **TCHING-TIH**, a tn. China. See **GEHO**.

CHING-TING, or **TCHING-TING**, a tn. China, prov. Pechelée, l. bank, Honto, 165 m. S.W. Pekin. It is about 4 m. in circumference, and contains several monuments erected in honour of heroes, one of which is consecrated to the first Emperor of the Han dynasty. The neighbouring mountains abound with rare plants.

CHING-TOU, or **TCHING-TOU**, a tn. China, prov. Se-chuen; lat. 30° 42' N.; lon. 104° E. It is traversed by several canals, and is a large, populous, and commercial town. It was formerly the residence of the Emperors, and one of the largest towns of China; but, in 1646, during the civil wars, it was almost entirely destroyed by the Tartars.

CHINGLEFUT, par. Eng. Essex; 3000 ac. Pop. 971.

CHINGLEPUT, a coast dist., and its cap. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, presid. Madras. The district, which lies S. of Arcot and Madras, area, about 2742 sq. m., has generally a bad soil, broken up frequently by granite rocks. Water being scarce, a large portion of the land does not repay the cost of cultivation; the more fertile localities yield grain, fruit, oil, &c., which are exported to Madras. The palmyra palm thrives with little care, and is abundant and cheap. There are manufactures of cloth on a small scale. The chief towns are Chingleput and Conjeeveram. This tract of country was, in 1750 and 1763, obtained by the East India Company from the Nabob of Arcot. It was invaded by Hyder Ali in 1768, and again in 1780, when it was nearly depopulated by famine and emigration.—The town, cap. of the dist., is 20 m. W. from the Bay of Bengal, and 35 m. S.S.W. Madras; lat. 12° 41' 59" N.; lon. 80° 1' 8" E. (L.); in a small valley, confined on all sides by hills, and nearly half covered by an artificial lake. The fortress, formerly of considerable extent and strength, has been allowed to go into decay, and is now garrisoned by a few invalids. In 1751, it was taken by the French, but, in the following year, was retaken by the British, under Clive. The town outside the walls is a mere village.

CHINI, a large vill. N. Hindoostan, dist. Kunawur, one of the most rugged and mountainous in India. It stands at the height of 10,200 ft. above the sea, yet grapes grow here in the greatest perfection, 18 different varieties being cultivated in the district.

CHINIAN (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Hérault, agreeably situate in a large and beautiful valley on the Bernasobre, 48 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. Its staple manufacture is broad cloth, which is extensively made, and both sent into the interior of France and exported to the Levant. There are also tanneries, distilleries, dye-works, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2941.

CHININI, or **CHINEANEE**, a tn. Punjab, 120 m. N. by E. Lahore; lat. 32° 55' N.; lon. 75° 8' E. It is a place of considerable size, is neatly built, and has a palace belonging to the rajah. Being in an elevated position, it commands extensive and magnificent views.

CHINNACHIN, a large tn. Nepaul, 255 m. N.W. Khatamandoo; lat. 29° 10' N.; lon. 81° 15' E. The houses are of brick and stone, with flat roofs; it has two temples, dedicated to Siva; and an export trade in horses, chowries, sheep, salt, musk, drugs, and woollen cloth; the imports are metals, spices, and cloth.

CHINNOCK, three pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, (East), 2090 ac. Pop. 735.—2, (West), 600 ac. Pop. 561.—3, (Middle), 280 ac. Pop. 222.

CHINOR, par. Eng. Oxford; 2760 ac. Pop. 1308.

CHINON [anc. *Civitas Turonum*], a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 26 m. W.S.W. Tours, r. bank, Vienne, between that river and a hill, on which are seen the extensive ruins of its old castle. It is rapidly improving, its old ramparts being replaced by spacious quays. It contains a townhall and college, with manufactures of serges, druggets, earthenware, and saltpetre, and has a considerable trade in grain, wine, brandy, nut-oil, wax, honey, quills, and prunes. Rabelais was born in the vicinity. Pop. 4859.

CHINRAIPATAM, a tn. Hindoostan, Mysore territory, 40 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam; lat. 12° 52' N.; lon. 76° 30' E.

CHINSURAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, beautifully situate on the edge of the Hoogly, 20 m. N. Calcutta; lat. 22° 52' N.; lon. 88° 30' E. It contains many neat, though small, houses, in the Dutch style, having been formerly a Dutch settlement. It is now a military station, has a chapel, and several schools; those under the missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland having an average attendance of 740. It is celebrated for the manufacture of cheroots. Pop. 14,000.

CHIO, Cmos, an isl. Ægean Sea. See **SCIO**.

CHIOBBE, a tn. China, prov. Fokien, 15 m. S.W. Amoy; lat. 24° 35' N.; lon. 117° 55' E.; on a considerable river, which bears different names, according to the district through which it flows. Here it is 300 yards wide, and navigable at high water for junks of about 400 tons. The town is large, has a custom-house and citadel, and along the river are numerous fortifications. It is a great emporium of common china ware; and a considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, and in the cultivation of the soil. There are no fewer than 18 villages in the vicinity, one of which contains a body of R. Catholics, under the superintendence of a Spanish priest. The district of Leung-key, in which the town is situated, is famed for the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and the rearing of silk-worms. Pop. of Chiobbe, estimated at 300,000.—(Naut. Mag., 1847.)

CHIOGGIA, or **CHIOZZA**, a seaport tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, on the Adriatic; lat. 45° 12' 54" N.; lon. 12° 17' E. (N.); 15 m. S. by W. Venice, at the S. extremity of the lagoon; situate on an island, and built partly on piles. It is a handsome town, and contains many good streets. The principal one is lined with porticos. It has a cathedral, several other churches, an hospital, orphan asylum, work-house, custom-house, theatre, gymnasium, philological and theological seminary, a female school, and an evening-school, in which upwards of 300 poor children are instructed. A stone bridge, of 43 arches, connects the S. extremity of the island with the mainland. The harbour, in which there are 17 ft. water, is protected by 2 forts, and is considered one of the strongest places on the Venetian lagoons. It has considerable manufactures of cordage, lace, &c., and several ship-building establishments, with, altogether, 36 slips. It has also a considerable coasting trade, an active fishery, and an extensive traffic in German and Italian produce. Chioggia is the seat of a bishopric, and of the government of the district. Pop. 23,800.

CHIPIONA [anc. *Turris Ceptonis*], a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 12 m. N.N.W. Cadiz, on the Atlantic. It contains a parish church, in which is an image of the Virgin, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; an hospital, and primary school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of the vine, from the produce of which both excellent wine and brandy are made, which are largely exported. Pop. 1731.

CHIPPENHAM, a tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The town is 12 m. N.E. Bath, l. bank, Avon, over which there is a very handsome old stone bridge, of 22 arches. It is a handsome, thriving-looking town, of very attractive appearance, with one principal street, from which all the others diverge; lighted with gas, well paved, and drained, and always kept remarkably clean; houses well built, generally of Bath stone, from the quarries of Box, in the neighbourhood; but many of the cottages and smaller houses are of brick; supply of water abundant. It has a parish church, an ancient Gothic structure, with an elevated spire; chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists; a townhall, numerous schools, several charitable and benevolent institutions, and a beautiful little cemetery. It has a very considerable retail trade. Woollen manufactories were formerly numerous, but there is now only one. There is also a small manufactory of silks, and a large flour-mill; and tanning and malting are carried on extensively in the town and neighbourhood. Chippenham is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors, and returns a member to Parliament. Area of par. 9100 ac. Pop. (1851), 5002.—(Local Correspondent.)

CHIPPENHAM, par. Eng. Cambridge; 4500 ac. P. 666.

CHIPPEWA.—1, A vil. Upper Canada, l. bank, Niagara, near the confluence of the Welland Canal, 2 m. above the great falls. Pop. (1852), 1193.—2, A river, U. States, Wisconsin.

It is formed by the junction of the Ajasoni and Manidowish; lat. 45° N., whence it flows S.W., and, after receiving a large tributary from the right, and a smaller one from the left, it falls into the Mississippi, about lat. 44° 25', immediately below Lake Pepin. Total course from the source of the Manidowish, on the frontier of Michigan, 150 m.

CHIPPEWAYAN, or **CHIPPEWYAN** (FORT), a fort, British N. America, on a rock, near the N. bank of Lake Athabasca, at the confluence of the Slam river; lat. 58° 40' N.; lon. 112° 22' W. It belongs to the North-west Company, and is the centre of their commercial operations, and the general rendezvous of all the traders of the surrounding country.

CHIPPEWAYS, a tribe of N. American Indians, U. States and Canada. They are distributed through Wisconsin, Michigan, on the Chippeway, and the Ottawa; are tall, active, and well formed, and subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing. They amount to about 11,000.

CHIPPING, two pars. Eng. —1, Lancaster; 8990 ac. Pop. 1675.—2, (Warden), Northampton; 2440 ac. Pop. 545.

CHIPPING-CAMDEN, a tn. England. See **CAMDEN-CHIPPING**.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Oxford. The town, picturesquely situate on the slope of a hill, 18 m. N.W. Oxford, consists of one main street, with several subordinate streets diverging from it; is amply supplied with water, partially paved, and well lighted with gas; houses in general built of stone, obtained in the neighbourhood. The townhall is a substantial Doric building, and the parish church is large and elegant. There are, besides, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Friends, and R. Catholics; also, an endowed grammar-school, national and British schools, and two ladies' boarding-schools. There is here a manufactory of woollen shawls, tweeds, and horse-cloths. Chipping-Norton returned two members to the House of Commons, from a very early period, up to the reign of Edward III. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. Pop. 2029. Area of par. 4780 ac. Pop. (tn. inclusive), 3031.—(Local Correspondent.)

CHIPPING-SOBBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The town is situate at the foot of a hill, 24½ m. S.S.W. Gloucester, and 1½ m. E. the Yate station, on the railway from Bristol to Gloucester. Within the last few years the principal street, which is wide and spacious, has been paved; and the appearance of the town, in other respects, has been greatly improved. It has an ancient structure, with a lofty tower; places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and R. Catholics; an endowed grammar-school, a national school, and several valuable charities. Malting is carried on to some extent; and in the neighbourhood are several coal-mines, lime-kilns, and stone quarries. Area of par. 120 ac. Pop. 1273.

CHIPROVATZ, or **TCHIPROVATZ**, a tn. European Turkey, in Bulgaria, l. bank, Zibrizta, at the foot of Mount Vidich, 46 m. S. Widdin.

CHIPSTABLE, par. Eng. Somerset; 2420 ac. Pop. 389.

CHIPSTEAD, par. Eng. Surrey; 2490 ac. Pop. 666.

CHIQUIMULA (DE LA SIERRA), a tn. Central America, state of, and 75 m. E. by N. Guatemala. Considerable trade is carried on here, and maize is extensively raised in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6000.—The name **ISTHMUS OF CHIQUIMULA**, is given to that portion of this state extending along the coast of the Caribbean Sea, from the mouth of the Motagua to the N.W. extremity of Honduras Bay. The distance between the Atlantic and Pacific, across the narrowest part of this isthmus, is 150 m.

CHIKITOS, a prov. Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz de la Sierra, extending, in an irregular oval, between lat. 14° and 21° S., and lon. 55° 30' and 62° 30' W.; area, 108,000 sq. m., or equal to half of France. This immense territory is bounded, from E. to N., by the Paraguay and the Brazilian province of Mato Grosso; N.W. it is separated from the Moxos by marshes and uninhabitable forests; W. the Rio Grande divides it from the province of Santa Cruz; while to the S. lies the unclaimed wilderness of the Gran Chaco. In the middle of this region rises a mountain-system of moderate height, and composed of several chains of hills, extending N.N.W. to S.S.E., which divides the waters flowing into the Amazons from those which join the La Plata. From these chains of

hills, which are named—from the adjoining missions—sierra de San Lorenzo, sierra de Santiago, sierra de San Juan (or Sunsas), &c., there flow into the Paraguay, and thence into the la Plata, the rivers Tucabaca, San Rafael, Tapanakich, and San Tomas, all more or less navigable during the floods. The Tucabaca and San Rafael unite to form the Otquis, on the banks of which it was attempted to found a settlement, having for its especial object the navigation of the rivers downwards to the sea. From the opposite side of the hills, the rivers Magdalena or San Miguel, Serre, Rio Verde, Baures, and Barbados, hasten N. to the Itenez or Guapore, which descends by the Madeira into the Amazons. The two last named rivers are the largest, and may be navigated in boats to the foot of the hills. There are many fresh-water lakes, abounding with fish, in the plains of the Chiquitos; but the chief lakes are the Salinas of San José and Santiago, lat. 29° 20' S.; lon. 60° W., which yield excellent salt.

The country of the Chiquitos is not by any means so intemperately hot as might be supposed from its position; nor, though beset with lakes and marshes, is it troubled with intermittent fevers. The soil is extremely rich, and nourishes some of the most superb forests in the world. Vanilla and indigo grow wild, and are but little needed. Cotton, sugar, and tamarinds are exported to a small extent; but, generally speaking, the produce of the country is valueless, through want of markets.

This region is said to have been thickly peopled when first visited by the Spaniards, in the 16th century; but of the 100 nations then described as inhabiting it, not more than 13 can be recognized at the present day, as the policy of the Jesuits, the founders and rulers of the missions, who, while they discountenanced the use of a multiplicity of tongues, gave a constant preference to that of the Chiquitos, has nearly attained its proposed end, numerous petty tribes or nations having become extinct or absorbed in the predominating one. The Chiquitos, who originally occupied the hills and elevated plateau, united agriculture with the chase, and thus possessing large resources, were always comparatively numerous. Their language, which is now the common language of the missions, is characterized by its copiousness, and presents the singularity of a separate vocabulary for female use. The native population of this immense and fertile territory amounted, in 1830, to only 15,316 souls, distributed among ten mission stations, namely, San Xavier, Concepcion, San Miguel, Santa Anna, San Ignacio, San Rafael, San José, Santiago, Santa Corazon, and San Juan. In these remote Jesuit missions, which were originally connected with Paraguay, the stranger is astonished at the size and decoration of the churches, and at the perfection of the church music in which the natives take a part. The grand designs, and persevering labours of the Jesuits, are fully exhibited in these sequestered wilds.

CHIRBURY, a vil. and par. England, co. Salop; 11,880 ac. The village, situate on an acclivity 1½ m. S.W. Shrewsbury, is well kept and amply supplied with water, and is, in general, well built, although many of the houses are of wood and plaster, in the style of the 17th century. It has the ruins of a priory of St. Augustine, part of which forms the present parish church. Inhabitants, agriculturist. Pop. 1593.

CHIRICO-RAFAPO (SAN), a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 17 m. E.N.E. Lagonero. Pop. 3747.

CHIRIKUI, a lagoon, Central America, formed by the Caribbean Sea, state Costa Rica, dep. Veragua, between lat. 8° 50' and 9° 20' N.; lon. 81° 20' and 82° 10' W. It receives a river of same name, and several other considerable streams; is separated from the Caribbean Sea by a range of islands; has three entrances, the largest of which is 2 m. wide, and is capable of containing ships of the largest class, having an average depth of about 100 ft. water.

CHIRK, a vil. and par. Wales, co. Denbigh; 4635 ac. The village, delightfully situate 19 m. S.W. Chester, at the S. end of a somewhat elevated valley of same name, between and connecting the lower valleys of the Dee and Ceriog, consists of one straggling but well-kept street, houses mostly of brick, well-built, clean, and comfortable; is well-supplied with water, brought in pipes from a fine spring distant 2 m. It has a gothic church, Welsh Methodist chapel, a girls', and two public and two private schools, two friendly societies, and a parish library. A small quantity of iron is made, but the chief occupation is coal and lime-stone mining. Chirk castle,

a Norman fortress, besieged by Cromwell, is in the parish, and still in good preservation. Sir Thomas Middleton, the Parliamentary general, and the Countess of Warwick, afterwards the wife of Addison, were born in the parish. Pop. 1611.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CHIRNSIDE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. of, and the former 8 m. N.W. Berwick.—The VILLAGE consists of two streets nearly half a mile in length, and has a church, a Dissenting meeting-house, and an annual fair. Hume, the historian, was brought up in the parish from his infancy. Par., 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1203.

CHIRTON, a vil. and township, England, co. Northumberland, about 1 m. S. by W. North Shields. It is a straggling place, with a mining population. Lord Collingwood was born in Chirton House in the vicinity. Pop. 4360.

CHISEL BOROUGH, par. Eng. Somerset; 810 ac. P. 540.

CHISELHAMPTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1210 ac. P. 153.

CHISELHURST, par. Eng. Kent; 4050 ac. Pop. 1792.

CHISHALL, two pars. England, Essex.—1, (*Great*);

1410 ac. Pop. 466.—2, (*Little*); 1420 ac. Pop. 96.

CHISLEDON, par. Eng. Wilts; 5710 ac. Pop. 1176.

CHISLETT, par. Eng. Kent; 5180 ac. Pop. 1097.

CHISWELL'S ISLANDS, a group of isls. near the S. coast of Russian America, lat. 59° 30' N.; lon. 149° 2' W. They appear to be barren rocks, entirely destitute of vegetation.

CHISWICK, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, 5 m. W. Hyde Park Corner, London; 1120 ac. It is an ancient church, and several schools, contains the gardens of the horticultural society of London and Devonshire House, in which Fox and Canning died. It is a station on the Brentford Loop branch of the London and South Western Railway. Pop. 5811.

CHITHURST, par. Eng. Sussex; 1100 ac. Pop. 233.

CHITLONG, a tn. Nepal, 20 m. S.W. Khatamandoo; lat. 27° 35' N.; lon. 84° 50' E. It is well built, and is chief town of a district; its inhabitants are mostly Newars.

CHITRAL, a dist. and tn. Kafiristan, S. slope of the Hindoo-Koosh. The DISTRICT consists of a valley about 100 m. in length, extending S.W. to N.E., and from 15 to 20 m. broad, watered by the Kooner, which flows along the centre. It lies between lat. 35° 45' and 36° 25' N.; lon. 71° 20' and 73° 10' E.—The TOWN, cap. of the district, l. bank, Kama, is 60 m. S.E.E. Buddukshan; lat. 36° 11' N.; lon. 71° 59' E. It contains a bazaar, and between 3000 and 4000 inhabitants, chiefly Shia Mahometans, and a few Hindoos.

CHITTAGONG, a dist. Hindoostan, S.E. extremity of prov. Bengal, beyond the Brahmoputra, bounded, N. by Tipperah, E. by Burmah, S. by Aracan, and W. by the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 21° and 23° N., and lon. 91° and 93° E.; length, N. to S., about 120 m.; average breadth, supposed to be not over 25 m., though in some parts it is 50 m. broad, but its E. boundary is not accurately known; area, estimated at 2987 sq. m.; cap. Islamabad or Chittagong. Along the coast are several islands of considerable extent, including those of Hattia, Sundep, and Bameeny, all of which are under the jurisdiction of Chittagong. The Mugh mountains traverse the district N. to S., seemingly about its centre, and form, to a considerable extent, a water-shed; the streams from their W. slope flowing to the Bay of Bengal, while those from their E. flow to the Koludying, an affluent of the Aracan River. In the N.E. the Blue Mountain attains an elevation of 5600 ft., and near the centre are Pyramid Hill, 3260 ft.; Bring's Hill, 2360 ft.; Tyn Hill, 3100 ft.; and Eadgong Hill, 2230 ft. Several streams water the district, of which the most considerable is the Karnaphuli or Chittagong River, formed of the rivers Chingree and Kurmsoolie, which, rising in the hills about lat. 22° 45' N., lon. 92° 45' E., after a circuitous course, join about lat. 22° 38' N., whence the united stream flows in a winding channel W.S.W. past Islamabad, below which, about 10 m., it falls into the Bay of Bengal by a wide estuary. At Islamabad it is about 1 m. wide, but above that town it contracts to about 200 yards. The climate is similar to that of Bengal, excepting that the rainy season sets in earlier, and continues later. The level and fertile lands are chiefly on the coast, and in numerous valleys between the hills. They yield large crops with little labour. Excellent coffee, ginger, betel, plantains, indigo, rice, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and capsicums are produced; and hogs, goats, and poultry are reared. On the sea-coast the Government has a manufactory

of salt. The exports are chiefly timber, planks, canvas, coarse cloths, and elephants, which are large and well suited for the camp and the chase. The inhabitants consist of aborigines resembling the Burmese, Bengalese, and Mughs; the last immigrated in large numbers from Aracan, after the conquest of that country by the Burmese in 1783. Exclusive of the last named race, who are chiefly small traders and mechanics, the population is presumed to be about 1,000,000. The Mahometans exceed the Hindoos, in the proportion of two to three; and there are no Buddhists. During the wars between the Moguls and Afghans, Chittagong was held by the Buddhists of Aracan. In 1760, it was ceded to the East India Company by Jaffer Ali Khan; and, in 1826, when the Company acquired Aracan from the Burmese, the political superintendence of Chittagong was comprehended within the government of Aracan, and has so continued.

CHITTAI, one of the Laccadive isls. in the Indian Ocean, 115 m. from the S.W. coast of Hindoostan; lat. 11° 40' N.; lon. 72° 42' E. (n.)

CHITTELDROOG [native, *Sitala Durga*, spotted castle], a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, dominions of Mysore, occupied by a British garrison, on a cluster of rocky hills, about 800 ft. high, forming the extremity of the Chitteldroog ridge, 280 m. W.N.W. Madras; lat. 14° 4' N.; lon. 76° 30' E. The town within the fortress is neither large nor populous, but its principal street is spacious; that outside the fortress stretches along the base of the hill or droog, and it is enclosed on the N.E. by solid well-cut ramparts of granite. Chitteldroog is probably the most elaborate existing specimen of the fortified rocks in the S. of India. An endless labyrinth of fortifications, all of solid masonry, winds irregularly up from rock to rock to the summit, guarding every accessible point; the ascent is partly by steps, and partly by shallow notches cut in the surface of the rock. The more exposed points are crowned with batteries. The country around Chitteldroog is noted for the great variety and excellence of its fruits.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon. The VILLAGE, about 7 m. S.E. Barnstaple, is finely situated on the slope of a hill, and surrounded by beautiful meadows and pasture lands. It consists of one main street, with an elegant square in the centre; supply of water abundant. The Established church, erected in the 13th century, is a gothic structure, and has a tower. There are also two Baptist meeting-houses, a chapel of ease, and two schools. Area of par., 5700 ac. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 1893.

CHITTOOR, or **CHITTORE**.—1, A tn. and fort, Hindoostan; prov. Rajpootana, r. bank, Bairras, 70 m. N.E. Odeypoor; lat. 24° 52' N.; lon. 74° 45' E. The town was formerly, and for several centuries, capital of the principality of Odeypoor, and celebrated for its strength and riches. It has lost much of both, but is still a considerable and a finetown, containing many temples and other well-constructed buildings, including two handsome towers of white marble, about 100 ft. high, and finely carved, dedicated to Siva.—The FORT, formerly considered one of the strongest in India, stands upon a steep rock overlooking the town.—2, A tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, situate in the Eastern Ghauts, not far from r. bank, Poiney, an affluent of the Palaur, 81 m. W. Madras; lat. 13° 15' N.; lon. 79° 10' E. It was formerly one of several small pollams or hill districts, and came into possession of the English in 1801, though the hill chiefs were not finally subdued till 1804. Near Chittoor are a series of very remarkable antique tombs, covering an area of 1 sq. m., of which neither history nor tradition exist; they are said to have a close resemblance to the Druidical remains in Great Britain, and are attributed, by the natives of India, to dwarfs and fairies. Most of them are formed of enormous slabs of granite, laid as floors, walls, and roofs; the sarcophagi, containing the dead bodies, being placed on the floor slab, and covered to the depth of 3 or 4 ft. with earth. Vessels of common red terra cotta, filled with earth, were found in them, of no remarkable workmanship, but differing wholly from those now used in India.

CHITTRA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. of, and 87 m. S.W. Bahar. It is the seat of a court of justice; but has an unhealthy climate.

CHIURO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and about 10 m. E. Sondrio, on a slope of the hills which confine the r. bank of the Adda. It has an important annual fair, lasting four days. In its vicinity rich copper pyrites has been dis-

covered. The plague which ravaged Lombardy, and particularly Milan, 1629-30, is said to have first appeared here. Pop. 2314.

CHIUSA.—1, A tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 8 m. S.E. Coni, l. bank, Pesio. It is well built, and has silk-mills, and manufactures of silk and glass, particularly mirrors. It contains the ruins of the old castle of Mirabella. Pop. 7000.—2, A tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 30 m. S. by W. Palermo. Agates are found in the neighbouring district. Pop. 6002.—3, *Chiusa*, or *Klausen*, a tn. Austrian Tyrol, prov. of, and 8 m. S.W. Brixen, r. bank of the Eisach, here crossed by a bridge. It is one of the most miserable places in the monarchy, but has a church which contains some paintings of merit. Pop. 775.

CHIUSANO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, dist. of, and 6 m. E.N.E. Arellino, with a college, a *mont-de-piété*, and an annual fair. Pop. 2454.

CHIUSI [anc. *Clusium*], a tn. and lake, Tuscany, prov. Senese. The town is situate on a hill near the Chianna, 43 m. S. Arezzo, and 3 m. W. the lake. It is the seat of a bishopric, and contains some valuable private collections of Etruscan and Roman antiquities. It is one of the most ancient towns in Italy, the *Clusium* of the Romans, the *Cemars* of the Etruscans, and formerly one of the 12 capitals of Etruria, and chief town of the states of Porsenna. In the Middle Ages it was ruined by the accumulation of the waters of the Chianna, which converted its territory into a pestilential marsh. Numerous remains of antiquity, walls, catacombs, &c., are still to be seen in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2226.—The LAKE, 9 m. E.S.E. lake Montepulciano, and 4 m. W. lake Perugia or Trasimeno, is about 4 m. N. to S., and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. greatest breadth. Its N. and E. banks form the boundary between Tuscany and the Papal States.

CHIVA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 20 m. W. by S. Valencia. Its streets are for the most part wide, regular, and clean; and its squares, of which there are three, spacious, and lined with substantial houses and public buildings. The parish church, large and highly ornamented, possesses many fine pictures. The other public buildings are a townhouse, prison, barracks, cemetery, chapel, two schools, and a handsome palace of the Duke of Medinaceli. Manufactures:—esparto articles, soap, brandy, earthenware, bricks, tiles, and ropes. Trade:—grain, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 2983.

CHIVA, khanate, Asia. See KHIVA.

CHIVASSO, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. of, and 14 m. N.E. Turin, in a fertile plain, l. bank, Po. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Piedmont, but the fortifications were demolished by the French, in 1804, when their possession of Lombardy placed Chivasso in the midst of their own territory. It has a public square, a church, and five convents. Grain and cattle form the principal articles of trade. Pop. 6000.

CHIVELSTONE, par. Eng. Devon; 2720 ac. Pop. 591.

CHKLOV, or **SCHKLOV**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 25 m. N.N.W. Mogilev, r. bank, Dnieper. It is well built of wood, with regular streets; the market-place, built of stone, is particularly good. Chklov contains eight churches, three convents, and a synagogue. A considerable traffic is carried on by the Jews in merchandize, which they import from Germany and send into the interior. The Czar Alexis Mikhalovitch here gained a victory over the Poles, commanded by Prince Radzivil. Pop. (1851), 11,565.

CHLUMETZ, or **CHLUMECZ**, several places, Austria, particularly two tns. Bohemia:—1, Circle Bidschow, on the Czdilna, 44 m. E. Prague. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs, and contains a palace, several churches, one of them a deanery church, with some good pictures; a townhouse, and the ruins of an old castle. The chief employments are agriculture and weaving. In the neighbourhood are a mineral spring in great repute, and several large pools well supplied with fish. Pop. 2620.—2, Circle, Budweis, on the Daubrawka, 32 m. S. Prague. It contains a palace and chapel; and has manufactures of potash and paper. P. 1226.

CHMIELNIK, a vil. Russian Poland, gov. of, and 19 m. S.E. Kielce. It has several important fairs; and is celebrated for the battle fought near it, in 1240, in which the Poles were defeated by the Tartars. Pop. 1800.

CHOBANDO, or **SEBANDO**, a tn. Tibet, 230 m. E.N.E. Lassa; lat. 30° 17' N.; lon. 95° 40' E.; situate at the foot of a mountain. Before it runs a narrow, but deep river, crossed

by a crazy-looking wooden bridge. The houses are painted with red ochre, giving them an odd, but not disagreeable appearance. It has a Chinese military post, composed of 25 soldiers, under a Mandarin. There are two Buddhist convents here, in one of which is a printing-press, which furnishes sacred books to the temples of the province of Khan.

CHOBHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, the former situate 7 m. N.E. Guildford, and within 3 m. of the Woking station on the London and South-western Railway. The houses are well built, of brick, and there are also several respectable shops. The church is in the early style of English architecture; and there are, besides, a Baptist chapel, and a chapel of ease at the W. end, with a school, and several small charities. Area of par., 9470 ac. Pop. 1989.

CHOC, or **CHOQUE BAY**, W. Indies, N.W. coast of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Isls., situate between Brelotte Point on the N., and Point d'Estrées on the S., and intersected nearly in the centre by N. lat. 14°. It is open to the W. and N.W. Within the bay is a small island, and on the mainland a vil. and river, all of the same name.

CHOCO.—1, A prov. New Granada, on the coast of the Pacific, S. of prov. Darien, and W. of Antioquia. It is traversed by the most W. branch of the Andes, and watered by the San Juan and the Atrato. In 1788, a canal is said to have been dug in the ravine of Raspadura, which united these two rivers, and established, in the rainy season, a communication between the two seas. The climate is moist and warm; and the greater part of the province being covered with dense forests, which prevent the free circulation of the air, it is rendered unhealthy. The soil is very fertile; and, wherever it is cultivated, produces maize and cacao of excellent quality. Gold and platina are said to be abundant. Considerable commerce is carried on with Popayan, and much cacao and other productions are exported by the canal of Raspadura. Novita is the principal town. The population is composed of negroes, mulattoes, a few whites, and some Indians.—2, A large bay, W. coast of New Granada, extending from Point Chirambira on the N., to Point Guascoma on the S., between the parallels of 2° 30' and 4° 18' N.—3, A bay, Central America, forming the most S. part of the Gulf of Darien. The Atrato falls into it.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE, a river, U. States, rising in Alabama, and, after a S. course of 130 m., falling into a bay of same name in Florida.

CHOCTAWS, a tribe of N. American Indians, located on the W. side of the Mississippi, E. of the Chicaws. They are civilized and industrious, are devoted to agriculture, and have made considerable progress in useful manufactures. They seem to appreciate knowledge, having appropriated a portion of their annuity from the U. States Government to the support of schools. Numbers about 20,000.

CHOCZIM, or **CHOLZIM** [properly, *Khotin*], a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, r. bank, Dniester, about 10 m. S. Kamenetz. It gives name to an archiepiscopal Greek diocese; is walled, and, being a frontier stronghold, possession of it was often contested by Poles, Turks, and Russians. The old citadel of Choczim, partly of Genoese, partly of Turkish construction, with its massive walls and frowning towers, was once thought all but impregnable. As it is surrounded by hills, which completely command it, in modern war it would scarcely be considered defensible. It has fallen greatly into decay, and its only importance at present is as a military station. Pop., formerly 20,000; (1849), 12,200.

CHODSCHELI, a tn. khanate of, and 86 m. N.N.W. Khiva, near l. bank, Amoo-Daria, in the delta. It is walled, has markets twice a week, and is inhabited chiefly by Usbecks, with Kirgheses and Karakalpaks in the environs.

CHODZIESEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. of, and 46 m. W. by S. Bromberg, cap. circle of same name. It lies on a lake, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and hospital; has manufactures of woollen, linen, and lace; some general trade, and four yearly markets. Pop. 3100; of whom 1000 are Jews.—The CIRCLE, area, 324 geo. sq. m., is watered by the Netz, and though covered to a considerable extent with forests and marshes, is, on the whole, fertile. Pop. 40,554.

CHOISEUL.—1, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon group. E. point in lat. 7° 29' S.; lon. 157° 55' E.—2, A port, isl. Madagascar, at the head of Antongil Bay,

N.E. coast; lat. 15° 25' S.; lon. 49° 40' E. It is an excellent harbour, where ships may anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms, and may obtain rice, bullocks, &c.

CHOISY-LE-ROI, or **CHOISY-SUR-SEINE**, a tn. France, dep. Seine, 7 m. S. Paris, l. bank, Seine, here crossed by a wooden bridge, with stone piers, and a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway. Its broad, straight streets, elegant houses, and fine avenues, with the proximity of the Seine, and of the railway, contribute to render it one of the most agreeable towns in the vicinity of Paris. It has manufactures of wax-cloth, soap, chemical stuffs, glass, morocco leather, earthenware, porcelain, and vinegar. There are also some distilleries. It has some trade in wine, vinegar, coal, &c. The castle, built here by Louis XV., has entirely disappeared. Pop. 3227.

CHOLDERTON (West), par. Eng. Wilts; 1330 ac. P. 170.

CHOLEECHELA, or **ISLA-DE-ROSAS**, an isl. La Plata confederation, formed by the Rio Negro, on the Patagonian frontier, about 212 m. N.W. Carmen, under the lat. of 39° S. It affords good pasture, and a fort has been erected on it for the protection of the S. frontier of La Plata.

CHOLET, or **CHOLLET**, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 32 m. S.W. Angers, r. bank, Maine. It has a tribunal of commerce, consulting chamber of manufactures, and communal college; manufactures of handkerchiefs and cotton goods, called *cholettes*, flannels, and woollen stuffs. There are also wool and cotton spinning mills, bleachfields, dye-works, and tanneries; with a large trade in the above articles, and in cattle. Pop. 7539.

CHOLLERTON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 16,020 ac. Pop. 1129.

CHOLSEY, par. Eng. Berks; 5060 ac. Pop. 1191.

CHOLULA, a city, Mexican confederation, state of, and 12 m. from La Puebla, 60 m. S.E. by E. Mexico. The streets are regular and spacious, the houses mostly of one story, and flat-roofed. Though fallen from the importance it had attained in the early part of the 16th century, it still exhibits traces of its former greatness. Under the name of Chumultecol, it was once the capital of an independent district, and the seat of the religion of the ancient Mexicans. At that time it contained, it is said, 40,000 houses, and more than 400 temples. One of these temples still remains, though in ruins, and to which the people resort in crowds at the festival of the Virgin. It is described by Humboldt as being built in the form of a pyramid, of four stories of equal height, in alternate layers of clay and sun-burnt bricks; each side of its base measuring 1440 ft., and its height in all 164 ft. At the present day, the form is so altered, that it looks at a distance like a natural hill. On one of its highest platforms a chapel has been constructed, in the form of a cross, 90 ft. long, with two towers, and a cupola. Pop. 10,000.

CHONES, a river, Ecuador. It rises in one of the hilly districts in prov. Pinchinea, about lat. 0° 23' S., flows W., and falls into the Pacific at Earaques Bay, lat. 0° 35' S., after a course of about 60 m.—There is a VILLAGE, or small town, of the same name, on its r. bank, lat. 0° 30' S. At the N. side of its entrance from the sea, which is 2½ m. wide, stood the ancient city of Cara, of which some vestiges still remain.

CHONOS [anc. *Choue*], a large vil. Asiatic Turkey, about 60 m. S.S.E. Ala-Sheher, or Philadelphia; lat. 37° 15' N.; lon. 29° 23' E.; situate on a rising bank, sloping gently to the N. It is straggling, and consists of about 200 houses, 20 or 30 of which are Greek. It is said to have contained, formerly, three times that number of houses, or rather families, but it has declined much of late years. A great quantity of tobacco is raised in the neighbourhood, and many fine walnut trees are to be seen in the grounds about the village. This place derives its interest from standing on the site of Chonna, chiefly known for being the birthplace of Nicetas, the Byzantine historian. The only remains of buildings are the ruins of a castle, on a rocky platform above the village.

CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO, a group of small isls., off the W. coast of S. America, Patagonia. It is comprised between lat. 44° and 46° S.; lon. 74° and 75° W.

CHOOROO, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, principality of, and 100 m. E. by N. Bicanera; lat. 28° 12' N.; lon. 74° 35' E.; circumference, about ½ m., exclusive of suburbs. The walls and houses are built of limestone, found in great abundance in this district; it is very white, but soft, and liable to crumble.

CHORILLOS, a vil. Peru, dep. of, and 10 m. S. Lima. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing during summer by the inhabitants of the capital. The neighbourhood abounds with the remains of ancient edifices.

CHORLEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lancashire. The town, on the rivulet Chor, from which it takes its name, is 20 m. N.W. Manchester, a station on the railway from Bolton to Preston. It is, on the whole, well built, and the streets spacious, and well lighted with gas, and the supply of water abundant. It has a townhall, with small prison, a handsome market-house, two established churches, and chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, and R. Catholics; national schools, and a free grammar-school, with almshouses, and some minor charities. Cotton-spinning and weaving is carried on here, and in the immediate vicinity, to a great extent; the principal fabrics produced are muslins, jaconets, and fancy goods, exclusive of yarn. On the banks of the neighbouring streams are extensive bleach-grounds and print-works. In the vicinity are coal, lead, and iron mines; also quarries of slate and gritstone for mills. Area of par., 3110 ac. Pop. 13,139.

CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, a large and increasing tn. England, co. Lancashire, about ½ m. S. Manchester. It was formerly an agricultural township, called Chorlton Row, but since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, in which, along with Manchester, it largely partakes, it has risen rapidly in importance and extent, and now contains several respectable streets, well paved, and lighted with gas. The principal public buildings, besides the churches, are the townhall, with which are connected a constable's dwelling-house, and a dispensary; an educational lyceum, and an institution for popular instruction. There are three churches, and seven places of worship for different dissenting bodies, including Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Independents, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. The church of All Saints is a handsome structure, in the doric order, with an elegant steeple, surmounted by a dome, and gilded cross. Attached to this church is a cemetery, and there is also a cemetery for the interment of all denominations. The schools are numerous, including daily, Sunday, and infant schools. Pop. (1841), 28,336.

CHOROLQUE, a snowy mountain, S. America, Bolivia, prov. Cinti, near Tupiza, the provincial cap.; lat. 21° 28' S. Elevation, according to Dr. Redhead, 16,548 ft. above sea-level.

CHOROS ISLANDS, three small isls. S. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chile. The largest is 4 or 5 m. from the mainland, and about 45 m. N.N.W. Coquimbo; lat. 29° 17' S.; lon. 71° 36' W. It is about 2 m. long, the top is very much broken, and the S.W. end resembles a castle. The other two are much smaller, and nearer to the shore, one of them so close that a boat only can pass between it and the land.

CHOROSTKOW, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 30 m. S.S.E. Tarnopol, l. bank, Teyna; it has a Unitarian church. P. 2400.

CHORRERA, a tn. New Granada, isthmus of, and 15 m. S.W. Panama, near the head of a river of same name, which enters the Pacific 10 m. S.W. Panama. Pop. 4000.

CHOSARASP, a tn. khanate of, and 40 m. E. by S. Khiva, near l. bank, Amoo. It is surrounded by a mud-wall, forming a quadrangle of 185 fathoms, and has two castles, of which the one in the citadel is of brick; 10 mosques, and a brick college. Market on Monday and Friday.

CHOTEESGHUR, a large dist. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, 260 m. long, and surrounded by hills. It is somewhat remarkable, that in this far land witchcraft presents precisely the same features, and is accompanied by precisely the same circumstances, by which it was distinguished in Scotland two centuries ago. The belief in it is general; old women are supposed to be almost exclusively the possessors of the power, and the ordeal of the pond is the usual mode of ascertaining the guilt or innocence of suspected persons.

CHOTIEBORZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Czeslau, on the Daubrawka, 60 m. S.E. Prague. It contains a parish church, a castle with a chapel, a townhouse, and hospital. Manufactures—both woollens and linens, and has six yearly markets. Pop. 3386.

CHOTZEN, or **CHOCZEN**, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Chrudim, on the Stille Adler, 24 m. S.E. Königgrätz. It contains a parish church, castle, townhouse, and hospital; and has a paper and two flour mills. Chotzen is a station on the Prague,

Olmütz, and Vienna Railway. Pop., including the suburb Choeinek, 1955.

CHOULESBURY, par. Eng. Bucks; 170 ac. Pop. 124. **CHOWAN**, a river, U. States, Virginia and N. Carolina, formed by the union of the Nottaway, Meherrin, and Blackwater. It rises and flows S.E., chiefly in Virginia, and falls into Albemarle Sound, a little N. the mouth of the Roanoke. It is about 3 m. wide near its mouth.

CHOWBENT, or **ATHERTON**, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, 12 m. W. by N. Manchester, and a station on the railway thence to Bolton. It has a plain chapel in connection with the Established church, and places of worship for Baptists and Unitarians; and infant and other schools. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton and silk manufactures; and many of them are also engaged in the collieries and in nail making. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. Pop. 4475.

CHRISHALL, par. Eng. Essex; 2698 ac. Pop. 521.

CHRISTCHURCH, a parl. bor. and par. England, co. Hampshire. The town, 21 m. S.W. Southampton, is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, about 1 m. from the sea, but has by no means a thriving appearance; houses, in general, of a very indifferent description. The church, in the form of a cross, partly of Norman architecture, contains the finest sculptured altar-piece now remaining in England. There are several Dissenting chapels, two Episcopal, and one R. Catholic; a free grammar school, a national and Lancastrian school, and several endowed charities. It has a very limited manufacture of watch springs, which, with the knitting of stockings, form the chief employment of the women and children. There are also two breweries. It returns a member to the House of Commons; electors (1850), 305.—**CHRISTCHURCH BAY**, about 1½ m. below the town, is a spacious harbour, but being obstructed by a moving bar of sand, it can be entered only at high water, and by vessels drawing no more than 5 or 6 ft. water. Area of par., 24,640 ac. Pop. 5994.

CHRISTCHURCH, three pars. England:—1, Monmouth; 5320 ac. Pop. 1310.—2, Surrey. Pop. 14,616.—3, (*Christchurch or Holy Trinity*), Gloucester; 1840 ac. Pop. 1092.

CHRISTIAN, or **CHRISTIANSAMT**, a bail. Norway, prov. Aggershuus; bounded, N. by Trondhjem, E. Hedemarken, S. Buskerud and Aggershuus, W. Bergen; area, 63,012 ac. It is mountainous, leaning N. on the Dovre-field and the Sogne-field, which there form several of the culminating points of the kingdom, including Snelhatten. It comprises a large portion of the extensive valley of Gulbrand, watered by the Lungen, which forms lake Miosen. The soil is fertile, yielding barley, rye, oats, pease, potatoes, flax, hops, and some hemp. Some cattle are reared. The fisheries are important. It is divided into 3 fogderi, and 68 pars.; and has only one town, Lillehammer. Pop. (1845), 106,840.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a vil. and par. England, co. Wilts; 2810 ac. The village, on the Avon, 4½ m. N. by E. of Chippenham, contains an ancient cross, a parish church, and an old Independent chapel; and two cloth-mills. Pop. 1179.

CHRISTIANIA, prov. Norway. See **AGGERSHUUS**.

CHRISTIANIA, a city, port, and cap., Norway, prov. Aggershuus or Christiania, at the head of the long narrow inlet, called Christiania Fjord, about 60 m. from the open sea or Skaggrack; lat. 59° 54' 42" N.; lon. 10° 43' 30" E. (R.) High hills rise around it on all sides, excepting towards the bay, but at considerable distances, particularly on the N. The streets are straight, broad, and well paved, and lighted with gas. The houses are mostly of brick and stone, few of the ancient picturesque log-houses now remaining; they are rarely more than two stories in height, and are generally squat, plain buildings, utterly devoid of architectural pretension. Some exceptions, however, are to be met with, particularly in the street leading to the new palace, where are several specimens of an improved domestic architecture. The most interesting building, perhaps, in the town, is the fine old castle of Aggershuus, with its church and citadel crowning a point jutting out into the fjord. It is surrounded by a deep moat, and commands the entrance of the harbour. Within the exterior works is a spacious *place d'armes*, with some beautiful avenues of trees, and a fine promenade on the ramparts overlooking the fjord. At the W. end of the town, which is here, also,

considered the fashionable quarter, and where some very handsome mansions have been recently erected, stands, on a gentle elevation, the new palace, the residence of the Crown Prince, a massive square building, without any architectural ornament, but commanding delightful views of the fjord and its beautifully winding shores. The hall in which the Storthing holds its sittings is also a very plain building. The other public edifices are the military academy, cathedral, university, theatre, a neat detached building; national bank, the army depot, and the freemasons' hall, in which there is a very large ball or assembly room. None of the churches possess any particular architectural interest. Attached to the university is a museum, containing a fine collection of antiquities. The staff of the military or *krig school*, as it is called, consists of a lieutenant-colonel, a captain, and two subalterns. All the professors are also officers. The cadets live and board in private lodgings in the town. There is an atheneum in the city, where there is a good collection of French and English newspapers. At the distance of about 1 m. is the botanic garden, happily situated, and enriched with a large collection of arctic plants. Near the new palace are the public gardens, where a band of German performers attend, and which are much frequented in the fine season. The climate of Christiania is delightful. It is screened from violent winds; and even in winter, though the cold is severe, the weather is seldom variable, but bright and settled, and free from damp and fog. In summer it is warm but not sultry, with a light and buoyant atmosphere. Most of the fruits of S. climes ripen in the open air. The mean temperature in the warmest month, July, is about 105°, and in the coldest, February, 18° 6'. The society of Christiania is described as particularly agreeable. Great hospitality prevails; and the upper classes are generally highly educated, and unusually intelligent. The few manufactures of the city consist of woollen cloth, ironware, tobacco, paper, leather, soap, spirits, glass, &c. There are also some extensive breweries. The exports are principally timber, deal planks, and iron. The environs of the city are exceedingly beautiful, the approach to it by the magnificent fjord, at the head of which it is situated, exciting the admiration of all visitors. The fjord, itself, is frozen for upwards of two months in the year, for about 20 m. from Christiania to the sea; and the harbour is generally locked up for three or four months. Pop. (1845), 26,141.

CHRISTIANS Ø, a group of islets, Denmark, prov. Zealand, in the Baltic, 12 m. N. isl. Bornholm; consisting of three rocks, Christians-Ø, Frederiks-Ø, and Græsholm, between the two first of which is a secure haven, used as a return port by ships of war. It is fortified, defended by strong batteries, and has a castle, built by Christian IV. in 1684, used as a state prison. On Christians-Ø is placed a revolving light; lat. 55° 19' 12" N.; lon. 15° 12' E. Pop. 450.

CHRISTIANSAND, an administrative prov. and diocese, Norway; bounded, N. by Bergen and Aggershuus, or Christiania, N.E. and E. Christiania, S. the Skagerrack, and W. the German Ocean; between lat. 57° 56' and 60° 10' N.; and lon. 5° 12' and 10° 28' E.; area, 7728 geo. sq. m. The surface is mountainous throughout, and presents only a few narrow valleys, little adapted for agricultural operations, though the soil, which is, for the most part, of a loamy nature, with occasional mixtures of sand and chalk, is naturally fertile. The coast is very much broken, particularly on the W., where it is deeply penetrated by the Bukke Fjord. One of its characteristic features is the number of islands by which it is lined. The rivers are small, but numerous; the names of the principal are the Mandelselv, Nidelv, Torrisdalf, and Quinsidalf. They are all confined within romantic rocky banks, have clear crystal water, and rush along with an impetuous course. Though the corn grown is very limited, and chiefly confined to oats and barley, which, in quantity, fall far short of the consumption, the pastures are good, and rear great numbers of cattle, which form the chief riches of the province. Next in importance are the fisheries, which are extensively carried on, both on the coasts and in the streams. Wood is plentiful, excepting in the district of Stavanger, on the W. coast, and not only supplies abundance of fuel, but produces excellent timber, chiefly pine, much of which is sawn up into planks on the spot, and largely exported. It is also extensively used in smelting iron, which is almost the only mineral of any consequence that is found, but is both

abundant and of good quality. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans, and under the superintendence of the bishop of Christiansand. For administrative purposes, the prov. is divided into 3 bailiwicks—Upper Tellemarken or Bradsberg, Nedenes and Raabygdelaugta, Lister and Mandal (containing Christiansand, the capital), and Stavanger. Pop. (1845), 219,006.

CHRISTIANSAND, a seaport tn. Norway, cap. prov. of same name, on the N. coast of the Skagerrack, a little W. from the mouth of the Torrisal: lat. (church) $58^{\circ} 8' 6''$ N.; lon. $7^{\circ} 59'$ E. (r.) It is built on a sandy plain close to the sea, but enclosed on the land side by lofty picturesque-looking rocks. The streets are broad and straight, but are rendered of extraordinary length by the large gardens that intervene between the houses. The latter are chiefly of wood, but neatly constructed. The most remarkable edifice in the town is the cathedral, built of gray stone; the only other noteworthy structures are the national bank, grammar school, provincial Government-house and offices, and the provincial appeal court, and bridewell. The manufactures of the place are trifling, being confined almost wholly to a little sailcloth making, and the distillation of corn spirits. There is also some shipbuilding, Christiansand being situated in the only district of Norway where oak grows. The trade of the port is considerable, though it possesses but few vessels of its own. The principal exports are logs, deals, and lobsters, nearly all of which go to England; the lobsters wholly to London, lobster-smacks regularly running between that city and the Norwegian coast for this purpose. The harbour is deep, and well-sheltered, and is defended by several batteries, and by the fort of Christianholm, on the small islands of Odderø, at the entrance to the harbour. Christiansand is the residence of a bishop, and of the Stiftsamtmand, or governor of the province. It was founded in 1641, by Christian IV., whose name it bears, and was in possession of the British for a short time in 1807, during the war with Denmark. Pop. 12,000.

CHRISTIANSFELD, a tn. Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 7 m. N. Hadersleben, founded in 1773, by the Moravian brethren. It is the seat of busy industry—tanning, currying, glove-making, hat-making, and the manufacture of tobacco and candles being carried on. It has fertile environs. Pop. 700.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a fortified tn. Sweden, län or co. of same name, on a peninsula in the Helge Lake, not far from the mouth of the Helge river; lat. $56^{\circ} 3' 3''$ N.; lon. $14^{\circ} 10' 10''$ E.; about 10 m. from the shores of the Baltic. It is well built, and is prettily situated; has a citadel, in which there is a bridewell, and an artillery barracks. There are manufactures, to a small extent, of gloves, linen and woollen fabrics. It has also some trade through the port of Åhus, at the mouth of the Helge. Pop. 4500.—The LÄN or co., is near the S.W. extremity of the kingdom, the fertile valley of the Helge occupying its centre. Products:—timber, corn, flax, hemp, and hops. It has also quarries of marble and stone, and saltpetre pits. An active fishery is carried on on its coasts. Area, 2400 sq. m. Pop. 165,800.

CHRISTIANSTEDT, a tn., cap. isl. St. Croix, Danish W. Indies, on the N. shore towards the E. part of the island, observatory in lat. $17^{\circ} 44' 5''$ N.; lon. $64^{\circ} 41' 1''$ W. It is defended by two forts, one on a small islet in front of the town, the other on a neck of land to the E. The harbour is very difficult of access, being encumbered with many shoals, one of which stretches out nearly 2 m. to seaward in a N.E. direction.

CHRISTIANSUND, a seaport tn., N.W. coast, Norway, cap. bail. Romsdal, 82 m. S.W. Trondhjem, on three islands, or rather rocks, which enclose its beautiful land-locked harbour; lat. $62^{\circ} 10' 10''$ N.; lon. $8^{\circ} 15' 1''$ E. The surface of the islands on which the town is situated is so irregular, that hardly any two houses, which are all of wood coloured with red ochre, stand exactly on the same level. The trade of the place is considerable, and the town itself is fast rising into importance. The principal export is stock-fish, chiefly for the Spanish and Italian markets. From its singular position, there are scarcely any regular streets in Christiansund, and the communication between one part of the town and another is kept up chiefly by water. Pop. (1845), 2634.

CHRISTINA (SANTA), an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Marquesas; lat. $9^{\circ} 56' 18''$ S.; lon. $139^{\circ} 10' 10''$ W. (r.) It is traversed lengthways by a ridge of rocky mountains, which attain an elevation of 3000 ft. See MARQUESAS.

CHRISTINEHAMN, a tn. Sweden, län of, and 24 m. E. by S. Carlstad, in a bay on the N.E. shore of Lake Wenern. Two streams, their banks planted with trees, flow through the town, unite there, and fall into the lake; and over the streams are two stone bridges. The town is regularly built; the market-place lies on both sides of the rivers; and there are a townhall, theatre, and assembly rooms. A considerable quantity of iron is shipped here annually, and the market price of the metal is fixed, and contracts made for the whole year at the fair held in March, which is one of the most important and most frequented in Sweden. Near the town are mineral wells. Pop. 1700.

CHRISTINESTAD, a seaport tn. Russia, gov. Finland, dist. of, and 60 m. S.S.W. Vasa; lat. $62^{\circ} 16' 12''$ N.; lon. $21^{\circ} 23' 3''$ E. (r.) It stands on the peninsula of Coppä, contains a church, and is well built. The harbour is safe, and has a considerable trade. The chief exports are timber, pitch, tallow, and butter. There is a building dock. P. (1841), 2007.

CHRISTLETON, par. Eng. Chester; 3070 ac. P. 875.

CHRISTMAS.—1, An isl. Indian Ocean; between lat. $10^{\circ} 27'$ and $10^{\circ} 35'$ S.; lon. $105^{\circ} 29'$ and $105^{\circ} 39'$ E. It is about 9 m. long, and as many broad, and abounds with trees. It has a depth of 95 fathoms at a cable's length from the shore, and is inaccessible, except on the N.W., at a small beach formed of white stones and coral.—2, An isl. N. Pacific Ocean; lat. (S.E. point) $1^{\circ} 41'$ N.; lon. $157^{\circ} 15'$ W. It is about 60 m. in circumference; of coral formation; and the W. point, which projects a little, is covered with cocoa-nut trees. Cook, in his third voyage, in 1777, landed on this island to observe an eclipse of the sun.—3, A harbour on the N. side of Kerguelen Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean; lat. $48^{\circ} 41'$ S.; lon. $69^{\circ} 5'$ E.—4, Cataracts, British Guiana, on the Berbice.—5, A sound, S. America, about 120 m. N.W. Cape Horn, between the islands of Hoste and York Minster.

CHRISTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 350 ac. Pop. 91.

CHRISTOPHERS (ST.), isl. W. Indies. See KIRTS (ST.).

CHRISTOVÁL (SÃO).—1, A tn. Venezuela, prov. Merida, r. bank, Tachira, and near its junction with the Orivante, 70 m. S.S.W. Merida; lat. $7^{\circ} 20' 10''$ N.; lon. $71^{\circ} 58' 10''$ W. It has a good church and convent. The climate is very hot, but not unhealthy. Sugar-cane and tobacco are grown in great abundance in the vicinity.—2, A tn. Mexican confederation, state of, and 12 m. N. the city of Mexico, N.W. bank of a lake of its own name.

CHRISTOVÃO-SÃO, or SERGIPE-DEL-REY.—1, A tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Sergipe-del-Rey, agreeably situated on a hill near the Sergipe, or Vazabarris, here crossed by a bridge, about 18 m. W. the Atlantic, and 170 m. N.N.E. Bahia; lat. $11^{\circ} 10' 42''$ S.; lon. $36^{\circ} 7' 49'$ W. (r.) Its private houses are mean, and only of one story; but the public buildings are of stone. Of these the principal are the governor's palace, where both the president and military and civil authorities reside, and the provincial assembly holds its sittings; four churches, two convents, a Carmelite and Franciscan, each of which also has a church and an hospital. In the Carmelite convent is a lyceum, in which Latin and French, rhetoric, philosophy, and geometry are taught; and there are, besides, two primary schools. The harbour is very indifferent, and the access to it difficult and dangerous, a great swell setting into the bay from the Atlantic, and there being, moreover, a bar with little depth of water. The chief exports are sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Pop. of tn. 2000; of dist., containing two pars., 9066.—2, A vil. and par. Brazil, prov. of, and at a short distance from Rio-de-Janeiro. It contains a church, and in its neighbourhood are the palace of Boa Vista, where the Emperor usually resides, the palace of Ponta do Cajú, and an ancient convent, now converted into a lazaretto.

CHRISTOW, par. Eng. Devon; 3680 ac. Pop. 624.

CHROMA, or DUBROWNIK, a small Dalmatian isl., in the Adriatic, off Ragusa; lat. $42^{\circ} 38' 3''$ N.; lon. $18^{\circ} 8' 23''$ E. It is covered with trees and shrubs; but, besides a fort by which it is crowned, has no other habitation.

CHRUDIM, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle of same name, 62 m. S.E. Prague, beautifully situated on the small river Chrudimka. It is surrounded with walls, and contains an old church, a Capuchin convent, and a royal high school. It is the seat of the Government of the circle; and has manufactures of common cloth. The horse markets held here are the most important in the monarchy. Pop. 6500.

CHRZANOV, a tn. Austrian Poland, on the Chechlo. It is the second place of the district of Cracow, and has a busy trade. Pop. 4000; mostly Jews.

CHTCHFLINSKOE, a lake, European Russia, gov. Riazan, dist. Zaraisk, near l. bank, Oka, to which its waters flow S.E., by two small rivers.

CHU-KIANG, or **PEARL RIVER**, a river, China, the main branch of which, called the Si Kiang, rises in the prov. of Yunnan, flows E. through Quangsee, receiving numerous tributaries, is joined by the Peh-Kiang or N. river, and by the E. river, after a course of 200 m. respectively, and, after a course of 500 m., falls into the sea below Canton, by numerous mouths; the most celebrated of which is the Boca Tigris. The number of boats, of various kinds, employed on this river, not only for the transport of goods and passengers, but as the dwellings of families, is almost incredible.

CHUAPA, a river, Chili, forming the S. boundary line of prov. Coquimbo, and separating it from Aconcagua. It rises on the W. slope of the Andes, near the volcano of same name, flows W., and falls into the Pacific after a course of about 125 m., in lat. 31° 38' S. It receives the Illapel on the right, and is one of the very few rivers of any importance of which Chili can boast.

CHUCUITO, or **CHUQUITO**, a tn. Peru, dep. of, and 15 m. S.E. Puno, W. bank of Lake Titicaca. It has greatly declined from its former importance; the population, which, at the commencement of the 18th century, amounted to 30,000, being now only about 5000.

CHUDLEIGH, a tn. and par. Eng., co. Devon; 6230 ac.

The town, 8 m. S.W. Exeter, situate on an eminence, near l. bank, Teign; consists principally of one street of substantial, well-built houses. In the year 1807, the greater part of the town was destroyed by fire, but has since been renovated. It has a church, and chapels for Methodists, Independents, and R.Catholics; endowed grammar-school, several national schools, and various charities. The manufacture of woollen fabrics was at one time carried on here to a considerable extent, but has now entirely ceased. It still, however, retains a high character for cider. Pop. 2415.

CHUENPEE, or **SHAKOK**, an isl. China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about lat. 22° 42' N.; lon. 113° 38' E. It is composed entirely of small hills rising from a general level. Previously to the late war with China, it was strongly fortified, and was considered the outer defence to Canton river, but on that occasion its forts or batteries were quickly demolished by the British ships of war.

CHUI, a river, Independent Tartary. See **TCHUI**.

CHULMLEIGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The town, which is situated 19½ m. N.W. Exeter, has a spacious parish church, and chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. The church was damaged by lightning in 1797; and, in 1803, a considerable portion of the town was destroyed by fire. Area of par., 8650 ac. Pop. 1647.

CHULUMANI, a tn. Bolivia, cap. prov. Yungas, situate a little N. of Mount Illimani, 27 m. N.E. La Paz; lat 17° 4' S.; lon. 68° 30' W. It is ill-built, and dirty; but placed in a fertile district, of great picturesque beauty. P. under 2000.

CHULUWAN, or **HOLY ISLAND**, an isl. E. coast, Africa, Mozambique Channel; lat. (N. point) 20° 38' S.; lon. 34° 53' E. It is 5 or 6 m. long, appears to be joined to the mainland, lies low, and is covered with trees; but projecting shoals render the navigation of the passage impracticable, except for boats.

CHUMALARI, a mountain, Himalaya. See **CHAMALARI**.

CHUMBA.—1, A dist. and tn. of N.E. Punjab, the former lying between the Santel and Mori mountains, watered by the Sawa, Ravi, and Suang. The town, cap. of the district, is beautifully and picturesquely situate, r. bank, Ravi; lat. 32° 22' N.; lon. 75° 56' E. The houses, about 1000 in number, are of wood, and ranged about a rectangular open space, 500 yds. long, and 80 broad.—2, A vil. Punjab, on the road from Attock to Torbela; lat. 34° 47' N.; lon. 72° 43' E.

CHUMBUL, a large river, Hindoostan. It rises in Malwa, in the Vindhya mountains, about 50 m. S. Oojein, flows N., enters Rajpootana, through which it runs N.E., and

falls into the Jumna, about 90 m. S.E. Agra, after a course of about 500 m.

CHUMIE.—1, A mountain range, S. Africa, Cape Colony, between the parallels of 32° and 33° S., and near the meridian of 27° E., in which basaltic rock, wood, and grassy slopes are curiously intermingled.—2, A river flowing from the above range, and from the Katberg, and pursuing a S.S.E. course to the Keiskamma.—3, A Presbyterian missionary settlement, on a tributary of the river of same name, 12 m. N.E. Fort Beaufort.

CHUMPANEER, a dist. and tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, the former lying between lat. 22° and 24° N. The town, formerly cap. of the district, is 22 m. N.E. Baroda; lat. 22° 31' N.; lon. 73° 41' E. It stands on the summit of a mountain 2500 ft. high, and on some sides is apparently perpendicular.

CHUN-KING, a city, China, prov. of Sechuen, 130 m. E. Ching-too, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The houses are built on a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre. Numerous silk-worms are bred here.

CHUNAR-GHUR, a tn., fortress, and invalid station, Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, r. bank, Ganges, 17 m. S.W. Benares; lat. 25° 9' N.; lon. 82° 54' E. The town, situate E. of the fort, contains many stone houses.—The fortress stands on a lofty rock, rising abruptly from the river, and presents a bold and picturesque appearance when viewed from the water. In the last enclosure, on the very summit of the mountain, which is calculated to make a defence, even should all the lower works have fallen, are several very interesting



FORT OF CHUNARGHUR.—From an Original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 4th Mext.

buildings; one of them is the old Hindoo palace, a central dome, surrounded by several vaulted apartments, with many remains of painting and carving, but dark, low, and impervious to heat. On one side of this structure, is a loftier and more airy building, now used as an armoury, but formerly the residence of the Mussulman governor, with handsome rooms, and beautifully carved oriel windows. The country in the neighbourhood rises into low, barren hills, from which a very good stone for building is obtained.

CHUNCHOS, a savage race of Indians, Ecuador, S.W. extremity, dist. Jaen. They have their chief residence in Chibatizo, 27 m. from Pucara. When on their expeditions, they are almost in a state of nudity. Sometimes they wear a short whitish-brown shirt, without sleeves. This garment, when worn by the chiefs, is red. Most of them dye their hair with achote, a deep vermilion, and paint the face and breast the same colour. Their weapons are the bow and arrow. They are cruel and treacherous. Tschudi relates, that while they were on their hunting expeditions, he left in their huts knives, fish-hooks, ear-rings, &c., with the view of establishing a friendly intercourse with them. In return for these presents, they left him some of their edible roots poisoned.

CHUPAT, a small and little-known river, S. America, in Patagonia, pursuing, as far as it has been traced, a winding E. course, and falling into the Atlantic in Engaño Bay, in lat. 43° 20' S.; lon. 65° W. It can be entered only by small craft.

CHUPPERA-MOWH, or CHUPPRA-MOW, a tn. or large vil. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, l. bank, Ganges, along which it extends for nearly a mile, 32 m. W.N.W. Patna; lat. $25^{\circ} 46' N.$; lon. $84^{\circ} 46' E.$ It contains a musjid, and several brick houses; the annexed view of one of the latter in the



NATIVE HOUSES AT CHUPPRA-MOWH.
From an Original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 4th Regt.

centre of the town, will give a pretty correct idea of the residence of the respectable classes.

CHUPRAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, l. bank, Ganges, 32 m. W.N.W. Patna. It is narrow, but extends along the river for nearly a mile; and has an active trade. Pop. 43,500.

CHUQUIBAMBA, a tn. Peru, dep. of, and 83 m. N.W. Arequipa. The temperature is cold and disagreeable; and in the neighbourhood is a mountain of same name, 21,000 ft. above the level of the sea.

CHUQUISACA, a dep. Bolivia, on the S.E. of the great table land, comprehending four provinces, namely, Chuquisaca, Cinti, Yamparaes, and Tomina, which all four pour their waters into the Pilcomayo, an affluent of the La Plata. The pop. may be estimated at 95,000; of whom rather more than half are Indians.—Chuquisaca, the PROVINCE, is the most N. and most elevated part of the department.

CHUQUISACA, or LA PLATA, the cap. of Bolivia, agreeably situate 9343 ft. above sea level, on a small plateau above the banks of the Río de la Plata, a small stream flowing into the Cachimayo; lat. $19^{\circ} 30' S.$; lon. $66^{\circ} 42' W.$ The houses, generally of two stories, are well built, and have usually

well cleaned. The central pavement, of large round pebbles, is unpleasant to the feet; but the principal streets have side pathways smoothly and regularly paved. The principal square is adorned with an elegant fountain. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, occupying one of the sides of the square now mentioned, a magnificent edifice, in the moresque style, with lofty towers and an immense dome, and richly decorated within; the president's palace, occupying another side of the same square; the churches of San Francisco and San Miguel, two monasteries, one of them a handsome structure, seated on a height which overlooks the town; three nunneries, and a theatre, recently constructed. The principal educational establishments are the seminary of St. Christopher, where young ecclesiastics are trained; and the college of Junin, where a good education, comprehending Latin, mathematics, physics, logic, and moral philosophy, is given. There is also an endowment called *Collegio de las educandas*, where poor female orphans are brought up. Chuquisaca is the seat of the Legislature, of the supreme court of justice, and several other important courts and offices, and is also the see of an archbishop. It cannot be said to have either manufactures or trade, and owes all its prosperity to its being the capital. The environs are generally arid; but the valleys are well cultivated by the plough, and yield large crops of corn, clover, and potatoes. The great body of the population are Indians, who are very singular in their dress, and speak a language called Quichua.

From the terms *Choque saca*, in this language, meaning 'bridge of gold,' the town is supposed to have derived its name, in consequence of the immense treasures which were carried across the river at this point on the way to Cuzco, the town of the Incas. Pop. about 12,000.—(Castelnau *Expédition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du Sud.*)

CHUQUITO, a tn. Peru. See CHUCUITO.

CHUR, a mountain, Hindoostan, one of the lofty peaks of Gurhwal, near the sources of the Jumna; its height is estimated at 12,149 ft.; lat. $30^{\circ} 52' N.$; lon. $77^{\circ} 28' E.$

CHUR. See COIRE.

CHURCH, several pars. Eng.—1, (*Churchdown*), Gloucester; 4070 ac. Pop. 999.—2, (*Gresley*), Derby; 6700 ac. Pop. 2764.—3, (*Knowle*), Dorset; 2500 ac. Pop. 463.—4, (*Langton*), Leicester; 4280 ac. Pop. 869.—5, (*Lawton*), Chester; 1540 ac. Pop. 622.—6, (*Oner*), Warwick; 1440 ac. Pop. 339.—7, (*Stanton*), Devon; 4980 ac. Pop. 1086.—8, (*Stow*), Devon; 1640 ac. Pop. 542.

CHURCH (STATES OF THE). See PAPAL STATES.

CHURCH-CONISTONE, a vil. England, co. Lancaster, 12½ m. N. Ulverstone, containing a chapel, and several schools. N.W. of the village is the Old Man, the most elevated mountain in the county, 2576 ft. high. The inhabitants are principally employed in the mines and slate quarries connected with the village. Pop. (1851), 1287.

CHURCH-STOKE, a vil. and par. N. Wales, co. Montgomery. The VILLAGE is situate near the confluence of the Camlet and Caebitra, 3½ m. S.E. Montgomery; and has a neat church, several schools, and numerous charities. Several interesting Roman remains have been discovered in the parish. Area, 1560 ac. Pop. 1527.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a tn. and par. England, co. Salop; 11,790 ac. The town, 12 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, is situate in a narrow romantic valley between the Longmynd and Caer Caradoc hills, the former of which rises almost perpendicularly from the town to a height of 1600 ft. It consists of one street, the houses in general plain old-fashioned buildings, mostly of stone. It is kept in good order, well supplied with water, and is slowly increasing. The church is a fine old cruciform structure. There is a malt; but the people are chiefly employed



THE GRAND PLACE, CHUQUISACA. From J. Ording.

small paved courts with a small stream of limpid water running through them; the streets are regular, spacious, and

small trade in agriculture. Pop. 1604.—(Local Correspondent.)

CHURCHAM, par. Eng. Gloucester; 4100 ac. Pop. 870.

CHURCHILL.—1, Called also MISSISSIPPI and ENGLISH RIVER, a river, British N. America, rising in Lake Methy; lat. 51° 10' N.; lon. 109° 30' W., in the great central plain, first flowing S.E. through the lakes Buffalo and La Crosse; then turning N.E., and running almost due E. to Nelson's lake, whence it flows in a N.E. direction through two considerable lakes, and falls into Hudson's Bay, after a course of about 700 m., in lat. 54° N. It traverses a woody region, is full of rapids; but it is, nevertheless, navigable, portages being formed at the most difficult rapids.—2, A fort at the mouth of the preceding. It has been allowed to remain in a dilapidated state since 1782, when it was taken by the French under La Prouse.—3, A cape, British N. America, on the S.W. coast of Hudson's Bay, 50 m. E. the embouchure of river of same name; lat. 58° 50' N.; lon. 93° 10' W. (R.)

CHURCHILL, four pars. Eng.—1, Oxford; 2850 ac. Pop. 651.—2, Somerset; 2430 ac. Pop. 970.—3, Worcester; 950 ac. Pop. 164.—4, Worcester; 1000 ac. Pop. 115.

CHURCHTOWN, four pars. Irel.—1, Cork; 7047 ac. Pop. 3377.—2, Kildare; 7330 ac. Pop. 2294.—3, Meath; 1335 ac. Pop. 509.—4, Westmeath; 5302 ac. Pop. 1108.

CHURSTON-FERREES, par. Eng. Devon; 2380 ac. P. 772.

CHURTON, or CHERINGTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 2040 ac. Pop. 428.

CHURUM, or TCHORUM, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, 70 m. S.W. Amasia, r. bank of an affluent of the Kizil Irmak, and near its junction with that river; lat. 40° 20' N.; lon. 34° 50' E. It contains a castle, 16 mosques, several khans, and baths, and nearly 2000 houses.

CHUSAN, or CHOWSAN [boat-like], an isl. E. coast, China, giving its name to a group which forms the Chusan Archipelago. It is attached to the province Che-kiang, being about 7 m. from the mainland, and 50 m. N.E. the provincial capital Ningpo; lat. of Tinghai its chief port 30° 1' N.; lon. 122° 6' E. (R.); greatest length, N.W. to S.E. 21 m.; breadth, varying from 6 to 11 m., average 7 m.; circuit, 51 m. Its general aspect is hilly, a series of ridges intersecting it, and sending out branches which ramify over the greater part of the island. Some of these ridges are steep and occasionally rise up into peaks. The average height is about 600 ft., but one at the E. extremity is 1100 ft. above sea level. Between the ridges valleys of considerable extent, some of them 8 to 9 m. long, intervene. The geological structure is evidently volcanic, the prevailing rocks being claystone, trachyte, and compact and porphyritic felspar. The claystone affords good material for building and paving, and is extensively quarried. Timber is scarce, but this is owing not to any want of fertility in the soil, but to its almost universal appropriation for ordinary culture. The valleys are portioned out into numerous small enclosures, each of which has the appearance of a well managed garden, and even the sides of the hills are terraced and regularly cropped. The spade is the chief implement employed, but the importance both of manure and irrigation is well understood. Almost every valley has its canal, and not a torrent from the hills is allowed to run to waste. On the same slope may be seen growing wheat, tea, sweet potatoes, cotton, and tobacco, each occupying the place and soil best adapted for it, and nourished by some stream which visits the different crops in succession, and finally descends into the plains, to be conveyed over extensive rice grounds. The whole island is studded with towns and villages, and manual labour being thus easily obtained, is universally employed. Every article, even the most weighty, is transported by men, who by means of a bamboo placed across their shoulders, and supporting their load equally balanced at either extremity, move along under almost incredible burdens. No carriages or beasts of burden are employed, and the roads, accordingly, are merely paved footpaths. The coast is indented by numerous bays, some of which are good harbours and teem with fish, in the capture of which a considerable number of persons is employed. Chusan, situate near the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, which forms the great channel of communication with the capital, and the mouth of that other great stream, the Hoang-ho, is so important in a commercial and political point of view, as to have been termed by the highest living military authority, the 'key of China,' and hence was on two recent occasions taken possession of by the British, and retained till the terms of their treaty with the Chinese were fulfilled.

Previously to their possession, the climate was regarded as one of the finest in the world. An extraordinary mortality among the British troops was thought to belie this view, but it has since been satisfactorily proved, that the fault was not in the climate, but in the very improper locality selected for barracks, and that Chusan is still entitled to be regarded as 'the Montpellier of China.' Pop. about 200,000.

CHUSENLI, an important tn. khanate of, and 80 m. N. Khiva, on the Amoo-Daria. Its inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and trade. Weekly markets, attended by Turcomans and Kirgheses.

CHUTA AHMEDPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, principality of, and 145 m. S.W. Bahawalpoor, on the frontiers of Scinde. It is of considerable size, is surrounded by a mud wall, and has several recently erected, but detached fortresses. From its proximity to Scinde, it is protected by a garrison of 350 men, with six guns.

CHUTA NAGPOOR [Little Nagpore], a large dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, forming the S. extremity of prov. Bahar; area, 9329 sq. m., named *Chuta* to distinguish it from a district of the same name in province Bejapoor. See BAHAR.

CHUTE, par. Eng. Wilts; 3220 ac. Pop. 525.

CHUTTERPORE, a tn. Hindoostan. See CHATTERPOOR.

CHYROW, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 56 m. S.W. Lemberg, on the Streewiatz, with manufactures of stockings. Pop. 2000.

CIAMOT, CAMOT, or CHIAMUT [Italian, *Cima del Monte*], a vil. Switzerland, can. Grisons, in the valley of the Vorder Rhein, and about 3 m. N.E. of Mount Baduz, where that river has its source. It stands 5000 ft. above the sea. Here commenced, in 1799, the rising against the French.

CIANCIANA, a tn. and com. Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 7 m. S. Bivona. Sulphur is obtained to a great extent annually within the commune. Pop. 3400.

CIARA. See CEARA.

CIBAO, a mountain chain, isl. Hayti, near the centre of the island, extending about 60 m. N.W. to S.E., rising about 8000 ft. above sea level, and forming the culminating peaks of the island. It contains the sources of the Neva, the Artibonite, the Yuma, and the Monte Christi, the principal rivers of the island. This range contains also several excellent gold mines.

CIBOURE, a vil. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, about 13 m. from Bayonne. Pop. 1537.

CICACOLE, a dist. and tn. Hindoostan. The former was an ancient division of the N. Circars, and is now comprehended in the collectorate of Ganjam. The town is large, situate 445 m. N.E. Madras, lat. 18° 20' N.; lon. 84° 1' E.; l. bank, Cicacole, which rises in the Gundwana Mountains, and falls into the sea a few miles below it, where it is about one-third of a mile broad. Cicacole contains several considerable bazaars, but is irregularly built. Mosques and other small Mahomedan buildings are numerous. The principal mosque, erected in 1051, is of stone, and has a good appearance.

CICCIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 2 m. N. Nola, one of the ancient fiefs of the knights of Malta. It contains several churches. Pop. 3060.

CICOLA, a riv. Austria, Dalmatia, rising lat. 43° 45' N., and, after a circuitous course N.W., falling into the Kerba, 11 m., direct distance, above its embouchure in the Adriatic.

CIECHANOW, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. of, and 45 m. N.E. Plock, situate among marshes, l. bank, Lidinia. It has a castle, a convent, synagogue, manufactures of leather, brandy distilleries, several fairs, and some trade. Pop., one half Jews, 2400.

CIECHANOWICE.—1, A tn. Russian Poland, woiwodschaft, Augustow, on the Nurzee, about 9 m. above its junction with the Bug, 72 m. E.N.E. Warsaw, and opposite the Russian town of same name. It contains a handsome palace, two churches, a convent of the sisters of charity, and an hospital. It has numerous brandy distilleries, and some trade. Pop. 2651.—2, A tn. Russia, prov. Bieloslostok, about 80 m. S.W. Grodno, l. bank, Nurzee, opposite the Polish town of same name. Pop. 2700, of whom one half are Jews.

CIENFUEGOS, a tn. isl. Cuba, in the midst of extensive sugar plantations. Pop. (1841), 2437, of whom 1494 were whites, 448 free people of colour, and 495 slaves.

CIEN-POZUELOS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of and 20 m. S. by E. Madrid, on a gentle acclivity, near r. bank, Jarama. The houses are mostly of substantial construction,

and the town contains a square, parish church, three chapels, two schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse, cemetery and convent. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre, and trade in grain, wine, and cattle. Pop. 2060.

CIEPLICE, a vil. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 30 m. N.N.W. Przemysl. Pop. 2125.

CIESZKOWICE, a tn. Austria, Galicia, r. bank, Biala, circle of, and 17 m. N.E. Neu-Sandec. It has some linen manufactures. Pop. 1910

CIEZA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 24 m. N.W. Murcia, 22 m. S.E. by S. Hellin, on a rising ground near r. bank, Segura. The houses in general are tolerably built; the streets spacious, paved, supplied with wide footpaths, but dirty in rainy weather. The town has three squares, in the principal of which are the town, and courthouses, with a tower containing the public clock; a large church, two convents, several chapels, a Latin and five primary schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse, cemetery, and an old dilapidated tower of fealty. Manufactures:—linen, and hempen fabrics, saltpetre, soap, wine, and oil. Silk-worms are reared in the vicinity, and some trade is carried on in grain and fruits. An annual fair is held in August. Pop. 10,371.

CIGLIANO, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. Vercelli, 23 m. N.E. Turin; once surrounded with walls and towers, which are now dismantled. A magnificent view of Monte Rosa is obtained from this place. Rice is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 3600.

CILAVEGNA, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, about 3 m. N.E. Mortara. Pop. 3000.

CILCEN, par. Wales, Flint. Pop. 1267.

CILCENIN, par. Wales, Cardigan. Pop. 647.

CILICIA, an ancient div. of Asia Minor, now included in the Turkish pashalik of Ithili. It was bounded, N. by the Taurus range, which separated it from Cappadocia, E. by Amanus, which divided it from Syria, S. by the Gulf of Issus (Iskenderoon) and the Cilician Sea, and W. by Pamphylia; between lat. 36° and 38° N.; lon. 32° 10' and 37° 8' E. The E. part, which was called by the ancients, Cilicia Proper, produced various kinds of grain and fruits, in great abundance; and contained a number of towns, including Tarsus, the birth-place of the apostle Paul. The W. part of the country, which was called Cilicia Trachea [the rough], furnished an inexhaustible supply of cedars and firs for shipbuilding, and was famed for its breed of goats and horses. The sea-coast was for a long time infested by pirates, but their depredations were at length suppressed by Pompey. Many Jews, as we learn from the Acts of the Apostles, were settled in Cilicia.

CILLEROS, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 50 m. N.N.W. Caceres. The houses are badly built, the streets narrow and ill-paved, the town possesses two squares, a parish church, townhall, two schools, a prison, storehouse, and cemetery. The people are chiefly engaged in expressing oil and wine, tillage, and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2520.

CILLI [anc. *Cilleia*], a tn. Austria, duchy of Styria, cap. circle of same name, 40 m. N.W. Agram, and 83 m. N.E. Trieste, pleasantly situate near the confluence of the Ködönbach with the Sann, which is here navigable. It contains several churches, a remarkable, old gothic chapel, two convents, a gymnasium, a primary school, a custom-house, and a barrack. It is the seat of the Government of the circle, and has a considerable trade in grain, wine, &c. Being intermediate between Trieste and Vienna, it has also a considerable transit trade, which has greatly increased since the opening of the railway between it and the latter city, and which will, no doubt, be further improved, when the continuation of the line to Trieste, now (1851) opened as far as Laibach, is completed. In the vicinity of the town are the mineral waters of Rohitch, large quantities of which are bottled and sent to various places. Numerous Roman remains exist here. In the neighbourhood is the old castle of Cilli, formerly the residence of the Counts of that name. Pop. 1800.

CILYCWM, par. Wales, Carmarthen. Pop. 1481.

CILYMAENILLWYD, par. Wales, Carmarthen. P. 583.

CIMBEBASIA, a country on S.W. coast, Africa, having N. Benguela, and S. the country of the Hottentots, between lat. 17° and 26° 35' S.; length, 825 m. The coast consists of sand and rocks, and has no trace either of water or vegetation. The interior is also barren, but is said to be inhabited by the Cimbebas, who have given their name to the country.

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CIMBRISHAMN [anc. *Cimbrorum Portus*], a seaport tn. Sweden, län of, and 31 m. S.S.E. Christianstad, on the Baltic; lat. 55° 33' 30" N.; lon. 14° 21' 15" E. (u.). It has some trade in grain; a dyework, tannery, tile-work, and vinegar factory; and fishing is carried on. Pop. 1032.

CIMINNA, a tn. Sicily, prov. Palermo, 11 m. S.W. Termini. Pop. 6150.

CIMITI, a cape, Naples, N.E. coast of Calabria, between Cape Colonne on the N., and Cape Rizzuto on the S., and between the gulfs of Otranto and Squillace; lat. 39° N.; lon. 17° 8' E.

CIMITILE, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. of, and about 1 m. N. Nola. It is chiefly deserving of notice, as the reputed place where several thousand Christians suffered martyrdom, during the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. The church and different chapels of the town contain numerous pictures and ancient monuments relating to the fact. Pop. 2296.

CIMONE, a mountain, Italy, duchy and dist. Modena, N. Apennines, 6 m. E. Pieve-Pelago; lat. 44° 13' N.; lon. 10° 43' E., formerly one of the summits of the central Apennines. It is composed chiefly of graywacke, and rises to an elevation of 6975 ft. above sea level.

CINACLOA, or **SINALOA**.—1, A dep. Mexican Confederation, formerly a prov. now united with dep. Sonora, and called the State of Occidente. Its coast stretches along the Gulf of California, from the River Bayona to the River Mayo, or from lat. 22° 33' to 26° 55' N., about 220 m. with a general breadth of about 150 m. The country along the coast is generally low and flat, with a sandy soil, which, however, yields good crops of Indian corn and wheat, when it can be irrigated. The principal products are wheat, Indian corn, and sugar. The mountains are usually without wood, and only covered with low stunted trees and bushes, but towards the sierra Madre, on the E. frontier, there are extensive forests. The population consists chiefly of whites, the number of Indians being inconsiderable.—2, A tn. situated within 8 or 10 m. l. bank of a river of same name, about 50 m. from the Gulf of California; lat. 22° 45' N.; lon. 108° 7' W. It is a thriving place, and contains 9500 inhabitants.

CINCA [anc. *Cinga*], a river, Spain, which rises in a small lake in the Pyrénées, on the French frontier in the valley of Bielsa, prov. Huesca, and proceeding S. through Aragon, joins r. bank, Segre, a little above its confluence with the Ebro. Its principal tributaries are the Essera, which joins its l. bank, and the Isuela which joins its r. bank; whole course about 70 m. It is very rapid, and subject to inundations, which frequently occasion great damage. It is well stocked with fish.

CINCINNATI, a city and river-port, U. States, Ohio, on r. bank Ohio river, 500 m. above its junction with the Mississippi; lat. 39° 6' 30" N.; lon. 84° 26' W. It is finely situated in a valley, 3 m. broad, closed in with hills, on the gentle slopes of which the houses, mostly of good form and material, are built. The streets are generally wide and straight, several having footways lined with trees. The water for general use is raised from the river, by steam-pumping, into a large filtering reservoir. Among the finest public edifices are the R. Catholic cathedral, the Protestant Episcopal church, the First Presbyterian church, &c. There are nearly 100 other places of worship, a handsome city hall, two museums, a theatre, and large music hall; a mechanics' institute, and several good public libraries; three colleges—one of public endowment (the Cincinnati); one private (the Woodward); and the St. Francis Xavier, a R. Catholic foundation; with numerous academies, seminaries, &c. In the city and environs are several asylums for the diseased and destitute, including one hospital or more. It is a great seat of industry, being the recognized focus of the mid-western commerce of the Union, whence lines of communication, by river, rail, and canal, radiate around—inland, seaward, and lakeward. Up and down the Ohio, to and from the city, trade or ply about 300 steamers, many of them large vessels. The chief article of native produce is pork, of which the exports in 1852 exceeded £1,000,000. All other kinds of produce are also largely exported. The principal manufactures are machines, iron and other metal wares, floured grain, textile fabrics, articles of clothing, furniture, books, saddlery, &c.;—in 1851, estimated to the value of nearly £12,000,000. Cincinnati is now the

fifth city in the U. States for population, and is of still greater relative importance in some other respects. Pop. (1800) about 750; (1820), 9602; (1830) 24,830; (1840), 46,338; (1850), 115,438; (1853), 160,186.

CINCO-SEÑORES, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state of, and 106 m. N. by W. Durango. It formed one of the mission settlements of the Jesuits, and was occupied by Indians.

CINEY, or CHINEY [anc. *Cinnacum*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 16 m. S.E. Namur, on an isolated plateau near the Haljoux. It is surrounded by old ramparts, with bastions attributed to the Romans; has regularly built houses, and clean and spacious streets. The parish church is surmounted by a square tower, and is said to date from the beginning of the fourth century. Ciney is celebrated for its ironware, and varnished pottery, has a considerable trade in horses and cattle, corn, wool, and wood, and eight annual fairs. In the vicinity several ancient tombs and other antiquities have been found. Pop. 1472.

CINGOLI, or CINGOLO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 13 m. W.N.W. Macerata, r. bank, Musone. It contains a collegiate church, and three convents, and has several fairs Pop. 2022.

CINISI, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 13 m. W.N.W. Palermo, near the sea. The marna plant, and the Indian fig, are cultivated in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3459.

CINQUE PORTS, seaports of England, namely, Dover, Sandwiche, Hythe, and Romney, on the coast of Kent, and Sussex, Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Seaford, on that of Sussex. Their number, as the name imports, was originally five; Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford, having been subsequently added. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror, the others were added before the reign of Henry III. They were endowed with various important privileges, in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, properly equipped and manned, for the King's use, when demanded. In the time of Edward I., the number they were bound to provide was 57, the period of gratuitous service being limited to 15 days. Over these ports is appointed a warden, a most honourable, but quite a sinecure, appointment; and, prior to 1831, each had a right to send two members, called barons, to Parliament.

CINQUEFRONDI, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., about 44 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. The former town was entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 4552.

CINTEGABELLE, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, at the confluence of the Lers with the Ariège, which here begins to be navigable. It carries on some trade, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 3971.

CINTI, or ZINTI, a tn. Bolivia, cap. prov. of same name, dep. Chuquisaca. It is situate in a vale of the same name, l. bank, Chico, a small affluent of the Pilcomayo, and within 10 m. of its junction with that river; lat. 21° 16' S.; lon. 65° 25' W. It has a considerable trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 200. —The vale of Cinti, in which the town stands, is extremely fertile.

CINTRA (MONS CYNTHILE), a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca, Torres Vedras, 15 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, on the slope of the sierra de Cintra. The country around is extremely beautiful, and the climate mild and agreeable. On these accounts it is much resorted to by the wealthier inhabitants of Lisbon, who have here their *quintas* or country houses. Many English and other foreigners have villas here also. The Kings of Portugal have a palace at Cintra, with fine gardens ornamented with fountains. W. of the town a little, is the beautiful valley of Collares, which opens to the sea, and which is also thickly studded with country mansions. There are four annual fairs, one of which lasts two days. The country abounds with fruits of all descriptions, including oranges, and lemons, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of beautiful marble. Cintra is celebrated for the convention entered into there in 1808, by which the French, after their defeat at Vimeira, were not only permitted to leave Portugal, but were conveyed to France with their arms, artillery, and property. Pop. 2562.

CINTRUENIGO, a tn. Spain, Navarre, 13 m. S.W. Tudela, r. bank, Alhama. Its streets are regularly built, its square spacious, and lined with handsome houses, and public buildings. Here are a fine church, several chapels, a town-hall, prison, cemetery, and two schools. The inhabitants

express oil in large quantities, and trade in grain and fruits. Pop. 2200.

CLOTAT (La), a seaport tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 m. S.E. Marseille, on the Mediterranean. It is built at the head of a bight, W. side of the bay of Lèques, and is surrounded by an old rampart in tolerable preservation. The streets are straight, and well paved, and most of the houses are tastefully built. An agreeable promenade, called the Tasse, overlooks the town. The port is safe, and commodious, and large enough to contain 150 vessels, with water sufficient for ships of 800 tons. There is good anchorage for large vessels in the bay, and two fixed lights on the moles. The port is defended by a castle, and several batteries. There are here a tribunal of commerce, and a school of navigation, cotton-mills, shipbuilding yards, and a manufactory of steam engines. The surrounding district produces excellent muscatel wine, oil of superior quality, figs, oranges, &c., in which articles a considerable trade is carried on. Sardines and anchovies are caught along the coast. Clotat town is said to occupy the site of the ancient *Catharistes*, founded by the Marseillaise B.C. 160. The Romans had a naval station here. Pop. 4093.

CIRCARS (NORTHERN), a large maritime prov. E. coast, Hindoostan, the limits of which are differently stated by different authorities, but which may be said, generally, to extend between lat. 16° and 19° 25' N., having W., Orissa; E., the Bay of Bengal; S., the Carnatic; and N., Cuttack. The Circars are included in the Madras presidency, and politically divided into five districts—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajamundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor. A range of mountains extends along the whole W. frontier, from the Chilka Lake on the N. to the banks of the Godavary on the S. Their distance from the coast, to which they run parallel, is generally from 30 to 40 m., but in several places they approach much nearer. The climate S. of the Godavary is intensely hot, to the N. it is more temperate. The periodical rains generally set in about the middle of June, falling in moderate showers, with a W. wind, till the end of August, when they begin to descend in greater abundance, and so continue till the beginning of November. From this period, till the end of March, when the hot season commences, the weather is fair and pleasant. In the hilly regions S. of the Godavary, a noxious state of air prevails throughout the different seasons of vegetation, giving rise to a disease called the hill fever. Grain is raised here in large quantities, but fruits, roots, and green esculents are scarce. Sugar, ginger, turmeric, cotton, and tobacco, are also produced, the latter of excellent quality. The forests on the hills particularly those of Rajamundry, contain vast numbers of valuable teak trees. The principal quadrupeds are sheep, and the larger species of horned cattle. The neighbouring seas abound in fish of various kinds. The chief manufactures are cotton stuffs, carpets, chintzes, indigo, punjum cloths, muslins, and silks, but of some of these the quantities manufactured are very trifling. The raw silk is all imported. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent in the Godavary, and above 50,000 tons of small native craft are employed in the coasting trade, principally with Madras. The exports to Europe are chiefly fine cotton fabrics. The native inhabitants of these districts, represented as a superior class of men to those of Bengal, are wholly Hindoos, with exception of a few Mahomedans dispersed through the different towns. The villages consist of mud huts, but in general, tolerably commodious. The roads are so bad that wheeled carriages are very little employed, while the want of bridges and proper ferry-boats, render travelling in the interior exceedingly tedious, and in some places almost impracticable. The Northern Circars were among the earliest of the territorial possessions of the East India Company, the latter having acquired four of them in 1765, from Mogul Shah Allum, who bestowed them on the Company as a free gift. The fifth, Guntoor, came into our possession in 1788. The local administration of the territory was continued under the management of the natives until 1769, when provincial chiefs and councils were appointed, and this mode of government continued until 1794, when a change in the internal Government took place. The system of a permanent assessment was introduced and established during the years 1802 and 1804, when the province was divided into the five jurisdictions or collectorates already named.

CIRCASSIA, or TCHERKESSIA, a country in the S.E. corner of Europe, the E. portion of which is called Little Abkasia, claimed by Russia, but in fact independent, between lat. $41^{\circ} 50'$ and $45^{\circ} 20'$ N., and lon. 37° and $47^{\circ} 20'$ E.; bounded, N. by the rivers Kouban and Terek, and part of the Russian government of Caucasus, N.W. by the Black Sea, S.W. and S. by the mountains of Caucasus, and E. by Daghestan and the district of Kamik; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 550 m.; average breadth, 75 m.; area, about 40,000 sq. m. It occupies the whole of the N., and in the N.W. a part of the S. side of the Caucasus; and is intersected throughout by branches of that mountain-chain, separated from each other by deep precipitous ravines, which in general are only wide enough to form the beds of foaming torrents, but occasionally, after commencing with narrow gorges, spread out into valleys of some extent and great fertility. The highest summits are, for nine months in the year, covered with snow; some of them, indeed, never altogether parting with this covering; at a lower level, where the surface is not so precipitous as to leave no soil for vegetation, magnificent forests, chiefly of oak, prevail; and lower still grassy slopes appear, succeeded occasionally by cultivated fields; the whole uniting to form a scenery which, according to all accounts, is of the most magnificent description. The climate of Circassia is represented as generally temperate and salubrious, and good evidence of this is furnished by the fact that the inhabitants are healthy, not subject to chronic diseases, and live, when life is allowed to run its natural course, to a good old age. The geology of Circassia, where not included in that of the Caucasus (*which see*), is very imperfectly known. Rich beds of iron exist, but have not been turned to account. Traces of copper and lead have also been discovered; and, in some districts, coal not only is found, but is said to be partially worked, and used for fuel. Circassia abounds in mountain-torrents; but none of its streams deserve the name of river, if we except the Kouban and Terek, which both rise within it, and are indebted to it for almost all their affluents, but acquire no importance till they reach its frontiers. The natural vegetation of Circassia is vigorous and luxuriant. Reference has already been made to the magnificent mountain-forests. Some of these extend into the lower grounds, and there have a rank under-growth, which becomes almost impenetrable; and, while blocking up all ordinary means of traffic, compensates for the evil by furnishing admirable means of defence against hostile attacks. The wild animals, though perhaps not so various in kind as might be anticipated in such circumstances, are very numerous, and consist chiefly of bears, wolves, foxes, and hogs. Various kinds of deer abound, and the reedy marshes along the banks of the Kouban are said to be haunted by the elk. Eagles are often seen, and the part of the country washed by the Black Sea is the resort of numerous flocks of swan and geese. Among smaller birds, the nightingale occasionally is heard; but many others, as the blackbird and thrush, though abundant, and externally the same as our own well-known songsters, appear to have lost their notes. A few fish are taken on the coast, and most of the mountain streams are well supplied with trout. Where the surface is sufficiently level to admit of cultivation, the soil is generally a deep rich loam, with a substratum of limestone or chalk. The implements and mode of cultivation are very defective; but corn and wine, and all the ordinary productions of temperate climates, are freely raised. The crop most extensively grown is millet, the flour of which, made into porridge, may be regarded as the national diet. The horses, though generally small, are active, sure-footed, quick-eyed, and remarkably sagacious. Almost every Circassian has his horse, and tends it with a care scarcely surpassed by that which is paid by the Arab of the desert to his steed. Both cattle and sheep are extensively reared; but the domestic animal existing in greatest numbers is the goat, which grows up with almost no care, browsing on the twigs and undergrowth of the forests. Agriculture, and the rearing of cattle, seem to be the only industrial occupations. There are no manufactures, in the proper sense of the term. The only thing approaching to them are the scanty products of a few individuals employed as a kind of ornamental silver-smiths, gun and sword smiths, cartwrights, and coopers. It is said, however, that there is no lack of domestic industry; and, that while the males are occupied with the labours of

the field, the females are busily engaged, not only in ordinary household work, but in carrying wool, hemp, and flax through all their various processes up to the finished garment, weaving and tailoring included. The trade is almost as nominal as the manufactures. When it has any existence, it is only as barter, money being almost unknown, an ox or cow forming the ordinary standard of value. The country, however, is by no means destitute of materials for export. It has ample supplies of excellent oak timber, and could furnish considerable quantities of honey, wax, tallow, hides, and furs. Of the last, indeed, a beautiful fitch-fur is sent to Constantinople, and much valued for pelisses. To Constantinople, also, are sent Circassian slaves, both male and female; the former used to recruit the corps of Mamelukes in Egypt, and the latter, chiefly natives of Georgia, Imeritia, and Mingrelia, to supply the harems of wealthy Turks. The E. part of Circassia is visited by Armenian traders.

But the chief interest connected with Circassia is not of a commercial nature. It seems to be universally admitted that its people exhibit man in his finest physical form, and are the original stock from which the races now dominant throughout the civilized world were derived. In consequence of this, everything connected with them—their shape and features, their manners, institutions, and general history—have justly engaged a far greater degree of attention than the extent of their country, and even the heroic achievements, of which they have made it the theatre, could have otherwise deserved. Unfortunately, in regard to many points, the difficulty of inquiry is as great as its importance. Although the different tribes inhabiting Circassia bear a striking resemblance to each other, both externally, and in habits and customs; they differ widely in language. Within a narrow space, not less than 72 dialects have been counted; and one particular spot, where this variety is more remarkably exhibited, has been surnamed, by Abulfeda, 'Jebel-el-Alason' [the Mount of Tongues]. To add to the perplexity, none of their languages have a written character; while their pronunciation consists of strange, uncouth, deep, guttural sounds, which European letters can hardly express, and European organs vainly attempt to articulate. In external form the Circassians are of middle stature, broad-shouldered, but otherwise rather slimly made,



CIRCASSIANS.—From Honnaldson: Hill, Steppes, & the Caspian.

with small hands and feet, and keen lively eyes. Their bearing is manly and dignified; but they have a kind of lofty gait, which perhaps indicates, and, at all events, may easily be mistaken for, haughtiness. They may be divided into two great classes—the Circassians proper or the Tcherkessians, and the Tschetschenzes. They take the common name of

Adighé; but the former, occupying the W. parts of the Caucasus, and including among them smaller tribes of Kabardians, Abkases, Ubiches, Tschigetes, &c., amount to 400,000 or 500,000 souls; while the latter, occupying the E. parts, have probably risen, by their own energy and prowess, from a comparatively feeble stock; and now amount to about 150,000, thus making the whole population not to exceed 550,000—a number roughly, but apparently fairly, estimated by Wagner, though Mr. Bell tries to prove that it cannot fall short of a million. The Circassians are divided into four different classes, which are ranged under each other in a manner which bears some resemblance to our feudal system. At the head stand the Princes or *Pschis*, who are independent of each other, and have no common head unless when on great emergencies they concur in appointing one. Their rank is hereditary, and they are particularly careful to preserve it untainted by intermarrying only with families which possess it. Hence this class is considered to furnish the best specimens of the pure Circassian stock. Under each *Pschis* are, 1, *Udis* or nobility; 2, *Tschfokotes* or full freemen; 3, *Pschilt*—mere freemen, or rather serfs. Beneath all these, though their unfortunate position scarcely allows them to be regarded as a class, are slaves. Each prince, though nominally independent, is by no means despotic. The extent of his powers is well understood; and any attempt to overstretch them would be at once resisted by the nobility, at least in so far as their own privileges were affected. Of the privileges of those below them they might not be so careful, and the oppression of the serfs or *Pschilt*, by both princes and nobles, is by no means uncommon; but the *Tschfokotes* or full freemen, the most numerous class of all, well deserve the name, and have both power and spirit sufficient to maintain their position. The Circassians are civilized enough to live in towns, but the nature of the country, combined with other causes, induces them to prefer hamlets or single homesteads, often widely scattered. The houses are generally of a very humble description; they are almost invariably of one story. The better description are built of wood, but the greater part have merely a framework of wood, filled up with clay, and in many cases are of clay throughout. The interior is corresponding. There is no decoration, and scarcely anything which deserves the name of furniture. A kind of bench, raised above the surface, and often covered with mats, forms what is called the divan, and there the inmates sit, eat, and sleep. The imperfect accommodation thus provided is partly explained by the fact, that the Circassian spends the greater part of his time in the open air, and there, not in his house, finds his home. In domestic life, the Circassian is very much of a Turk. His authority in his own house is absolute. His wife must hide herself from strangers, and not walk out without being veiled. His children must stand in his presence, and, when they eat, go into a corner and turn their backs. The best feature in the domestic arrangement is that there is no harem, and polygamy is almost unknown. Still, so long as public law values the life of a woman at half that of a man, and he sells his daughter, not only to the countryman who honestly takes her for his wife, but sometimes even to the trader who means to make a speculation of her charms—without questioning the truth of all that is said of his manliness, generosity, courage, and love of freedom, it is impossible to deny that, in many essential respects, he is more than half a savage.

The religion of the Circassians exhibits a strange jumble of Christianity, Mahometanism, and Paganism. The first, unfortunately, has scarcely a nominal existence, and is chiefly discernible in a superstitious reverence paid to the cross, figures of which, in stone, are set up in many localities, which in consequence often become famous trysting-places, and at which some kind of worship is paid. The paganism appears in the homage which is paid, chiefly by the vulgar, to two spirits, a good and a bad—Merem, a benevolent deity, and Tschiblé, the spirit of thunder. Mahometanism exists in a more definite form; and in some districts considerable influence is possessed by its priests, who, in addition to their proper duties, act as teachers, and keep schools, in which—as there is no printed vernacular—Turkish, and occasionally a little Persian, are taught. The true Circassian education is that which the youths receive who are trained to war from their earliest years, and never cease from it till they are able to take the field.

The Circassians having no annals, and very few traditions, their early history is almost a blank. Much ingenuity and labour have been employed in endeavouring to trace their origin through the affinities of language. The success as yet has been very partial; but there can be no doubt that they came from the East, and the probability is that they were originally Medes. From them Greece received her first inhabitants, and in return appears to have sent back colonists, who settled on the Circassian coast, and ultimately fell under the Roman domination. In more modern times, between the 10th and 13th centuries, they became subject to the kingdom of Georgia, whose queen, Tamar, is said to have spread a knowledge of Christianity among them. In 1424 they threw off the Georgian yoke, asserted their independence, and not only maintained it, but extended their boundaries so far, that they were at last brought into fierce conflict with the Tartars, who ultimately prevailed and made the Circassians their tributaries. They continued so till 1705, when they rose against their oppressors, and, by a decisive victory, effected their freedom. In 1781, Russia acquired the Kuban as a frontier; and, in 1784, the Turks built the fort Anapa, and thence directed their efforts to stir up the Circassians against the Czar. Anapa, taken by the Russians in 1807, was restored to Turkey in 1812, at the peace of Bucharest. The quiet which followed this treaty was used by the Turks to convert the Circassians to Islamism, and thus implant in them an ever-during enmity to Russia. In 1829, Anapa again fell into the hands of the Russians; and by the treaty of Adrianople, they also acquired all the other Turkish possessions on this coast. Upon this they ground their claims of sovereignty over Circassia, which in fact was never under Turkish rule. The claim is indignantly scouted by the Circassians, who for many years have not only kept the Russian armies at bay, but inflicted a series of defeats, as honourable to the victors as humiliating and disastrous to their foes.—(Wagner's *Kaukasus*; Nouv. Ann. Voy.; Bell's *Circassia*; &c.)

CIRCELLO, or **CIRCEO** [anc. *Circæum Promontorium*], a cape and mount, S. Italy, on the Mediterranean, near the S. extremity of the Papal States; lat. 41° 13' N.; lon. 13° 2' 30" E. It rises 1713 ft. above sea level, and derives its name from Circe, the famous sorceress.

CIRCLEVILLE, a tn. U. States, Ohio, 26 m. S. Columbus. It has regular streets, at right angles to each other, and contains a court-house, jail, market-house, six public offices, four churches, and an academy; a distillery, a brewery, three tanneries, and three printing offices. Pop. about 2000.

CIRENCESTER [usually called *Cirester*], a par. bor. England, co. of, and 18 m. S.E. Gloucester, on the Cheltenham branch of the Great Western Railway. It consists of four principal streets, seven smaller, and several lanes, extending over an area about 2 m. in circumference. The houses are mostly of stone, and well built; the streets well paved, and lighted with gas. It has altogether a respectable appearance, having the air of a town inhabited by persons in opulent circumstances. The church, which is in the style of the 15th century, is one of the most magnificent parochial edifices in England, and contains a number of interesting monuments; its tower is 132 ft. high. There are several dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, and numerous charities. Woollen cloths and carpets are manufactured here to a small extent; also currier's knives, which are much esteemed. There is little trade of any other kind carried on. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 467. Cirencester was a city of the Britons, and subsequently a Roman station called, by Ptolemy, Cornium. A number of Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity, including an amphitheatre. Pop. 6014.

CIREY-LES-FORGES, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 11 m. S.W. Sarrebourg, at the foot of the Vosges, near the source of the Vezouze. It manufactures plate glass on a very extensive scale, delft ware, and paper; and has also saw-mills. Pop. 2347.

CIRIE, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. of, and 13 m. N.N.W. Turin, on a branch of the Stura. It has three churches, and several convents. Pop. 4600.

CIRO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 42 m. N.E. Catanzaro, on the summit of a hill about 3 m. from the Ionian Sea. It is surrounded by walls, defended by a citadel, and contains three churches, a palace, the ordinary residence of

the bishops of Umbriatico, and a seminary. The astronomer Gigli, who reformed the calendar under Gregory XIII., was a native of this town. The district produces a considerable quantity of marna. Pop. 2934.

CIRON, a small river, France, which rises on the frontiers of dep. Landes, near Lubon, and, after a N.W. course of about 25 m., joins I. bank, Garonne, below Langon.

CISMAR, a hamlet, Denmark, cap. bail. of same name, duchy, Holstein, 9 m. S.E. Oldenburg, between the Baltic and the Gruber-See. An ancient abbey of Benedictines was founded here in the 13th century, and suppressed in 1544. The bail., area about 9 m., contains three towns and three parishes. Pop. 5830.

CISNEROS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 24 m. N.W. Palencia, on a gentle eminence, of a circular form. It contains three parish churches, a handsome townhouse, a large storehouse, and well-endowed primary school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and the ordinary handicrafts; but a fourth of them spin and prepare wool for the great woollen factories of Palencia. Pop. 2029.

CISTERNA.—1, A tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 28 m. W. Frosinone, near the Appian Way. The only object deserving of notice is the façade of the Bavonal palace, in the public square. The district is unhealthy, being not far from the Pontine marshes. An extensive forest stretches from Cisterna to the Mediterranean. Pop. 2500.—2, A vil. Sarinian States, division, Alexandria, prov. Asti, and about 18 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 2000.

CISTERNINO, a tn. Naples, prov. of, and 41 m. S.E. Bari, on a mountain. It has a collegiate church and an hospital. Pop. 4637.

CITARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the gulf of, and 4 m. S.W. Salerno. Some cotton is spun and manufactured, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Pop. 2230.

CITARA, or QUIBDO, a tn. New Granada, prov. and cap. of Choco, r. bank, Atrato, 85 m. S.W. Antioquia, with a moist climate, and having rich gold washings near it. Pop. 2600.

CITEAUX [formerly *Cisteaux*; anc. *Cistercium*], a small hamlet, France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 14 m. N.E. Beaune, r. bank, Vouge, the seat of the celebrated monastery of Citeaux, the buildings of which still remain to attest its former magnificence. The monastic order of Cistercians, which owes its name to it, was founded here in 1093, by Robert, Abbot of Molesme; and, in the course of a few years, had become so numerous as to throw off the colonies of Ferté, Pontivy, Clairvaux, and Morimond; which four monasteries were called the daughters of Citeaux, and held the rank of chief houses of the order, although always under the direction of Citeaux. Through the exertions of St. Bernard de Clairvaux, it had increased so much, 100 years after its origin, as to embrace 800 rich abbeys in different countries of Europe. The Benedictine rule had originally been given to the order, but the Cistercians soon had rules peculiar to themselves. They succeeded in freeing themselves from the superintendence of the bishops, and formed a kind of spiritual republic under the immediate superintendence of the pope. The abbot of Citeaux, the abbots of the four houses already mentioned, and 20 other *definitores*, governed the body. Among the fraternities emanating from them, the most remarkable are the barefooted monks or Feuillans, the nuns of Port-royal, the Recollets, and the monks of La Trappe. In the 18th century, 1800 monasteries and 1400 nunneries depended on the abbey of Citeaux.

CITHAERON, or ELATEA, a mountain, Greece, forming an elevated ridge, which lies in a N.W. direction, separating Bocoira from Megaris and Attica. Its culminating point, or Cithaeron proper, overhanging the ancient *Plataea*, which stood on its N. slope, whose walls may still be traced in all their circuit, is 4620 ft. above the sea. This slope gradually sinks down into the celebrated plains of Boeotia. The modern name Elatea or Elatia (from the Greek *ἐλάτη*, a fir), it owes to the pine forests by which its summit is crowned. Under its ancient name, it is celebrated, by poets and other writers, as the scene of many events, fabulous or authentic.

CITTA-DELLA-PIEVE, a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 20 m. S.W. Perugia. It stands on a height, is surrounded with walls, and is a clean town, with some good streets, and handsome but deserted palaces. Its chief interest is derived

from its being the birth-place of the celebrated Pietro Perugino, one of whose finest frescoes, representing the Adoration of the Magi, adorns the Chiesarella or oratory of Santa Maria de' Bianchi. Others of his pieces adorn the cathedral, and the churches of the Servites and of Antonio. There are six convents. Pop. 2400.

CITTA-DEI-CASTELLI [anc. *Tiferum*, *Tiberinum*], a tn. Papal States, 25 m. N.N.W. Perugia, I. bank, Tiber. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a citadel, cathedral, nine churches, several convents, and some silk mills. In 1798, the French captured the town from the Neapolitans, who had recently taken possession of it. Pop. 7000.

CITTA NUOVA, a tn. Austria, duchy, Styria; on a spit of land on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Queto, 26 m. S.W. Trieste. It is old, much fallen off, has a cathedral, and three other churches; is the seat of a bishop, and esteemed very unhealthy. Pop. 1184.

CITTA-VECCHIA, or CIVITA-VECCHIA, a tn. Malta, near the centre, and almost on the highest point of the island, 7 m. W.S.W. Valetta. The rise of the latter town has almost ruined it, and its magnificent houses and palaces are almost deserted. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Paul, a large and handsome edifice, from which a view of the whole island is obtained, is said to occupy the site of the house of Publius, who was Roman governor when the apostle suffered shipwreck. The catacombs, situated in the suburb Ihabato, are among the most interesting objects of the place. They are excavated in the tertiary limestone of the island, and run a considerable way under ground. The rudely sculptured cross which is on the roof of many of the tombs, and the inscription, *In pace posita sunt*, leave no doubt that they were the work of the early Christians. Many of them were probably used for refuge. Citta-Vecchia, while in possession of the Saracens, was called Medina; and in that of the Aragonese, Notabile.

CITTA-VECCHIA [anc. *Pharia*], a tn. Austria, N.W. coast, isl. Lesina, Dalmatia, head of a deep bay of same name. It contains a parish church, and has a capacious harbour, and some trade. Shipbuilding and fishing are the chief employments. As the town occupies the site of the ancient *Pharia*, a great number, both of Greek and Roman antiquities, are found within it. Pop. 2300.

CITTADELLA, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, in prov. of, and 15 m. N.E. Vicenza, on the Brentella, an affluent of the Brenta. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and has manufactures of linen and paper. Pop. 6594.

CITTADELLA-DEI-PORCO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 2 m. N.N.W. Mantua, separated from that city by the Mincio. It is strongly fortified, begirt with walls, and overlooked by a fortress. Pop. 2900.

CITY POINT, a vil., river, and port, U. States, Virginia, 33 m. S.E. Richmond, r. bank, James, which is navigable to this place for large vessels.

CIUDAD-REAL, a tn. Mexican Confederation, cap. of dep. Chiapa, in a fertile plain, on the Rio de los Zeldales, 285 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. It has a cathedral, three monasteries, a nunnery, an episcopal seminary, and a R. Catholic college. It was founded, in 1528, on the site of an Indian town, and raised to a bishop's see 10 years after. It has a college, hospital, some manufactures and trade in cacao, cochineal, cotton, and wool; and in its vicinity an intermittent spring, and a stalactite cavern. It was originally called Villa-Real, then Villa Viciosa, next San-Christoval-de-los-Llanos, after which it received its present name. It is, likewise, sometimes called Ciudad-de-las-Casas. Pop. 4300.

CIUDAD-REAL, a prov. Spain, occupying the S. extremity of New Castile; bounded, N. by prov. Toledo, E. Albacete, S. Cordova and Jaen, and W. Caceres and Badajoz; area, 11,768 sq. m. The province, in general, is bare looking, immense plains stretching from the mountains of Toledo to the Sierra Morena; the central parts are sandy and barren, but N. and S. are lofty sierras and deep valleys, in some places clothed with forests, in others rocky and precipitous, with no other vegetation than lichen, wild thyme, or thistles. The mountains of Ciudad-Real abound in mines of iron, silver, copper, lead, antimony, cinnabar, and coal; also in quarries of marble, jasper, quartzite, granite, &c. From them likewise flow various streams, chiefly affluents of the Guadiana, which traverse and fertilize the country. Medicinal and mineral springs, both hot and cold, are abundant. The cli-

mate is dry, and, in the heat of summer, very oppressive; E. and S. winds frequently bring most destructive visitations of locusts. The plains and valleys are productive in the vicinity of the rivers, but are, for the most part, barren for want of moisture; in favourable seasons, however, good crops of wheat, rye, barley, maize, oats, beans, pease, hemp, flax, anised, esparto, and barilla, are obtained. Sheep, goats, pigs, horned cattle, horses, mules, and asses, are reared. Woollen, linen, cotton, hempen, and silken fabrics, soap, saltpetre, hardware, earthenware, esparto, copper utensils, &c., are manufactured; brandy distilled, and wine and oil of good quality, and in considerable quantities, made. Iron, silver, copper, and other metals; manufactured goods, brandy, wine, and oil; horses, mules, and cattle, are exported. Sugar, coffee, rice, lace, and perfumery, imported. Ciudad-Real possesses, in comparison, more schools than the generality of the Spanish provinces, yet, strange to say, the proportional attendance is under the average, and crime predominates in an equal ratio. Pop. 302,593.—(Madoz.)

CIUDAD-REAL, a tn. Spain, New Castile, cap. above prov., on a low plain, about 5 m. S. l. bank, Guadiana, and 100 m. S. Madrid. When viewed at a distance, its walls, buildings, and planted and well cultivated environs, give it a very pleasing appearance; but on entering it, its attractions vanish. The walls are found to be, in many parts, ruinous, and the whole town has a deserted look, the space which it occupies being evidently far larger than its actual population requires. It is, however, in general, well built. The houses are of solid construction, and many of them are handsome, adorned with iron railings and balconies, and painted white; the streets are regular and wide, well paved, and almost flat as a bowling green. This last circumstance has the disadvantage of not affording a proper descent for the water, and, moreover, makes the town liable to inundations, from which it has often suffered severely. The only public square deserving of notice is the Plaza Mayor, or of the Constitution. It is of considerable extent, and the handsome houses which form it are lined with arcades. The principal edifices are three parish churches, particularly that of Santa Maria, a magnificent structure, consisting only of a single nave, but so grand, spacious, and lofty, that no other in Spain, except the cathedral of Coria, equals it, and surmounted by a very lofty tower of hewn stone; six monasteries, three nunneries, a large and richly-endowed hospital, partly occupied as a penitentiary, and house of refuge for juvenile vagrants; several other ordinary hospitals, a secondary college, and a superior school. Manufactures and trade are of little importance. The former consists chiefly of woollens of coarse quality, but very durable, and plain linens and table cloths. Some good watches also are made. The trade is almost confined to grain sent into the provinces of Murcia and Valencia, and wheat, wine, and potatoes sent to Madrid. Besides a weekly market, there is an important annual fair. Pop. 10,235.

CIUDAD-RODRIGO, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 55 m. S.W. Salamanca, on a gentle eminence above r. bank, Agueda, 15 m. from the frontiers of Portugal. It ranks as a fortress of the second class, being surrounded by a wall and ditch, and defended by a strong castle and other works. It consists principally of two streets, which traverse the town centrally, cutting each other at right angles, and are opened out by a number of minor streets or lanes. The houses are only of indifferent construction, and very little attention is paid to cleanliness. The principal edifices are the cathedral, in the form of a cross, and a mongrel style of architecture; the chapel of Cerralbo, in a ruinous condition, but still an elegant structure; and the church of the Augustine convent. There are several educational and charitable establishments, but none of them deserve particular notice. One of the most remarkable structures is the magnificent bridge over the Agueda, outside the Coleda gate. Ciudad-Rodrigo is a place of great antiquity, and makes a considerable figure in the early history of Spain; but the interest which it thus excites is small, compared with that which it now possesses, in consequence of the important events which took place within it, or in its neighbourhood, during the Peninsular war. In 1810, it was taken by the French, and, in 1812, after a regular siege, retaken by the British. It afterwards continued, for some time, to be the head quarters of the Duke of Wellington, and the centre of military operations. The famous

cardinal, Francisco di Pacheco, who distinguished himself as a diplomatist in the reign of Philip II., was a native of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 4852.

CIUDADELA, a city and seaport, Spain, isl. Minorca; lat. 39° 58' N.; lon. 3° 52' E.; on a plain at the W. side of the isl. It is surrounded by walls and a ditch, is entered by five gates, and possesses several spacious and paved squares, a cathedral, municipal buildings, a school, hospital, cemetery, and several convents, with churches attached. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving woollen fabrics, expressing oil and wine, and in husbandry. They import brandy, oil, hemp, baize, wax, fruit, soap, paper, bricks, hardware, linen and cotton fabrics, &c.; and export coal, barley, potatoes, hewn stone, wool, vinegar, shoes, hemp, and timber. As a port, its commerce is inconsiderable. Pop. 7335.—(Madoz.)

CIVEH, a vil. W. Africa, r. bank, Senegal; lat. 15° 46' N.; lon. about 13° W. It has a low, but beautifully verdant site, amidst a natural forest. Its inhabitants are chiefly Moorish Marabouts, who teach the Koran, and impart Mahometan civilization to the people of the surrounding districts.

CIVEZZANO, a tn. and com. Austria, duchy Tyrol prov. of, and 5 m. E. by N. Trent, on the highroad thence to Venice. It has a handsome church, and several silk manufactories. Pop. 2557.

CIVIDALE [anc. *Forum Julii*], a tn. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, agreeably situate 8 m. E.N.E. Udine, on the Natissone, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and hemmed in by the Julian Alps. Besides the town proper, there are five suburbs, and within both no fewer than seven churches; of which the most noteworthy is the cathedral Santa Maria, a structure with three gothic portals, a handsome altar screen, a curious baptismal font, and several fine paintings. Cividale has also a museum of antiquities, a record office, containing some very curious charters, two hospitals, and an educational establishment for females. It also possesses several mills, and silk and cotton factories. Great numbers of interesting antiquities exist in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6000.

CIVITA, several small tns. Naples:—1, (*Camporano*), a tn. and com., prov. Molise, 9 m. W. Larino; with two churches, and two annual fairs. Pop. 3189.—2, (*Nuora*), a tn. and com. prov. Molise, 10 m. E.N.E. Isernia, on the Trigno. Pop. 2933.—3, (*Ducule*), a tn. and com. prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., cap. dist. of same name, 5 m. E. Kieti, r. bank, Velino. It contains a cathedral, seminary, and four convents; is the see of a bishop, and seat of a court of law. Pop. of tn. 1620; of com. 3331.—4, (*St. Angelo*), a tn. prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., dist. of, and 8 m. N.E. Civita-di-Penne. It stands on a hill about 4 m. W. the Adriatic. It contains a collegiate church, four convents, and an hospital; manufactures chiefly leather; trades in corn, wine, and oil; and has five annual fairs. Pop. 5974.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a tn. Papal States, 28 m. N. Rome, on a steep hill near the Rio-Maggiore, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 150 ft. above the water built by Clement XI. It has a citadel, a public square, ornamented by a fountain; a cathedral, three convents, a college, and a state prison. Here, on December 4, 1798, the French, commanded by General Macdonald, defeated the Neapolitans commanded by Mack. Pop. 4000.

CIVITA-DI-PENNE [anc. *Pinna-Vestina*], a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., built on two hills, 29 m. E. by N. Aquila. In conjunction with Atri, it is the seat of a bishopric. Although in general ill built, it contains some fine edifices, among which are the cathedral and diocesan seminary. It has five churches, seven monasteries, two nunneries, an hospital, theatre, dyework, and a tannery. Civita-di-Penne was destroyed by Sylla during the Roman civil war. The Northmen having expelled the Greeks and Saracens from it, founded the kingdom of the two Sicilies; and Roger I. here took the title of King, and declared this place the royal city. It belonged to Charles de Bourbon, who, on his accession to the throne of Spain, ceded it to his son Ferdinand IV. Pop. 8860.

CIVITA-LAVIGNA, or LAVINIA, a tn. Papal States, 17 m. S.S.E. Rome, occupying the site of the ancient *Lanuvium*. It is built of massive rectangular blocks, evidently the remains of ancient buildings. Near it are the remains of a building supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno, and also of an amphitheatre. Pop. 800.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a deleg. Papal States; bounded, N.N.W. and N.E. by deleg. Viterbo, S.E. Comarca Rome, and S.W. the Mediterranean; length, N.W. to S.E., about 30 m.; breadth, N.E. to S.W., about 20 m. In the E. it is hilly, being traversed by distant ramifications, of the Apennines; but the W. is generally flat, and contains numerous small lakes. Its principal rivers are the Marta, with its tributary the Arone, and the Mignone. The hills in the N.E. contain alum, which is extensively worked. The climate is, in general, unhealthy. Pop. about 24,000.

CIVITA-VECCHIA [anc. *Civitas-Vetus*; *Centum-Celler*], a seaport tn. Papal States, cap. deleg. of same name, on the Mediterranean, 38 m. N.W. Rome, of which it is the port; lat. $42^{\circ} 5' 42''$ N.; lon. $11^{\circ} 44' E.$ (r.) The town is fortified, and tolerably well built; streets narrow, but straight. It has several convents, a church, a theatre, a lazaretto, and a convict station. The air is considered unhealthy, and the water is of bad quality. It is the seat of a bishop, a college, and a tribunal of commerce; has some manufactures of cotton goods; and in the environs extensive alum-works, the produce of which is sold under the name of Roman alum. The port, which owes its origin to the Emperor Trajan, is one of the best in the Papal dominions. The basin is round, and

strength, being defended by a castle. It contains a collegiate church, three convents, and an hospital; and has two annual fairs. Pop. 5703. — Several other small places in Italy have the same name.

CIVO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, 14 m. E. Sondrio, near the Adda; with a chapel, and several mills. Pop. 2600.

CIVRAY, a tn. France, dep. Vienne, 29 m. S. Poitiers, r. bank, Charente. It was formerly fortified, and the ruins of its old castle are still seen. It has a court of first resort, agricultural society, communal college, and a Romanesque church, with a curiously sculptured façade. It manufactures woollen goods, and has a trade in grain, truffles, chestnuts, clover and lucerne seed, and cattle. Pop. 2109.

CLACHNAHARRY [the watchman's stone], a vil. Scotland, co. of, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Inverness, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and boat-builders. A desperate battle was fought here in 1333, between the Clan-Chatan and the Munroes of Fowlis. P. 260.

CLACKMANNAN, the smallest co. of Scotland, being only about 10 m. in length, 4 in breadth, and containing little more than 52 sq. m., or about 30,720 ac; situate on the N. side of the Forth, by which it is bounded S.W.; on nearly all the other sides, it is enclosed by the counties of Perth and

Stirling. The N. part of the county is occupied by the Ochil Hills, but the other portions are comparatively level, and exceedingly fertile, yielding large crops of wheat and beans. The minerals are valuable, especially coal, which abounds. There are also some extensive iron-works in the county, and some large breweries and distilleries; but few other manufactures. The principal towns are Alloa and Clackmannan; the latter is the county town, but the former is the larger. It is divided into four parishes. Pop. (1851), 22,951.

CLACKMANNAN, a small tn. Scotland, cap. above co., beautifully situate on an eminence, 1 bank, Forth, from which it is distant about 2 m. The town itself, however, is mean and straggling, consisting chiefly of one long, broad, unpaved street. King Robert Bruce resided in the vicinity, and many objects and localities bear reference in their names to that monarch, such as the King's Stone, the King's Seat Hill, &c. Pop. 1077.

CLACKMANNAN, par. Scot. Clackmannan. Pop. 5145.

CLACTON (GREAT), par. Eng. Essex; 4170 ac. Pop. 1296.

CLACTON (LITTLE), a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, the former beautifully situate $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Colchester, with a small green in the centre, on which a fair is held on July 25. The church is a small building, with a wooden turret. Area of par. 3110 ac. Pop. 547.

CLAGENFURTH, a tn. Austria. See **KLAGENFURT**.
CLAIN [anc. *Clanis* or *Clytis*], a small river, France, which rises in arrond. Consolens, dep. Charente, and proceeding N. through a hilly district, enters dep. Vienne. It then turns first N.W., and afterwards almost due N. passing Poitiers, when it gradually changes its direction to N.N.E., and joins 1. bank, Vienne, below Cernon. During its course, of about 60 m., it receives the Dive, Vonne, Auzance, Pulu, &c. Operations have been undertaken to make it navigable as far as Poitiers.

CLAINES, par. Eng. Worcester; 4600 ac. Pop. 6395.

CLAIR (Str.), a lake and river, N. America, between the state of Michigan and Upper Canada, forming, with the river Detroit, the communication between lakes Huron and Erie. The lake is 36 m. S. Lake Huron, and 24 N. Lake Erie; length, 30 m.; mean breadth, 12 m.; area, about 360 sq. m. It has a uniform depth of 20 ft.; contains numerous islands, of which Walpole Island, inhabited by Indians, and St. Anne's Island, are the most important. On the E. it receives the Thames and Great Bear Creek. — The river, which forms the outlet of Lake Huron, is about 40 m. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, 50 ft. deep, and navigable for ships of any burden.

CLAIRAC, a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 17 m. N.W. Agen, r. bank, Lot. It is clean, well-built, and agreeably situate; has flour-mills, and a trade in white wine, tobacco, prunes, &c., grown in the district. It owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey, founded about the eighth century. In



CIVITA-VECCHIA. — From a sketch by W. L. Lottin.

esteemed a *chef-d'œuvre*. Two large moles form the harbour, and a breakwater outside, constructed on a similar plan to the Plymouth breakwater, protects the shipping from the heavy sea brought in by the W. gales. A lighthouse is erected on its S. end, with a lantern 74 ft. above sea level. The harbour has depth of water for vessels of 400 or 500 tons, and ships of greater draft may anchor inside the breakwater. Civita-Vecchia is a free port, but the quarantine regulations are enforced with extreme strictness. Consuls from the principal European states reside at it. The principal foreign commerce of the state, chiefly with Genoa, Marseille, and England, is carried on here; but the trade is not so extensive as formerly. The exports consist of wood, grain, wool, cheese, potash, pumice stone, and alum; and the imports of colonial produce, salt, salt fish, wine, potteryware, glass, and hardware. There is regular steam communication to Marseille, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Greece, Egypt, and Turkey. Civita-Vecchia also bore the name of *Portus Trajanus*. It was captured by Totila, and retaken by Narses in 553. Since that period it has been frequently taken and destroyed, but has been, on each occasion, rebuilt by the conquerors. It was made a free port by Clement XII.; its fortress was begun in 1512, by Julius II., from designs by Michael Angelo, and finished by Paul III. The walls of the town were built in 1590, by Urban VII., but the place is quite incapable of defence. Pop. 7000; exclusive of convicts, whose number may amount to 1000 or 1200.

CIVITELLA, two places, Naples:—1, (*-Canova*), a tn. prov. Abruzzo Ultra 1., dist. of, and 8 m. S. Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 2271.—2, (*del Tronto*), a tn. and com. prov. Abruzzo Ultra 1., dist. of, and 9 m. N. Teramo, on an affluent on the Tronto. It is seated on a rock, and is a place of considerable

1527, the abbot, Gerard Rousselle, embraced the Protestant faith. The town followed his example, and was the first in the S. of France that professed the doctrines of the Reformation. It was subsequently taken and retaken several times, by the Romanists and Huguenots. Pop. 2399.

CLAIRVAUX [anc. *Clara Vallis*], a hamlet, France, dep. Aube, 33 m. S.E. Troyes, l. bank, Aube. Its celebrated abbey was founded in 1114, by St. Bernard. The monks were Cistercians (see CITEAUX), and so rapid was the increase of the order, that before St. Bernard's death, in 1153, there were 700 monks here, while St. Bernard had either founded or affiliated to this abbey no less than 76 monasteries, of which 35 were in France, 11 in Spain, 10 in England and Ireland, 6 in Flanders, 4 in Italy, 2 in Germany, 2 in Sweden, 1 in Hungary, and 1 in Denmark. The history of Clairvaux bears favourable testimony to the Benedictine rule, which was distinguished from all others, by a spirit of labour and utility. This abbey presented the singular spectacle of an immense manufactory and agricultural institution, carried on by monks. They cut and sawed timber, had water works for irrigation, and draining, and mills of all kinds; they farmed, forged, made oil, tanned leather, wove fabrics, spun yarn, and engaged in all kinds of useful industry. The productions were far more than sufficient for the wants of the community, and the fairs of Chatillon-sur-Seine, and Bar-sur-Aube, received large supplies of the superfluities. When the monasteries were suppressed at the Revolution, the walls of this abbey were about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, and besides the splendid monastic buildings, contained several churches, a spacious cellar (in which was the famous tun containing 800 hogsheds of wine), the manorial wine press, bakehouse, quarries, lime-kilns, saw-mills, tan and corn mills, a tannery, infirmary, prison, ice-house, &c. It is now transformed into an immense criminal cotton factory. Trades of all kinds are also carried on by the prisoners, among whom are tailors, shoemakers, ropemakers, carpenters, &c. Wool is also prepared and spun. Flax is spun and woven, and all the requisites for the prisoners are made in the establishment.

CLAMECY, a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 38 m. N.N.E. Nevers, l. bank, Yonne, at the mouth of the Beuvron. It was formerly surrounded by enormous walls, and defended by a castle, which commanded the town and environs. One of its suburbs, situate on the opposite side of the Yonne, was the seat of a bishopric *in partibus*, known as the bishopric of Bethlehem, founded in 1180, for the bishop of that place, who had been expelled by the Saracens, and suppressed at the Revolution. Wood-rafts for the supply of Paris with fire wood are made up here, and floated down the Yonne, and Seine. The parish church, founded in 1497, is remarkable for its tower, and for some fine sculptures. Clamecy has a tribunal of first resort and of commerce, an agricultural society, and a communal college, with manufactures of common cloth, dyeworks, fulling-mills, potteries, and numerous tanneries. Pop. 5257.

CLANABOROUGH, par. Eng. Devon; 1780 ac. P. 69.

CLANDON, two pars. Eng. Surrey.—1, (*East*), 1430 ac. Pop. 293.—2, (*West*), 990 ac. Pop. 407.

CLANE, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kildare; 4663 ac. The town, pleasantly situate on the Liffey, spanned here by a bridge of six arches, 17 m. W.S.W. Dublin, was partly burned by the King's troops, during the disturbances of 1798. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a small extent. Four annual fairs, chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Pop. 2160.

CLANFIELD.—1, A vil. and par. Eng. co. Hants, the former pleasantly situate 5 m. S.W. Petersfield. Area of par. 2280 ac. Pop. 239.—2, Par. Oxford; 1640 ac. Pop. 584.

CLANWILLIAM.—1, A maritime dist. in the N.W. of the Capécolony, bounded N. by the Kouisie, in lat. $29^{\circ} 45' S.$, and S. by Worcester district and the great Berg River; lat. $32^{\circ} 45' S.$, E. by Beaufort district, and the Great Riet River, and W. by the Atlantic. The Karee, Nardouw, and Cedar bergen or mountains, traverse it N. to S., parallel to, and 25 to 40 m. from the coast; and the Roggeveld mountains, in like manner, traverse it near meridian $20^{\circ} E.$; and it is intersected S.E. to N.W. by the Olifant or Elephant's river, and its tributaries, as far as lat. $31^{\circ} 30' S.$; the Groene, Bitter, and Zwartlinter, water its more N. parts; area, 24,100 sq. m. It has a healthy climate and a fertile soil. Pop. (1845), 9416.—2, A vil. cap. of the above district, agreeably situate at the

junction of the Jan Dissel and Olifant Rivers, 140 m. N.N.E. Cape Town. It has a handsome church, with an English free school, and contains a considerable coloured population. There are two hat manufactories in the village, and a fine chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood.

CLAPHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey. The VILLAGE 5 m. S.S.W. London, is one of the most beautiful in the environs of the metropolis. It is built round a common of 190 ac., which has been elegantly planted and laid out in carriage drives. This common, which has more the appearance of a park, is surrounded by villas and mansions; and indeed the whole road from London is lined on both sides with elegant houses and gardens or lawns. There are several elegant churches, and chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents. Area of par. 1070 ac. Pop. 12,106.

CLAPHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. York, W. Riding; 24,340 ac. The VILLAGE, 6 m. N.W. by W. Settle, has an ancient church, and two annual fairs for cattle. The parish contains the most magnificent cavern in the kingdom, extending for about 1000 yards in the limestone rock, and consisting of numerous spacious chambers, beautifully adorned with stalactites and other splendid concretions. Pop. 1853.

CLAPHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 1490 ac. Pop. 370.—2, Sussex; 1920 ac. Pop. 262.

CLAPPERTON ISLAND, an isl. in the Arctic Ocean, Darnley Bay; lat. $69^{\circ} 42' N.$; lon. $123^{\circ} 15' W.$ This island, like the neighbouring coast, is of limestone formation. It was discovered by Sir John Franklin, who named it in honour of the distinguished African traveller.

CLAP'S ISLAND, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, on the equator; lon. $98^{\circ} E.$ (R.)

CLAPTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 1900 ac. Pop. 119.—2, Somerset; 980 ac. Pop. 138.—3, (*on the Hill*), Gloucester; 700 ac. Pop. 117.

CLAPTON, a hamlet, England, co. Middlesex, par. Hackney, 3 m. N. by E. London. It is divided into Upper and Lower Clapton. Both divisions contain many spacious and elegant mansions, with tastefully laid out gardens and grounds. Here are a church and chapel, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. At Lower Clapton is the London orphan asylum, a handsome building, for the benevolent purpose of maintaining and educating destitute orphans. P. 5475.

CLARA, a tn. Ireland, King's co. on a plain surrounded by beautiful hills and richly planted grounds, 17 m. S.W. Mullingar. It consists of one principal street, with three smaller ones branching off from it, and several bye lanes; houses indifferently built, and the greater part of them thatched with straw, although some of the better sort are slated; but as the streets are kept remarkably clean, the dwellings, however humble, have a respectable appearance. There is a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a commodious school-house. In the neighbourhood are extensive corn-mills, and a tan-yard. Pop. 1155.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CLARA, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 3201 ac. Pop. 663.

CLARA SANTA.—1, A small isl. Canaries, off the N. point of Lanzarote; lat. (centre peak) $29^{\circ} 18' N.$; lon. $13^{\circ} 32' W.$ It is uninhabited and destitute of fresh-water.—2, An isl. Mergui Archipelago, Bay of Bengal; lat. $11^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $97^{\circ} 30' E.$ It is about 2 or 3 m. long, and 1 m. broad; is high and has several small peaks, the S. one very sharp like a sugar loaf.—3, A tn. called also *Villa Clara*, isl. Cuba, in the central department, 45 m. N.W. Trinidad, in a sugar district. Pop. 6132, of whom 3355 are whites, 1891 free people of colour, and 886 slaves.—4, An isl. coast of Peru, gulf of Guayaquil; lat. $3^{\circ} 15' S.$; lon. $80^{\circ} 18' W.$ It is about 6 m. long and uninhabited.

CLARAN BRIDGE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 8 m. S.E. Galway. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 200.

CLARBESTON, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 244.

CLARE, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Munster, (cap. Ennis); having N. Galway co. and bay, S. the Shannon, E. part of Galway, Lough Derg, and part of Tipperary co.; and W. the Atlantic. Extreme length, S.W. to N.E., 62 m.; extreme breadth, N. to S., about 40 m.; area, 827,994 ac., of which 455,009 are arable, and 296,033 uncultivated. The surface is irregular, rising, in many places, into mountains of considerable elevation, particularly in the E., W., and N.W. districts. But there are extensive tracts of level, and fertile

land, which yield abundant crops of potatoes, oats, wheat, barley, flax, &c. There are also extensive grazing lands, called Corraes, which produce from six to eight tons of hay per Irish acre. Lakes are numerous, but generally of small size. The county is deficient in wood, but the practice of planting is gaining ground, although the extremely violent gales from the Atlantic, to which it is exposed, are unfavourable to the growth of timber. The condition of the smaller cottiers is extremely bad, being, in no respect, better than in other parts of Ireland. Manufactures are hardly known. Linen is made by the inhabitants in their own dwellings, but almost entirely for home consumption. A small quantity of coarse diaper for towels, and canvas for sacks and bags, are also made, and sold at fairs and markets. There are some fisheries, but they are pursued with no great spirit, although the rivers and coasts of the county present many facilities and inducements for the cultivation of this branch of industry. It is not, however, altogether neglected. The fishery district of Miltnownmalbay, which comprises 193 m. of coast, had, in 1845, 676 registered fishing vessels, employing 2393 men and boys. In September 1845, there were 87 national schools in operation. Clare returns three members to the House of Commons—two for the co., and one for the bor. of Ennis. Pop. (1841), 286,394; (1851), 212,428.

CLARE, an isl. Ireland, co. Mayo, in the Atlantic, about the middle of the entrance to Clew Bay, 18 m. W. Westport. Length, 4 m.; breadth, 2 m.; area, 2959 ac. It has a light-house, on the N.E. extremity, 487 ft. above sea level; lat. 53° 49' 30" N.; lon. 9° 55' 30" W. The highest point of the island is 1520 ft. above sea level.

CLARE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 8½ m. E.S.E. Armagh, on the Cusher, which propels extensive flour, meal, and flax mills, and over which is an ancient stone bridge. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Seceders, including several male and female schools. An annual fair is held for horses and cattle. In the vicinity are the ruins of Clare castle.

CLARE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk; 3410 ac. The town is situate, r. bank, Stour, 12½ m. S. by W. Bury St. Edmunds; streets spacious, but houses, in general, old, though considerable improvements have of late years been effected. The old market cross was taken down in 1838, and a spacious corn exchange erected in its stead. It has a handsome church, and places of worship for Independents and Baptists. But the most interesting buildings are the remains of the ancient castle, and the priory of Austin friars; the latter of which, though long ago converted into a residence, still bears traces of its original destination. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on here to a considerable extent. Pop. 1700.

CLARE-CASTLE, a tn. Ireland, co. Clare, on the Fergus, about 2 m. S. Ennis. It was formerly called Clare, but, a few years ago, was made a post town under the name of Clare-Castle. It consists chiefly of one long, straggling, miserable looking street, with another of the same character at right angles to it, the houses being very badly built, and generally in a ruinous condition. It is remarkably well supplied with water, but destitute of almost every other advantage. There is a Protestant church, with a R. Catholic chapel, two schools, and a dispensary. The military barracks of Clare-Castle, from which the town took the addition to its name, are in the immediate neighbourhood, on an island in the Fergus, connected with the mainland by two bridges. The Fergus is navigable to the town for vessels of 300 tons, but the harbour is very bad, and the traffic inconceivable. No manufactures of any kind are carried on, and the people, who are either fishermen or agricultural labourers, are in a most wretched condition. Pop. 879.—(Local Correspondent.)

CLARE-MORRIS, a tn. Ireland, co. Mayo, in a plain, 15 m. S.E. Castlebar. Its three principal streets are straight, wide and well kept, but many of the houses have, within the last few years, been falling into decay. It is well supplied with water, having a small lake, besides numerous springs, in the neighbourhood; and although it presents evident traces of dilapidation, it has a clean and even attractive appearance. It has a court-house, police constabulary barracks, workhouse, a handsome Protestant church, and R. Catholic chapel. There are national, male and female, Church Education Society, and infant schools, with poorhouse and dispensary. Vol. I.

Hat-making is carried on extensively, and in the Church Education school a great number of girls are employed in knitting crotchet and other fine work—a branch of industry to which many families in the place owe their support. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are employed in agricultural labour. Pop. 2256.—(Local Correspondent.)

CLAREABBEY, par. Irel. Clare; 7029 ac. Pop. 3280.

CLAREBOROUGH, par. Eng. Notts; 3870 ac. P. 2207.

CLAREGALWAY, par. Ireland, Galway; 12,453 ac. Pop. 4042.

CLAREMONT ISLES, a group of low woody isls., off the N.E. coast, Australia, Cape York peninsula, about lat. 13° 35' S.; lon. 141° 45' E.

CLARENCE.—1, A cape, forming the N. extremity of Jones' Sound, Baffin's Bay; lat. 76° 45' N.; lon. 77° 45' W. (H.) The peaks of the surrounding mountains, which are lost in the clouds, are covered with perpetual snow, while their sides are black and inaccessible.—2, An isl. S. Pacific; lat. 9° 5' S.; lon. 171° 33' W. (H.)—3, An isl. Antarctic Ocean, forming part of the S. Shetland group. It is of an oval form, and presents several prominent points, the most N. of which bears the name of Lyod's Cape; the S. point is called Cape Bowles.—4, A harbour, Russian America, on the E. side of Behring's Strait, 45 m. S.E. Cape Prince of Wales.—5, A strait, Persian Gulf, between the isl. Kishm and the mainland, varying from 3 to 13 m. in breadth, and containing numerous islands.—6, A bay, tn., and settlement, N. side of isl. Fernando Po, W. Africa, Bight of Biafra. The bay, which is situated in lat. 3° 46' N.; lon. 8° 47' 30" E., affords excellent anchorage, and swarms with fish of various kinds.—The SETTLEMENT was formed with a view to the suppression of the slave trade, and a British military force stationed there, which was withdrawn in 1834.—The town, among other public buildings, contains a large hospital, unfortunately rendered necessary by the unwholesomeness of the climate. A number of liberated negroes, who live in the neighbourhood of the Government houses, appear to be in comfortable circumstances, having neat cottages, with a garden attached to each.—7, A peak, in the preceding isl., 10,700 ft. above the level of the sea.—8, An isl. S. America, W. coast of Tierra del Fuego. It is intersected by the parallel of 54° S., and the meridian of 72° W. It is 52 m. long, and 23 broad, and is much indented with bays.

CLARENCE LAKE, or GREAT LAKE, a lake, Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Plains, of irregular form, about 9 m. in length, and about 4 in breadth at the broadest parts.

CLARENCE RIVER, a maritime dist. New S. Wales, between lat. 28° 30' and 29° 50' S. It is intersected, N.N.W. to S.E.E., by the rivers Clarence and Richmond. The stock of the district comprises 1340 horses, 34,942 head of horned cattle, 540 pigs, and 179,561 sheep. It contains several lofty mountains, the principal of which are, Mount Warning, 3300 ft. high; Mount Lindsay or Landesay, 5700 ft. Cassino on the Richmond river, is the chief place. Pop. 1225.

—The river of this name rises in the mountainous region around Mount Lindsay. After pursuing a S.W., and then a N.E. course through the district of Clarence, it falls into the Pacific Ocean near Shoal Bay. Its whole length is about 110 m.; it is navigable for upwards of 80 m. from its embouchure.

CLARENCE STRAIT.—1, The channel between Melville isl. and the N.W. coast of Australia, communicating with Van Diemen's Gulf. It is about 12 m. in breadth at the narrowest part, and is studded with small isles, rocks, and reefs, having rapid currents between them.—2, The passage between the isl. of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, and the mainland of Laristan. It is about 7 m. wide at the E. entrance, but becomes contracted by sandbanks. The tide, in some parts, runs with great rapidity. This channel is also sometimes called Kishm Strait.

CLARENS, a vil. Switzerland, can. Vaud, 13 m. E. by S. Lausanne, on the lake of Geneva. It lies at the head of a bay, here forming a creek, and in which the water occasionally rises to an extent that floods the place. Clarens is an insignificant place, which has had an undue celebrity given to it by Rousseau and Byron.

CLARION, or CLOUD'S ISLAND, an isl., N. Pacific Ocean, off W. coast, Mexico; lat. 18° N.; lon. 114° 50' W. Turtle are here plentiful, and birds numerous, including gannet,

frigate, pelican, several varieties of boobies, of tern, ducks, and doves. Vegetation is pretty luxuriant, but does not seem to comprise any edible production. Water scarce.

CLARK or FLATHEAD RIVER, a river, U. States, Oregon territory, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a winding N.W. course of about 500 m., during which it expands into an extensive lake, falling into the Columbia, in lat. 48° 50' N.; lon. 117° 50' W. Before reaching Lake Kulluspelm, through which it passes, its name is Cokalahischket or Bitterroot Fork.

CLARK'S FORK, a river, U. States, N.W. territory, rising in an offset of the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of about 180 m. S.W. to N.E., falling into the Yellow Stone, in lat. 45° 35' N.; lon. 106° 30' W.

CLARK'S ISLAND.—1, The most S. of the Furneaux group, Bank's Strait, off the N.E. end of Van Diemen's Land, S. extremity in lat. 40° 34' S.; it forms the N. boundary of the Strait.—2, An isl., N. Pacific; lat. 27° 48' N.; lon. 176° W.

CLARK'S (Sir George) ISLE, an isl. Arctic Ocean, 10 m. off the coast of British N. America; lat. 69° 20' N.; lon. 118° 40' W.

CLARY, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.E. Cambrai. It was once a place of some importance, defended by a strong castle; and has manufactures of gauze, jaconet, and other articles of St. Quentin; tulle, lace, lace thread, and pottery. There are also breweries and tanneries. Pop. 2330.

CLASHACROW, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 990 ac. Pop. 291.

CLASHMORE, a post. tn. and par. Ireland, co. Waterford, 7202 ac. The town is 9 m. S.W. Dungarvan, and has a distillery, producing nearly 20,000 gallons of whisky annually. Pop. 3777.

CLATFORD, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*Goodworth*), Hants; 3390 ac. Pop. 413.—2, (*Upper*), Hants; 970 ac. Pop. 620.

CLATT, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 524.

CLATWORTHY, par. Eng. Somerset; 4000 ac. P. 309.

CLAUDE (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Jura, 25 m. S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier, at the confluence of the Bienne and Tacon. It is clean, well built, and has a cathedral, a suspension bridge across the Tacon, and a fine promenade along the Bienne. It owes its origin to a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in the 5th century, and erected into a bishopric in 1742. The privileges of this abbey were so excessive, that if a peasant remained for a year on the abbey lands he became a serf, and his goods were confiscated. This was the last place in France where serfdom existed, and the bishop and chapter obstinately refused to abolish it before the revolution of 1793, although solicited to do so by Louis XVI. In 1799, the town was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and the Government devoted the sum of £30,000 to its re-erection. It has a court of first resort, and of commerce, consulting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society, and communal college; and is the seat of a bishopric. Large quantities of turnery-ware are made here, consisting of articles in horn, shell, bone, ivory, box, and wood. Buttons, snuff-boxes, musical boxes, hardware, pins, &c., are also made, and there are cotton spinning-mills, tanneries, paper-works, tile works, and potteries. A considerable trade is done in the above articles. Pop. 4460.

CLAUDY.—1, A vil. Ireland, co. of, and 9 m. S.S.E. Londonderry. It has a R. Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a national school; and in the vicinity are some handsome seats, and extensive woods and plantations. Pop. 191.—2, (*or Clady*), a vil. Irel., co. Tyrone, 4 m. S.S.W. Strabane, on the Finn, and consisting of one irregularly built street. Adjacent to the village is a handsome bridge of seven arches over the Finn, connecting Claudy with the county of Donegal. Two fairs are held annually for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs. Pop. 219.

CLAUSENBURG, a tn. Transylvania. See **KLAUSENBURG**.

CLAUSTHAL, a tn. Hanover. See **KLAUSTHAL**.

CLAVERING, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, and on the confines of Hertford; 1680 ac. The VILLAGE, situate in a valley, watered by a small stream, has a handsome gothic church, two chapels belonging to Independents and Primitive Methodists, with a burial-ground attached to each; and two schools—a national one for girls, and a British one for boys. No manufactures, excepting flour; people chiefly employed in agriculture; their social condition seems to be far below that of several towns in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1172.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CLAVERLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Salop; 7530 ac. The VILLAGE stands on elevated ground, about 5 m. E. Bridgnorth, and is neatly built of brick, and red sandstone. It has a handsome gothic church, two schools for girls, supported by voluntary contributions, and one endowed boys' school; inhabitants wholly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1669.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CLAVERTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset; 1180 ac. The VILLAGE, romantically situate 2½ m. E.S.E., Bath, in a beautiful and picturesque district, has an elegant church, with a square ivy-mantled tower. Pop. 177.

CLAWTON, par. Eng. Devon; 5950 ac. Pop. 639.

CLAXBY, three pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1980 ac. Pop. 220.—2, Lincoln; 590 ac. Pop. 132.—3, (*Uckacre*), Lincoln; 690 ac. Pop. 29.

CLAXTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 1040 ac. P. 200.—2, (*or Long Clawson*), Leicester; 3450 ac. P. 838.

CLAYBROOKE, par. Eng. Leicester; 5380 ac. P. 1428.

CLAYCOTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1330 ac. P. 107.

CLAYDON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Suffolk; 600 ac. Pop. 418.—2, (*East*), Bucks; 2160 ac. Pop. 378.—3, (*Middle*), Bucks; 2850 ac. Pop. 127.

CLAYHANGER, par. Eng. Devon; 2320 ac. Pop. 294.

CLAYHIDON, par. Eng. Devon; 4530 ac. Pop. 849.

CLAYPOLE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3370 ac. Pop. 663.

CLAYTON (West), a vil. England, co. York. W. Riding, pleasantly situate on a declivity, 9 m. S.E. by E. Huddersfield.

It has places of worship for Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. The manufacture of fancy silk and worsted fabrics is carried on; cloths are made, and several coal mines wrought. Pop. 1440.

CLAYTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Sussex; 1870 ac. Pop. 747.—2, (*with Frickley*), York. W. Riding; 1640 ac. Pop. 316.

CLAYWORTH, par. Eng. Notts; 3190 ac. Pop. 627.

CLEAR ISLAND, Ireland. See **CAPE CLEAR**.

CLEAR'S, St. (St. CLARE'S), a bor. and par. S. Wales, co. of, and 9 m. S.W. Caermarthen. The TOWN, situate at the confluence of the Guinnyng with the Taf, consists of one long straggling street, containing many good houses. It has an ancient parish church, two Independent chapels, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians; with several day and Sunday schools. The surrounding district produces abundance of corn and butter, which are here shipped for Bristol, Bridgewater, and other ports. Cheese and bark are also exported to some extent. Pop. 1167.

CLEASBY, par. Eng. York, N. Riding; 970 ac. P. 188.

CLEATOR, par. Eng. Cumberland; 3000 ac. Pop. 763.

CLECKHEATON, a vil. and township, England, co. York. W. Riding. The VILLAGE, pleasantly situate on a declivity, 8½ m. W. Leeds, is well built, lighted with gas, and has a news-room and mechanics' institution.—The TOWNSHIP contains two churches, and chapels for Wesleyans and Independents. The manufacture of woollen cloth and worsted is extensively carried on, great quantities of cloth for the army being made; cards and other machinery used in the wool trade are also made, and the iron founding trade is important. Here is a station on the Bradford branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Pop. 4299.

CLEE, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 3580 ac. Pop. 1002.—2, (*St. Margaret*), Salop; 1530 ac. Pop. 269.

CLEENISH, par. Irel. Fermanagh; 36,771 ac. P. 11,075.

CLEER (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 9700 ac. Pop. 1412.

CLEEVE (Bishop's), a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester; 8150 ac. The VILLAGE, on an elevation, 3 m. N. by E. Cheltenham, has a handsome ancient Norman church.—The PARISH contains several saline springs. Pop. 1944.

CLEEVE (Old), par. Eng. Somerset; 4340 ac. P. 1351.

CLEEVE PRIOR, a vil. and par. England, co. Worcester; 1580 ac. The VILLAGE, beautifully situate 5 m. N.E. Evesham, on an acclivity, rising from r. bank, Avon, has a handsome church, with an embattled tower. Pop. 366.

CLEHONGER, par. Eng. Hereford; 3380 ac. Pop. 396.

CLEISH, par. Scot. Kinross, 7½ sq. m. Pop. 681.

CLEMENT (Str.), 4 pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 3470 ac. Pop. 1039.—2, Kent; Pop. 879.—3, Jersey. Pop. 1491.—4, (*St. Dunes*), Middlesex; 52 ac. Pop. 15,459.

CLEMENTE (SAN), a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. of, and 42 m. S. by W. Cuenca, in an extensive plain. It is surrounded by walls, and tolerably well built, possessing good

houses, partly spacious, partly narrow streets, and several squares, one of which is large and spacious, and contains the parish church, a handsome edifice, partly of ancient, and partly of modern construction, with a tower, and numerous internal decorations. The only other buildings deserving of notice are the court-house, and the primary school, which is attended by 300 pupils. The inhabitants are almost all engaged in agriculture; but there is some trade in articles of primary necessity; and, besides a weekly market, an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 2266.

CLEMENTE (San), an isl., N. Pacific Ocean, W. coast, Upper California; E. point in lat. $32^{\circ} 46' N.$; lon. $118^{\circ} 22' W.$ (n.); about 12 m. in length, and 5 in breadth.

CLEMENTS (Str.), two pars. Eng.:—1, Cornwall; 3520 ac. Pop. 3436.—2, Oxford; 580 ac. Pop. 1769.

CLEMENTSTOWN, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Cavan. Pop. 229.

CLENCHWARTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3010 ac. P. 597.

CLENOR, par. Irel. Cork; 4289 ac. Pop. 1348.

CLENT, par. Eng. Stafford; 2520 ac. Pop. 918.

CLEOBURY (North), par. England, Salop; 1710 ac. Pop. 176.

CLEOBURY-MORTIMOR, a tn. and par. England, co. Salop; 7670 ac. The town, beautifully situate on an acclivity surrounded by hills, 27 m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury, consists chiefly of one long, broad, straggling street; houses generally well built, chiefly of brick; water abundant, and of excellent quality. It has a parish church, a fine old structure; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, an endowed school for boys and girls, one infant, one R. Catholic, one dame, and two private ladies' schools; several minor charities, a book society, and juvenile lending library. Within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the town there are paper and flour mills on the Rea. The people are chiefly engaged in agriculture and the collieries. Pop. 1716.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CLERCKEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, W. Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Furnes. It has two breweries, and two oil-works; but the chief employments are agricultural. Pop. 3182.

CLERFFE, or **CLERVAUX**, a small vil. Holland, duchy of, and 33 m. N. by W. Luxemburg; in a valley, watered by the Woltz. It has a school and R. Catholic church; and a castle belonging to the Count of Lannois. Pop. 800.

CLERIHAN, a vil. Ireland, co. Tipperary, par. New-chapel, 4 m. N.W. Clonmel; with a neat R. Catholic chapel.

CLERKENWELL (St. James), par. Eng. Middlesex; 320 ac. Pop. 56,756.

CLERKE'S ISLAND, **EVOGUISONA**, or **St. Lawrence Island**, an isl., Pacific Ocean; lat. $63^{\circ} 4' N.$; lon. $170^{\circ} 30' W.$ It has several hills, connected by low ground, which, at distance, appear like a group of islands. Near the E. extremity is a small island, remarkable for three elevated rocks. Both the large and small islands are inhabited.

CLERMONT, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, 6 m. N. Verviers. It has considerable manufactures of cloth, two flour mills, a brick-work, limekiln, quarries of limestone and sandstone, and several coal mines. Pop. 2184.

CLERMONT, **CLERMONT-DE-LODEVE**, or **CLERMONT l'Herault**, a tn. France, dep. Hérault, 23 m. W. by N. Montpellier, on the Ronel, pleasantly situate on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which are the remains of an old castle. It has a tribunal of commerce, a savings-bank, a communal college, and a handsome Gothic church, remarkable for the height of its spire. The cloth manufactories here produce about 24,000 pieces annually. Handkerchiefs, cotton and woollen hosiery, cream of tartar, vitriol, cutlery, and pottery are also manufactured here. There are, besides, silk and

cotton mills, tanneries, brandy distilleries, vinegar-works, tile and brick-works, limekilns, &c. Trade in wine, brandy, olive-oil, verdegis, cattle, and fruit. Pop. 5700.

CLERMONT, **CLERMONT-EN-BEAUVOISIS**, or **CLERMONT-OISE**, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 17 m. E. by S. Beauvais, r. bank, Brèche. It was formerly fortified, but its ramparts have disappeared. It has manufactures of calico and salt-petre, and has spinning-mills, bleaching-grounds, breweries, and tanneries; with a trade in grain, fruit, flax, linen made in the environs, horses, cattle, &c. It has a communal college, and public library with 12,000 volumes. The old castle, formerly the property of the Prince de Condé, is now a prison for females. Pop. 3105.

CLERMONT-FERRAND [*anc. Nemeton, Urbs Averni, Clarus Mons*], a city, France, cap. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 215 m. S. by E. Paris; lat. $45^{\circ} 46' 46'' N.$; lon. $3^{\circ} 5' 20'' E.$; between the Arrier and the Bedat. It is built on a hill, composed chiefly of volcanic tuff, at the foot of that extraordinary range of extinct volcanoes, surmounted by the mountain of the Puy-de-Dôme, which, though apparently overhanging the town, is 5 m. distant. To the E. is the fertile plain of the Limagne, over which the view extends 20 or 30 m. A line of boulevards, planted with trees, encircles the town, except to the N.W., and outside of these are the extensive suburbs. The streets in many parts are narrow, confined, and crooked; and



CLERMONT-FERRAND. From Voyages dans l'ancienne France.

the houses have a dull appearance, being all built of lava. Arthur Young described it as 'one of the worst built, dirtiest, and most stinking places he had ever met with;' and adds, that 'many of its streets, for highness, dirt, and ill scents, could only be represented by narrow channels cut in a dung-hill.' Some parts of the town, however, have undergone improvement, and the new streets are wide, and well paved. Some quarters have been almost entirely rebuilt, and fountains, several of them elegant, have been multiplied; abundantly supplied with good water, brought from Royat, about 3 m. distant. It has ten squares, in one of which, the Place du Taureau, is a fine fountain, built in the form of an obelisk, 39 ft. high; erected as a monument to the memory of General Desaix. The principal building is the cathedral, an irregular pile of dark hue, built of volcanic lava. During the revolution of 1793, it was stripped of its ornaments and monuments, and only saved from total destruction by the exertions of a magistrate, M. Verdier Latour, who represented to the mob that it would be useful for holding popular meetings in. It was begun in 1248, and carried on till 1265, by the architect Jean Deschamps, but never completed. The interior is remarkable for its lightness, and loftiness of the vaulted roof. Of the four towers that originally existed, only one remains. The most ancient and interesting church is Notre Dame du Port, a Romanesque edifice, originally founded, A.D. 580; burnt by the Northmen, A.D. 824; and rebuilt, A.D. 853. It is encrusted externally with rude Mosaics, of black and white

stone. The other public buildings are the Hotel de Ville, palace of justice, grain market, linen market, Hotel Dieu, general hospital, and theatre. There is also a public library, containing 18,000 volumes; a botanic garden, museum of natural history, rich cabinet of mineralogy, containing specimens of the rocks and volcanic substances of Auvergne; museum of antiquities and college. Clermont is the seat of a bishopric, suffragan to Bourges, tribunal of first resort, tribunal of commerce, *académie universitaire* for four departments, secondary school of medicine, royal college, and primary normal school. It has also a consistorial Protestant church. It has numerous, but not very important manufactures. They consist of silk stockings, druggets, India rubber fabrics, house paper, playing cards, furniture, archil, nails, chocolate, potato flour, potted meats, and preserved fruits, including the famed apricot preserves. There are also cotton and hemp spinning-mills, saltpetre refineries, extensive tanneries, and a manufactory of painted glass. The trade of Clermont is considerable. Five large fairs, each lasting a week, are held annually, and are well frequented. Linens, made in the country districts, are sold to the amount of £160,000 annually; and large quantities of hemp, thread, wool, and hides are disposed of. There is a considerable trade in grain, wine, salt, oil, and cheese. The transit trade, also, is extensive, the town being on the road from Bordeaux to Lyon, and being the entrepôt for the products of Provence and Languedoc, with which it supplies Paris. There are several mineral springs in the neighbourhood, the most remarkable of which is in the suburb of St. Allire. This spring has deposited, in the course of ages, a mass of limestone 240 ft. long, 16 ft. high, and 12 ft. wide at its termination, and has formed, across a rivulet, a natural bridge 21 ft. long. Anterior to the Roman conquest, Clermont was called Nemetur; and in the reign of Augustus, Augusto-Nemetum. It became the capital of the Avernî after the destruction of Gergovia, the ancient capital, which seems to have occupied a hill $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Clermont. Christianity was established here, and a bishopric founded, about the year 250. The city, which had become very considerable under the Romans, suffered severely from the irruption of the northern tribes; and, A.D. 507, it was taken by Thierry, and united to the Crown of France. In A.D. 761, it was sacked by Pepin. The great council, in which the Crusades originated, was held here in 1095. It was convoked by Pope Urban II., who presided, at the head of his cardinals. Thirteen archbishops, 225 bishops, about as many mitred abbots, several thousand knights, and an immense crowd of people, of all conditions, encamped here seven days, waiting for the decision of the church. The place of meeting is supposed to have been an open space to the rear of the church of Notre Dame du Port. Here, from a throne raised in the midst, around which were grouped the tents of tens of thousands of enthusiastic hearers, the Pope pronounced that eloquent discourse which melted all to tears, and was followed by the universal shout of 'Diex le volt' (*Dieu le veut*, God wills it), when the cloaks of red cloth worn by the noble bystanders were torn into shreds, to form the badge of the cross, then first adopted. In 1556, Clermont was declared the capital of the duchy of Auvergne. In 1751, it was joined to the town of Montferrand, with which it communicates by a fine avenue $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long. Since that period, it has borne the name of Clermont-Ferrand. Gregory of Tours, Blaise Pascal, the poet Delille, and General Desaix, were natives of this town. Pop. (1846), 26,738.

CLERMONT-TONNERE, or MINERVA ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. (S.E. point) $18^{\circ} 33' S.$; lon. $136^{\circ} 20' W.$ (n.). This is one of those beautiful atoll or lagoon islands that occur so frequently in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, but in no other sea. The ring or belt surrounding the lagoon of this island is about 12 ft. high, and 600 ft. wide; it is, as usual in the case of atolls, covered with cocoa-nut palms and pandanus, the water of the lagoon inside being of a beautiful blue tint, and almost always smooth. It is inhabited by a fine athletic race, much above the ordinary size, of a darker colour than the N. American Indians, but in other respects much resembling them. Their hair is long, black, and straight, and is allowed to hang loose; the chiefs, however, having theirs drawn back, and tied in a knot behind. They obstinately refuse to hold any intercourse with ships visiting their island.

CLERVAUX, a tn. Holland. See CLERFF.
CLES, a tn. and com. Austria, Tyrol, prov. of, and 19 m. N. by W. Trent, r. bank, Noce, here crossed by a bridge. It is well built, commanded by a castle, and possesses a parish church, townhall, Franciscan convent, with a large library and picture gallery, and several silk-mills. Pop. 2046.

CLETHHER (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3540 ac. Pop. 221.
CLEVEDON, a vil. and par. Eng. co. Somerset; 2970 ac. The VILLAGE, 12 m. W. by S. Bristol, on a branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, at the base of picturesque hills, which afford shelter from the neighbouring sea, is rapidly becoming a favourite watering-place, being highly salubrious and agreeable; the limestone rocks, exposed to the sun, tending to keep up the temperature, which again is cooled and freshened by W. breezes from the Bristol channel. Shrubs of all sorts, from the myrtle to the arbutus, flourish in the warmer spots, and excellent building stone is obtained in the vicinity. There are two churches belonging to the Establishment, an independent chapel, two schools, a dispensary, and other local charities. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 1748.—(*Local Correspondent*).

CLEVELAND, a tn. U. States, cap. Cuyahoga, Ohio, 359 m. N.W. Washington; lat. $41^{\circ} 31' N.$; lon. $81^{\circ} 46' W.$ It is advantageously situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of a river of its own name, and at the N. termination of the Ohio Canal, by which it is connected with the River Ohio. The streets are spacious and regular, crossing each other at right angles. It contains a courthouse, jail, eight churches, several insurance companies, numerous retail stores, several distilleries, breweries, printing-offices, five academies, and numerous well attended schools. The harbour is commodious and safe. Cleveland being intermediate between Buffalo and Cincinnati, and the dépôt of the merchandise destined to the E. and W., has become one of the most important cities of the W. In 1842, the exports amounted to £1,170,379, of which £203,395 went to Canada. In 1850, the exports and imports amounted to £2,511,822. Pop. (1840), 6071.

CLEVELAND (CAPE AND BAY), Australia, N.E. coast. The former is in lat. $19^{\circ} 10' 10'' S.$; lon. $146^{\circ} 57' 56'' E.$ It rises abruptly from a projection of low land. The BAY is about 20 m. in width at the entrance, but does not go deep into the land.

CLEVES [German, *Cleve* or *Kleve*; Latin, *Clivum*], an anc. tn. Rhenish Prussia, cap. circle of same name, 70 m. N.W. Cologne, near the Dutch frontier, on the declivities of three hills, about 3 m. from l. bank, Rhine, with which it has communication by a canal. It consists of an Upper and Lower town, is well built in the Dutch style, and is surrounded with walls. It has one R. Catholic, and three Protestant churches, a Menonite meeting-house, and a synagogue. The collegiate church, built in 1341, contains the burial vault of the Dukes of Cleves, with a number of well-executed monuments. The old castle, Schwanenburg, formerly the residence of the Dukes, now converted into public offices, has a tower 190 ft. high, from which an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. Cleves has a gymnasium, a handsome townhouse, three hospitals, a house of industry, and a house of correction, and is the seat of a court of justice. There are manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, silks, flannels, hats, and tobacco. The country around is remarkable for its beauty and fertility. There are some beautiful gardens and walks in the vicinity, laid out by Maurice, Prince of Nassau Siegen. Pop. (1846), 8395.—THE CIRCLE, area, 64 geo. sq. m., bounds N. and W. on Holland, is flat and fertile, being watered by the Rhine, and several other streams. It yields grain, turnips, potatoes, linseed, and tobacco; a considerable number of horses, cattle, sheep, &c., are reared, and fishing, and manufactures of various kinds are actively carried on. Pop. (1846), 49,050.

CLEW BAY, an inlet, W. coast, Ireland, co. Mayo, extending inland for about 15 m., with an average breadth of 8 m. At its entrance it has Achil Bay on the N. side, Emloagh point on the S., and Clare Island in the middle. There are numerous indentations along its shores, which form excellent harbours; and at its upper end is an archipelago of 300 beautiful, cultivated, and fertile islets. The fishings are extremely valuable, and afford employment to a great many persons.

CLEWER, par. Eng. Berks; 1490 ac. Pop. 3975.

CLEY-NEXT-TO-SEA, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1980 ac. P. 828.

CLIBURN, par. Eng. Westmorland; 1360 ac. Pop. 251.

CLICHY-LA-GARENNE [Latin, *Clippiacum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine, in a beautiful plain near r. bank, Seine, and on the railway between Paris and St. Germain, about 4 m. N.W. Paris. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and in the seventh century, during the reign of Dagobert, who had a palace here to which he was particularly attached, was frequently the residence of the court. It contains a parish church, the erection of which is due to the celebrated Vincent de Paul, who was curate of Clichy in 1612; and has manufactures of white lead, of very superior quality, and extensively exported; chemical products, glue, varnish, rolled lead, &c. Clichy suffered much in 1814, from an attempt to defend it against the approach of the Allies upon Paris. Pop. 5425.

CLIDDESSEN, par. Eng. Hants; 2150 ac. Pop. 306.

CLIFDEN, a seaport tn. Ireland, co. of, and 43 m. N.W. Galway, beautifully situated on an estuary which communicates with Ardebar Bay. In 1815, it contained only one house, and now it is a considerable and thriving seaport, and contains an elegant church, a R. Catholic chapel, two schools, a bride-well, a dispensary, and fever hospital. Weekly markets are held Wednesday and Saturday; and four fairs annually. It is the seat of quarter sessions, and petty sessions are held every alternate Thursday. It is also a constabulary police and coast-guard station. The harbour is excellent; and there is a quay which ships of 200 tons can approach. Fish, in which the neighbouring coast abounds, and corn, with a little kelp, are the principal exports; and the imports consist of groceries, manufactured goods, &c. Pop. 1509.

CLIFFE, three pars. Eng.:—1, (*at-Illo*), Kent; 5400 ac. Pop. 842.—2, (*Pyford*), Wilts; 5050 ac. Pop. 933.—3, (*West*), Kent; 1090 ac. Pop. 116.

CLIFFORD, par. Eng. Hereford; 6920 ac. Pop. 892.

CLIFFORD-CHAMBERS, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1530 ac. Pop. 309.

CLIFTON, numerous pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 1420 ac. Pop. 865.—2, Gloucester; 910 ac. Pop. 14,177.—3, Westmorland; 1520 ac. Pop. 288.—4, (*Hampton*), Oxford; 1030 ac. Pop. 297.—5, (*Maybank*), Dorset; 770 ac. Pop. 70.—6, (*North*), Nottingham; 5050 ac. Pop. 1056.—7, (*Reynes*), Bucks; 1120 ac. Pop. 213.—8, (*upon-Dansmore*), Warwick; 5160 ac. Pop. 699.

CLIFTON, several places England.—1, A tn. co. Lancaster, 5 m. W. Manchester, composed chiefly of a row of houses, on either side the road from Manchester to Bolton; houses substantially built of brick; well supplied with water. It has a school, a very neat edifice in the Elizabethan style, but no church. The men are almost exclusively employed in the extensive collieries of the neighbourhood, and the women generally in the cotton factories, in the adjoining townships of Kingley and Pendlebury. Pop. 1369.—(*Local Correspondent*).—2, A vil. co. Westmorland, situate 3 m. S.E. Penrith, on a rocky eminence in the vale of the Lenthwaite. It has a small ancient church. In its vicinity, a skirmish occurred between the troops of the Duke of Cumberland and those of the Pretender in 1745. Pop. 288.—3, A large and handsome vil. co. of, and 1½ m. N.W. the city of York, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 1242.—4, A suburb of Bristol (*which see*).—5, (*Campville*), A vil. and par. cos. Derby and Stafford; 5470 ac. The VILLAGE, situate on the road between Elford and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, contains a church with a magnificent spire. Pop. 921.—6, (*with-Glanton*), a vil. and par. co. Nottingham; 1980 ac. The VILLAGE, 3 m. S.W. by S. Nottingham, contains a fine church, with a massive tower, and almshouses for six poor widows. Pop. 419.—7, (*upon-Teme*), a vil. and par. co. Worcester; 3310 ac. The VILLAGE, delightfully seated on a lofty cliff overlooking the Teme, 9 m. N.W. by W. Worcester, has a church with a tower surmounted by a spire, and a subscription school. Hamcastle, which suffered severely from the parliamentary forces in 1646, was restored in 1840. Pop. 512.

CLIMPING, par. Eng. Sussex; 2060 ac. Pop. 279.

CLINCH.—1, A river, U. States, Virginia, and Tennessee, rising in the former state, and after a S.W. course of 200 m., for great part of which it is navigable for boats, uniting in the latter with the Holston, at Kingston, to form the Tennessee.—2, A mountain-range, forming a branch of the Alleghenies, between the parallels of 36° and 37° N., and separating the waters of the Clinch from those of the Holston, which run parallel to each other up to the junction.

CLINTON-COLDEN (LAKE), an extensive sheet of water, British N. America, connected with Lake Aylmer on the N.W., and with Artillery Lake on the S., intersected by the parallel of 64° N., and by the meridian of 107° 30' W. It was discovered in 1833, by Capt. Back.

CLIPPERTON ROCK, more correctly an isl., N. Pacific Ocean, N.W. from the Galapagos; lat. 10° 14' N.; lon. 109° 19' W. (R.) It is a low coral lagoon island, about 3 m. long N. to S., and about the same broad E. to W. It is destitute of trees, with a high rock on its S. edge, but is covered with sea fowl, gannet, boobies, frigates, pelicans, and several kinds of tern. Sharks, porpoises, and turtle, abound on its coasts. It is extremely dangerous, the coral belt being invisible until closely approached; while the high rock above alluded to has so strong a resemblance to a vessel under sail, that it may very readily be mistaken for one. Both the existence and position of this perilous island were doubtful, until ascertained by Capt. Belcher, who sought it out, and found it on May 18, 1839.

CLIPPEBURY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1300 ac. Pop. 123.

CLIPSHAM, par. Eng. Rutland; 1570 ac. Pop. 206.

CLIPSTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 2800 ac. Pop. 859.

CLISSA [anc. *Andetrium*], a fortress, Austria, Dalmatia, circle of, and 4 m. N.E. Spalatro. It is perched on an isolated rocky eminence, between Mount Caprario and Mount Mossor, inaccessible on three sides, and commands the approach to Salona from the N.E. The works are irregular, but strong, and kept in a state of defence. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivating the vine and olive. Clissa, from the importance of its position, has always been a first object of attack by any army invading this part of Dalmatia, and has, accordingly, stood many sieges, and passed under the hand of many masters. Pop. 1300.

CLISSON, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 15 m. S.E. Nantes, in the deep valley of the Sèvre, on one side of which is the old castle, one of the most stately in France. The houses are mostly modern, the town having been destroyed in the Vendean war. The valley is crossed by a handsome new bridge of 12 arches. Woollen goods, cotton yarn, handkerchiefs, paper, and leather, are manufactured here. There is also some trade in grain, and in the coarse woollens made in the environs. Pop. 1372.

CLIST, several pars. England, Devon:—1, (*Broad*), 10,270 ac. Pop. 2407.—2, (*Hydon*), 3000 ac. Pop. 325.—3, (*St. George*), 860 ac. Pop. 370.—4, (*St. Lawrence*), 1380 ac. Pop. 168.—5, (*St. Mary*), 580 ac. Pop. 197.

CLIST-HOXTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon; 1410 ac. The VILLAGE, situated 1 bank, Clist, E. by N. Exeter, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1825. Pop. (1851), 421.

CLITHEROE, a bor. and market tn. England, co. Lancaster, 28 m. N.N.W. Manchester, a station on the Blackburn and Bolton Railway, E. bank, Ribbles, at the foot of Pendle Hill, which here attains an elevation of 1800 ft.; streets well paved; supply of water ample. Besides the church, there are places of worship for Methodists, Independents, and R. Catholics, to which Sunday-schools are attached. There is a free grammar-school, founded in 1554, by Queen Mary of England; two principal daily schools, an infant and a national school; several libraries, and a mechanics' institute. The town has not a very thriving appearance, but is prospering nevertheless, being the seat of some extensive cotton spinning and weaving establishments, and large print-works. In the neighbourhood are extensive beds of limestone, which is burnt for manure and building. Clitheroe returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 6765.

CLOCAENOG, a vil. and par. N. Wales, co. Denbigh. The VILLAGE, situated 3½ m. S.W. Ruthen, contains a neat church, a national school, has numerous charities. In the vicinity are excellent stone quarries, among which is found that peculiar kind of stone used for hones. Pop. 457.

CLOCH, or **CLOUGH POINT**, a headland, Scotland, co. Renfrew, S. shore Firth of Clyde, 4 m. W. by S. Greenock, with a lighthouse, exhibiting a white stationary light, 70 ft. above high water.

CLODOCK, par. Eng. Hereford; 18,250 ac. Pop. 1762.

CLOFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 2080 ac. Pop. 253.

CLOGH, or **CLOUGH**, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 17 m. N. Antrim, near the Ravel water, and at the junction of several roads. It contains the manorial court-house of Old Stone.

On a high rock overlooking the village, are the remains of an old castle.

CLOGHAN, a vil. and post tn. Ireland, King's co., 4 m. N.N.E. Banagher, near the Shannon, consisting of neatly thatched cottages. Three annual fairs. Pop. 664.

CLOGHANE, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Kerry; 17,572 ac. The VILLAGE, situate 6 m. N.N.E. Dingle, near the shore of the bay, contains the parish church, and a R. Catholic chapel; the parish school, and a R. Catholic school. P. 2994.

CLOGHEEN, a market tn. Ireland, co. Tipperary, 13 m. S.W. Clonmel. It has a church, market-house, cavalry barracks, bridewell, dispensary, and fever hospital; extensive flour-mills, and a brewery. Petty sessions every alternate Thursday. In the neighbourhood are two remarkable caverns. Pop. 2049.

CLOGHER, par. Irel. Tipperary; 8119 ac. Pop. 2643.

CLOGHER, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Louth; 1861 ac. The VILLAGE, 7 m. N.E. Drogheda, and about one half mile W. Clogher Head, contains the ruins of the old church. Inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. Pop. 1371.

CLOGHER, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Tyrone; 49,761 ac. The town lies on a hill, 7 m. W. Aughnacloy, and consists of one long street, with substantial houses of stone on one side only, the opposite side being occupied with the wall of the bishop's demesne, and the churchyard. The inhabitants are supplied with water from wells, and from the Blackwater, on

which the town is situated. It has a cathedral, a court-house, and bridewell; a free, and an infant school. Quarter sessions are held twice in the year. Clogher was erected into a borough in the reign of Charles I., and continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised. Pop. of par. 17,813, of tn. 523.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CLOGHER HEAD, a cape, E. coast, Ireland, co. Louth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. the mouth of the Boyne; lat. $53^{\circ} 47' 36''$ N.; lon. $6^{\circ} 13'$ W. (n.)

CLOGHERBRIEN, par. Irel. Kerry; 3410 ac. P. 1444.

CLOGHEREEN, a vil. Ireland, co. Kerry, 3 m. S. Kilbarney, containing numerous neatly-built and slated houses.

CLOGHERNEY, par. Irel. Tyrone; 17,790 ac. P. 7553.

CLOGHJORDAN, a post tn. Ireland, co. Tipperary, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Roscrea, consisting chiefly of one principal street, which has a cheerful appearance. It contains a church, a R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; a dispensary, and fever hospital; and a large distillery, in which about 60,000 gallons of whisky are annually made. Fairs three times annually. Pop. 1164.

CLOGHPRIOR, par. Irel. Tipperary; 3724 ac. P. 1306.

CLOGHRAN, par. Irel. Dublin; 1558 ac. Pop. 549.

CLOGHRAN-HIDART, par. Irel. Dublin; 778 ac. P. 111.

CLOMANTAGH, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 3704 ac. P. 1058.

CLON [from Irish, *Cluan*, or *Cluain*, a frequent prefix to names in Irish topography, signifying a lawn or piece of pasture land, or, more specifically, a fertile piece of land surrounded by a bog or moor, or on one side by a bog, and on the other

by water.—*Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland*.] The following list contains all the parishes in Ireland, the names of which begin with Clon, excepting those noticed with towns or villages:—

PAR.	County.	Area in acres.	Pop. in 1841.
CLONAGH.....	Limerick.....	2,428.....	609
CLONAGHILLS.....	Kildare.....	478.....	127
CLONALLAN.....	Down.....	11,658.....	6,553
CLONALVAN.....	Meath.....	3,135.....	769
CLONAMERY.....	Kilkenny.....	3,301.....	835
CLONARD.....	Meath.....	13,324.....	4,503
CLONARNEY.....	Westmeath.....	2,308.....	897
CLONBEG.....	Tipperary.....	15,112.....	4,377
CLONBERN.....	Galway.....	10,462.....	2,333
CLONBRONY.....	Longford.....	12,708.....	5,114
CLONBULLOGUE.....	Tipperary.....	3,955.....	1,546
CLONCA.....	Donegal.....	19,643.....	6,773
CLONCAUGH.....	Limerick.....	4,543.....	1,383
CLONCREW.....	Limerick.....	1,715.....	485
CLONCUREY.....	Kildare.....	8,390.....	1,666
.....	Kildare.....	5,420.....	644
CLONDAIGAD.....	Clare.....	16,978.....	5,088
CLONDAUBERTY.....	Donegal.....	39,633.....	6,908
CLONDAYADUG.....	Donegal.....	27,617.....	10,344
CLONDERMOT.....	Londonderry.....	21,509.....	5,357
CLONDEBHOD.....	Down.....	27,114.....	6,258
CLONDUFF.....	Down.....	21,242.....	8,687
CLONDULANE.....	Cork.....	4,926.....	1,823
CLONE.....	Wexford.....	6,267.....	1,504

CLONAKILTY, a tn. and seaport, Ireland, co. Cork, at the head of a bay of same name, 25 m. S.W. Cork. It is surrounded on all sides by rising ground, and is liable, in many parts, to be flooded by high tides. The streets are narrow and ill kept, but great improvements are in progress. There is a fine square, with a green in the centre, tastefully planted and laid out with walks. The places of worship are the old parish church, standing on a hill in the centre of the town; and two chapels, one of them belonging to the Wesleyans. There are also the court-house, and a handsome poor-house; numerous schools, and an academy. Linen weaving, and the manufacture of cotton, and fishing, are carried on. The harbour is not adapted for large vessels, but is often resorted to as a place of shelter by the small craft along the coast. Pop. 3807.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CLONARD, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Meath, formerly a place of considerable importance, but now dwindled down to a few thatched cottages; area of par. 13,324 ac. Pop. 4503.

CLONBULLOGUE, or **PUREFOY'S PLACE**, a vil. Ireland, King's co., $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Portlinton, on the Barrow. It is indifferently built, and has a parish church. Pop. 313.

CLONDALKIN, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Dublin; 4934 ac. The VILLAGE, situate on the Camma, 5 m. S.W. Dublin, consists of one principal street of irregular construction, and has a parish church, a monastery, school, dispensary, charitable institution, and the ruins of a castle. Pop. 2546.

PAR.	County.	Area in acres.	Pop. in 1841.
CLONEA.....	Waterford.....	2,108.....	813
CLONEEN.....	Tipperary.....	7,343.....	1,959
CLONEGAM.....	Waterford.....	4,940.....	4,759
CLONEGAT.....	Limerick.....	3,749.....	1,437
CLONENAGH.....	Queen's.....	47,189.....	18,403
CLONFADPOKAS.....	Westmeath.....	4,872.....	1,457
CLONFEACLE.....	Armagh.....	23,805.....	16,211
CLONFEET.....	Cork.....	62,110.....	17,323
.....	Galway.....	24,877.....	5,704
CLONGEEN.....	Wexford.....	5,380.....	1,955
CLONGESH.....	Longford.....	13,833.....	6,504
CLONGILL.....	Meath.....	2,387.....	226
CLONKHEAN.....	Louth.....	605.....	380
CLONKEEN.....	Louth.....	4,322.....	2,188
.....	Limerick.....	1,145.....	621
.....	Galway.....	8,214.....	1,971
CLONKEA.....	Clare.....	5,854.....	3,749
CLONLEIGH.....	Wexford.....	5,717.....	850
.....	Monaghan.....	1,037.....	506
CLONLONGUE.....	Clare.....	2,951.....	681
CLONMACDUFF.....	Meath.....	2,540.....	735
CLONMACNOISE.....	King's.....	22,417.....	2,349
CLONMANNY.....	Donegal.....	23,376.....	6,489
CLONMEEN.....	Cork.....	20,076.....	6,361

CLONELAGH, a post tn. Ireland, co. of, and 14 m. N.E. Carlow. It contains a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, and a handsome national school-house. Four cattle fairs annually. Pop. 431.

CLONES, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. of, and 11 m. S.W. Monaghan. The town, which stands on a rising ground, has some tolerably well-built houses, with many of an inferior description. It is abundantly supplied with water. The places of worship are the parish church, situated in the market-place, a handsome structure with a square tower; a R. Catholic, and two Methodist chapels. It likewise possesses a market-house, a union work-house, five schools, and several local charities. In a small R. Catholic cemetery, in the heart of the town, stand the remains, though greatly dilapidated, of an ancient abbey; and in another cemetery not far distant are the ruins of a round tower. Area of par., 38,364 ac. P. 23,506; of tn. 2877.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CLONMEL, a tn. and parl. bor. Ireland, partly in co. Waterford, and partly in co. Tipperary, 90 m. S.W. Dublin, and 25 N.W. Waterford on the Suir, in a beautiful valley, surrounded by picturesque mountains. The greater portion of the town is on the Tipperary side of the river, and is connected with the Waterford portion by three stone bridges. The principal street is spacious, and upwards of 1 m. in length; there are several other good streets, with a number of smaller ones, all well paved and lighted with gas. Public

pumps in the various streets afford an ample supply of water. The whole town has thus a cheerful and prosperous appearance. At the E. end of the town is a handsome newsroom, called the county club-house. In the same quarter are extensive barracks for artillery, cavalry, and infantry, with a small military hospital behind. The new court-house is a light and elegant structure, and the county jail a large stone building. The parish church, situate at the W. end of the town, is a handsome old building, with some beautifully painted glass windows, and a picturesque tower. There are also two R. Catholic chapels, a Franciscan and Presentation chapel, with meeting-houses for various dissenting congregations, a large and well endowed grammar-school, founded in 1685, with various other schools for the humbler classes, some of which are maintained by voluntary contribution. Besides these institutions, there are a large district lunatic asylum, union work-house, infirmary, fever hospital, dispensary, and various charitable institutions, including two orphan establishments, and a mendicity association. The Mayor's court is held, every Wednesday, and petty sessions every alternate Friday. The trade of Clonmel is considerable, chiefly in corn, cattle, bacon, and butter, large quantities of which are exported to Liverpool, London, and Bristol. There are several extensive corn-mills in the neighbourhood, an extensive distillery, and in the town are two large porter and ale breweries. The butter market is a commodious building, with all conveniences for facilitating the traffic in that commodity. Market days, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Fairs in May and November, and on the first Wednesday of every other month, chiefly for cattle. Clonmel sends one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 271. Pop. (1841), 13,505.

CLONMELLON, a market and post tn. Ireland, co. Westmeath, 18 m. N.E. Mullingar. It has a parish church, school, and a dispensary. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Four fairs annually. Pop. 859.

CLONMULT, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. of, and 13 m. N.E. Cork; 4601 ac. The village has a R. Catholic chapel, and a school. Pop. 1146.

CLONONY, or **CLONANA**, a vil. Ireland, King's co., 9½ m. N.W. Frankford. Adjacent to it is the old castle of Clonony, a quadrangular structure, built on a rock, and in a state of excellent preservation. Pop. 205.

CLONROCHE, a thriving vil. Ireland, co. of, and 13 m. N.W. Wexford. Pop. 265.

CLONSKEAGH, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 2 m. S. Dublin, on the Dodder. It contains extensive corn-mills, iron-works, and a dye-stuff factory. Pop. 352.

CLONTARF, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Dublin; 1190 ac. The village, N. shore Dublin bay, 5 m. E.N.E. the city, is of considerable extent, and is much frequented for sea bathing. It contains a neat chapel, a monastery, and an extensive bakery. In the vicinity are numerous handsome villas. Pop. 2664.

CLONCLARE, par. Irel. Leitrim; 32,990 ac. P. 10,524.

CLONCRAFF, par. Irel. Roscommon; 5454 ac. P. 2853.

CLOONE, par. Irel. Leitrim; 41,523 ac. Pop. 12,872.

CLOONEY, two pars. Irel. Clare:—1, 10,226 ac. Pop. 3077.—2, 10,656 ac. Pop. 3624.

CLOONFINLOUGH, par. Irel. Roscommon; 7814 ac. Pop. 4782.

CLOONOGHER, par. Irel. Leitrim; 6444 ac. P. 1248.

CLOONOGHIL, par. Irel. Sligo; 7098 ac. Pop. 2588.

CLOONTUSKERT, par. and tn. Irel. Roscommon; 7466 ac. Pop. 3221.

CLOONYGORMICAN, par. Irel. Roscommon; 8544 ac. Pop. 2555.

CLOPHILL, par. Eng. Bedford; 2140 ac. Pop. 1066.

CLOPTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1480 ac. Pop. 389.

CLOSEBURN, par. Scot. Dumfries, 10 m. by 7½. P. 1530.

CLOWORTH, par. Eng. Somerset; 1030 ac. Pop. 164.

CLOTHALL, par. Eng. Hertford; 3520 ac. Pop. 495.

CLOUD (Str.) [*anc. Novigentum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. N.E. Versailles, 6 m. S.W. Paris, l. bank Seine, and on one of the railway lines from Paris to Versailles. It is agreeably situate on a hill slope overhanging the river. Its fair, September 7, is one of the most celebrated in the neighbourhood of Paris. It lasts three weeks, and is attended by multitudes from the capital. The town owes its origin and

name to Clodoald, a grandson of Clovis, who founded a monastery here in 551. In 1589, Henry III. was assassinated here by Jacques Clement. St. Cloud is, however, chiefly celebrated for its château, built by the Duke of Orleans, brother to Louis XIV., and formerly the residence of the Dukes of Orleans. It consists of a centre and two wings. It is richly furnished, and has numerous statues, vases, pictures, and articles of vertu. The park extends from the bank of the Seine, about 10 m. to Garches, and has some fine cascades, and water works. The château has been the scene of many important historical events. In it General Bonaparte laid the foundation of his power, on the memorable 19th Brumaire (November 11, 1799), by expelling, with his armed grenadiers, the council of Five Hundred from the orangerie in which they held their sittings; and here Charles X. signed the ordinances of July 1830, which led to the second revolution. In 1814, St. Cloud was attacked by the van-guard of the Allies under Langeron, March 31, and was the head quarters of the army from April 7, to June 3. It was the head quarters also of Blücher in the following year, and here was concluded the military convention (July 3), by which Paris fell a second time into the hands of the Allies. Pop. 3051.

CLOUDY BAY, a bay, New Zealand, Cook's Strait, N.E. coast, middle island, lat. (S. point) 41° 32' S.; lon. 174° 17' E. (N.) The anchorage in this bay is good, but the wind sweeps down the gulleys in strong squalls, the water, however, remaining at all times smooth. The prevailing winds in summer and the beginning of autumn, from November to March, are S.E. and N.W. There was, recently, five whaling establishments in this bay, each employing from 20 to 30 hands, chiefly New Zealanders. Many thousand barrels of oil are prepared here annually.

CLOUGH.—1, A post tn. Ireland, co. Down, 5½ m. S.W. Downpatrick, containing a Presbyterian meeting-house, and an old castle said to have been erected by the Danes. Five annual fairs. Pop. 435.—2, (or *Clogh*), a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 12½ m. N.N.E. Kilkenny. It has a R. Catholic chapel, and a brewery on the Dinane rivulet; inhabitants chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries. Pop. 525.

CLOVELLY, a maritime vil. and par. England, co. Devon; 4200 ac. The village is situate on the S. coast of Barnstaple Bay in the Bristol Channel, on the declivities of a remarkably picturesque rock, which rises several hundred feet above the harbour, 9 m. W. by S. Bideford. It has a church, with several elegant monuments, and a Wesleyan chapel. The harbour is secure. The herring fishery is carried on. Pop. 950.

CLOWN, par. Eng. Derby; 1860 ac. Pop. 677.

CLOYDAGH, par. Irel. Carlow and Queen's co.; 4944 ac. Pop. 1499.

CLOYNE, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork; 9969 ac. The town, 16 m. E. by S. Cork, consists of two principal well-built streets. It has an ancient parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a free school founded by Bishop Crow in 1726, with two national schools for boys and girls, a benevolent loan fund, and various other charities. There is very little trade, and the only manufacture is that of brogues and hats. Market day, Thursday; six fairs annually for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. A manor court is held once in three weeks, and petty sessions every alternate Wednesday. Pop. of tn. 2200; of par. 6720.

CLUN, a tn. and par. England, co. Salop; 22,600 ac. The town stands on an acclivity, on the Clun, 5½ m. S.S.W. Bishop's Castle, and consists of two streets, very much neglected, houses generally of stone; plentiful supply of water. It has a parish church, a Wesleyan, and a Primitive Methodist chapel, and almshouses for 14 aged decayed tradesmen. A small trade in malt is carried on. Pop. 2077.

CLUNBURY, a vil. and par. England, co. Salop; 7870 ac. The village, which is pleasantly seated at the foot of a hill, 6 m. S.S.E. Bishop's Castle, has a neat ancient church, chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school. Pop. 994.

CLUNGUNFORD, par. Eng. Salop; 3710 ac. Pop. 554.

CLUNIE (Loch), a lake Scotland, co. of, and 13 m. N. Perth, about 2½ m. in circumference and of considerable depth. In it is a small island on which is an old castle, formerly the residence of the Earls of Airlie.

CLUNY, two pars. Scot.:—1, Aberdeen, 10 m. by 2 m. Pop. 959.—2, Perth; 8000 ac. Pop. 763.

CLUNY, a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, and 11 m. N.W. Macon, 1 bank, Grosne. It was formerly surrounded by fortifications, parts of which still remain, and was long celebrated for its Benedictine abbey, founded in 910 by William, first Duke of Aquitaine. It had 600 religious houses under its direction. Only a small portion of it now remains, having been all but utterly destroyed in 1789. Manufactures of druggists, steel ware, vinegar, paper, tiles, earthenware, leather, &c., are carried on. Trade:—in wood, grain, forage, and cattle. Pop. 3407.

CLUSES, a tn. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 22 m. S.W. Geneva, r. bank, Arve, which in the neighbourhood is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It is a miserable looking place, and has repeatedly been almost destroyed both by fire and plague, but the people are industrious and ingenious. Their chief occupation is the making of clocks and watches, in which they particularly excel. Owing to their early business habits and general ability, several of the richest bankers of Augsburg, Strasburg, and Lyon, are natives of Cluses. Pop. 2000.

CLUSONE, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, in the valley of the Serio, near 1 bank, river of that name, 17 m. N.E. Bergamo. It is the capital of the district, has three churches, two hospitals, and a gymnasium. It has some manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade in corn, for which there is a weekly market. In the vicinity are some copper foundries, and sulphuric acid manufactories. Pop. 5500.

CLUTTON, a vil. and par. Eng. co. Somerset; 2120 ac. The **VILLAGE** stands high, and consists of several scattered groups of houses, principally of stone; and has a parish church, and chapels for Independents and Methodists, national schools for boys, a day school for Methodists, a Sunday school for Independents, and a girls' school connected with the Established church. There are three coal mines, and the people generally are employed as miners. Pop. 1434.

CLWYD, a river, Wales, co. Denbigh, rising on the N.E. of the Bronbanog, and entering Abergele Bay, after a course chiefly N.W. of about 30 m., during which it is joined by several small tributaries. It is navigable at highwater for vessels of 80 tons burthen to the town of Rhuddlan, 2 m. from its embouchure.—The **VALE** of Clwyd which is about 20 m. in length, and from 3 m. to 8 m. in breadth, is extremely fertile, and in a high state of cultivation.

CLYDE, a well known river, Scotland, the third in size, but the first in commercial importance in that kingdom. It rises amidst some wastes, 1400 ft. above sea level, at the S. extremity of county of Lanark, being formed by a combination of many streamlets having their sources in this district, and known by various names; the most distant source appears to be the head of the Dear water, 7 m. E. by N. Thornhill. It flows N.W., and about 12 m. from the junction of the streams, it becomes a considerable stream, and is now called the Clyde. Holding on its way in a N. direction, it gradually increases in size by the contributions of numerous tributaries, till it approaches Lanark, about 2 m. above which it forms the beautiful fall of Bonnamont, about 30 ft. perpendicular height; the upper verge of this fall is 400 ft. above sea level. It now hurries through a rocky channel about half a mile long, whose walls rise, on either side, to the height of from 70 to 100 ft., till it reaches the fall of Cora Lin, a still more magnificent cascade or series of cascades, for there are three distinct breaks, than the former, being altogether 80 ft. in height; the upper verge of this fall is 365 ft. above sea level. About a quarter of a mile below, a third, but smaller fall occurs, called Dundaf Lin, and 3 m. further down are the picturesque falls of Stonebyres, consisting, as in the case of Cora Lin, of three distinct breaks, and being, together, about the same height, namely, 80 ft., where the upper verge is 250 ft. above sea level. The river, though with many turnings and windings, now takes a N.W. course through some fine sylvan scenery, passes Hamilton, and finally reaches Glasgow, where its importance as a commercial stream commences; thence to the ocean, being capable of floating vessels of the largest size. The course of the river to Glasgow is wholly confined to the county of Lanark; below that city it enters the county of Renfrew, and subsequently separates the latter from the county of Dumbarton. The entire course of the river to Dumbarton, where the river may be said to end and the firth to com-

mence, is 98 m. Below Dumbarton and the confluence of the Leven, it suddenly expands into a firth, anciently called Dumbarton Firth; and at Greenock it attains a width of about 4 m. Beyond Greenock, the firth bends suddenly S., and soon after expands into an open sea, including the islands of Bute, Cumbraes, and Arran, and terminating at Ailsa Craig, where it is 20 m. broad. The principal affluents of the Clyde above the falls of Corra Lin, are the Duneaton, Biggar, Douglas, and Medwin; between these falls and Glasgow, the Nethan, Avon, and N. and S. Calder; and below Glasgow, the Kelvin, Cart, and Leven. The whole basin of the river comprises an area of 1580 sq. m. Few rivers, perhaps none, can boast of scenery of greater variety of character, or of greater beauty than the Clyde. Above Glasgow, its course is now through verdant lawns, now through rocky defiles, and now between steep and gorgeously wooded banks. Below the city, where it widens into an estuary, lofty hills rise on every side, and bound the far distance; locks or arms of the sea, resembling Norwegian fjords, branch off at various points on the N. and W. sides, carrying the eye into the recesses of the mountainous districts, while the shores are studded with beautiful watering-places, the summer resort of the Glasgow citizens; all presenting a panorama of unequalled beauty, grandeur, and magnificence. Its history, in reference to its commercial character and importance is interesting, but for this the reader is referred to the article **GLASGOW**, to which it more properly belongs. Suffice it to mention here, that on the Clyde, in 1812, was launched the *Comet*, the first steam vessel built in the United Kingdom; and the pre-eminence thus obtained over the other parts of the country it still retains, Clyde-built steamers being esteemed the finest in the empire.

CLYDE, a river, British N. America, falling into Baffin's Bay; lat. 70° 10' N.; lon. 69° W.

CLYDEY, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 1269.

CLYNE, par. Scot. Sutherland, 24 m. by 8 m. Pop. 1765.

CLYNNOG, par. Wales, Carnarvon. Pop. 1789.

CLYRO, par. Wales, Radnor. Pop. 766.

CLYTHNESS, a headland, Scotland, co. Caithness, par. of Latheran; lat. 58° 20' N.; lon. 3° 18' W.

COA, a small isl., Asiatic Archipelago, on the S. coast, isl. Flores; lat. 9° S.; lon. 122° E.

COA [anc. *Cuda*], a river, Portugal, rising in prov. Beira, near Sabugal, and, after a course S. to N. of about 75 m., entering the Douro on the l. bank, 5 m. S.S.W. Torre-de-Moncorvo. Its principal affluents are the Pinhel and the Lamegal.

COAGH, a vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 4 m. S. by E. Money-more, on the Coagh or Ballinerry, over which is an ancient stone bridge of six arches, 4 m. W. Lough Neagh. It contains a market-house, a Presbyterian chapel, and two schools. Steamers ply on Lough Neagh between this place and the railway at Portadown. Linen is the principal manufacture, for the sale of which a market is held on the first Friday of every month. In 1688, James II. crossed the river at this place, on his march to the siege of Derry. Pop. 388.

COAL ISLAND, a vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 4 m. N.E. Dungannon. It consists of two streets, straight and well kept; plentifully supplied with water; steadily increasing and improving. It contains a church and R. Catholic chapel; parochial and national schools, and has a loan fund; brick, tile, and draining-pipe works; flax and flour mills, and several potteries contiguous to the village, employing a considerable number of hands. In the vicinity are extensive coal pits. Pop. 451.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

COALBROOKDALE, or **COLEBROOKDALE**, a hamlet and dist. England, co. Salop, par. Madely, 5 m. S. by E. Wellington. It is a remarkably beautiful and picturesque valley, the steep hills on its sides being almost covered with trees towards their summits, and thickly studded on their lower parts with neat cottages and gardens. Here the Severn is crossed by a cast iron bridge, erected in 1779, of one arch, more than 100 ft. span, and 40 ft. high. The houses are plain brick buildings, and the main road is lighted with gas; water abundant. There are a Quakers' meeting-house, a Wesleyan chapel, and a place of worship for members of the Established church; several schools, and a benevolent society. Here are extensive iron-works, where steam-engines and all kinds of machinery are manufactured, castings to the average amount of 30 tons being produced daily. Railroads, formed

of wood, were first used here in 1620 and 1650; and about 100 years afterwards, iron plates were put upon the wooden rails. The inhabitants are employed principally in the foundries and collieries. See MADELY. — (*Local Correspondent*.)

COALEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2460 ac. Pop. 979.

COALTOWNS (EAST and WEST), two adjacent vills. Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. N.E. Kirkaldy, inhabited by colliers. Pop. E. Coaltown, 165; W. Coaltown, 372.

COALVILLE, a vil. England, co. Leicester, 5 m. N.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and a station on the Leicester and Bristol line of railway. It derives its importance chiefly from its extensive collieries, and the excellent quality of its coal, known by the Whitwick and Snibstone Main. Previous to 1824, when the collieries were opened, there were but two houses here; there are now about 300; also a handsome church, in the early English style; chapels for the General Baptists and Primitive Methodists, and a national, and other schools. Pop. 1300.

COANZA, a river, W. Africa, Lower Guinea, falling into the Atlantic, with a broad and turbid stream S. of St. Paul de Loando; lat. 9° 10' S. Its course is but imperfectly known, but it is supposed to have its source in a large lake on the E. boundary of Cassange, and to flow W. for upwards of 600 m. It is navigable for a considerable distance; but, on account of the formidable bar at its mouth, can be entered only by small vessels.

COARRAZE, a vil. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, agreeably situate in a valley, r. bank, Gave-du-Pau, here spanned by a solid arch, 10 m. S.E. Pau. In its castle, which crowned a mound above the river, Henri IV. spent his early years, and by sharing in the coarse fare and adventurous sports of the peasantry, incurred himself to the difficulties and hardships of his future career. The only part of the old castle now remaining, is a tower, with an enclosure; but part of the site is occupied by a modern château. Coarraze has manufactures of woollen covers, and brick and limekilns. Pop. 1388.

COATBRIDGE, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, par. Old Monkland, 9½ m. E. Glasgow. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the extensive iron-works in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1841), 1599.

COATES, six pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 2330 ac. Pop. 373.—2, Lincoln; 950 ac. Pop. 47.—3, Sussex; 510 ac. Pop. 67.—4, (*Great*), Lincoln; 2200 ac. Pop. 245.—5, (*Little*), Lincoln; 1060 ac. Pop. 40.—6, (*North*), Lincoln; 2420 ac. Pop. 225.

COAZACUALCO, a river, Mexico, rising in the sierra Madre, state of Oaxaca, and, after a winding N. course, between the states of Vera Cruz and Tabasco, falling into a bay of same name, in the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. It has been proposed to open a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, by means of this river and the Chicapa, and it is alleged that the distance has actually been accomplished by this route in the course of eight days.

COAZZO, a tn. Sardinian States, division Turin, prov. of, and 13 m. E.S.E. Susa, near the confluence of the Sangone and Sangonetto. Common cloth is made here. Pop. 3000.

COBAN, or VERA PAZ, a city, Central America, state of, and 90 m. N.E. Guatemala, cap. prov. Vera Paz; lat. 15° 50' N.; lon. 89° 45' W.; 1. bank, and near the source of the Dulce or Dolce. The inhabitants, all of whom are aborigines, are more wealthy than in any other part of the country. The valley is exceedingly fertile, and covered with plantations of sugar-cane, bananas, and pimento trees, and various kinds of fruit trees. Pop. 14,000.

COBBE, a tn. Darfoe. See KOBBE.

COBDO, or KOBDO, a city and territory in N.W. Mongolia, W. of Lake Ike-Aral-Nor. The city stands on the r. bank, and near the sources of the Iso, a tributary of the Djabkan; lat. 48° N.; lon. 91° E. It is said to contain 2000 houses, is regularly built, and carries on some trade with Kurun.—The territory is bounded N. and W. by the Russian Governments of Yenissei and Tomsk, and separated from Russia by the Altai mountains. It contains several lakes, many of which receive rivers, without having any outlet; but it is not known whether they are all salt. The largest is the Upsa or Oubsa. The tribes in Cobdo resemble the American Indians in their habits, dispositions, and modes of life. The Chinese rule over these tribes is conducted on the same principles as that over the other Mongols, and they

all render fealty to the Emperor through the chief resident at Uliasutai, but how much obedience is really paid to his orders is not known.

COBHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey; 5240 ac. The village, on a slight acclivity on the Mole, about 5 m. W.N.W. Leatherhead, is divided into two parts—one on the London and Portsmouth road, called Street-Cobham; the other, a little farther S., called Church-Cobham. It consists of two principal streets, one straight, and one crooked; houses generally of brick; supply of water abundant. It has an Episcopal church, with chapels for Independents, Calvinists, and other dissenters; five schools, two flour-mills, a flock-mill, and a brewery; people chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1617.

COBHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent; 2800 ac. The village, 4 m. S. by E. Gravesend, has a handsome church, with a tower, and some interesting monuments; and a charity for the maintenance of 20 poor persons. Cobham gives the inferior title of Baron to the Duke of Buckingham. Pop. 758.

COBI, a desert, Central Asia. See Gobi.

COBIJA, a division, Bolivia, in the footing of a dep., and properly styled the Maritime Government of Cobjia. It embraces the whole of the sea coast belonging to that state, having an extent of about 270 m. from the mouth of the river Loa, on the frontier of Peru in the N., lat. 21° 30', to the boundary of Chili in the S., lat. 25° 28'. Its width cannot be stated with precision, the maritime chain of the Andes which bounds it on the E. being, for the most part, an unexplored wilderness. Many summits of this chain rise above the snow-line, but their waters flow to the interior, and the coast, on which no rain has fallen within the memory of man, has only the river Loa, and a few inconsiderable torrents, which are dry the greater part of the year. The Government is divided into five districts—Atacama, Calama, Chiwichu, Cobjia, and Esamaraca; but it is, in general, a desert of the most inhospitable and impassable character, and contains no town, nor even village, of any importance, besides Cobjia.

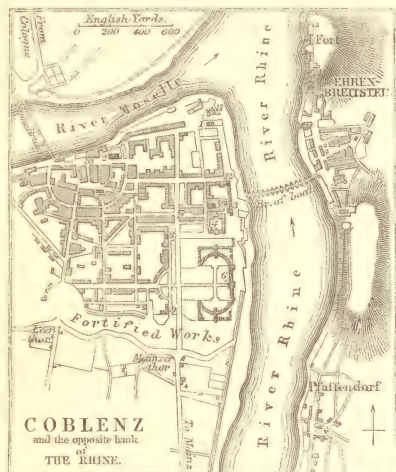
COBIJA, or PUERTO-LA-MAR, a port and bay, Bolivia, prov. Atacama; lat. 22° 34' S.; lon. 70° 21' W. It is the only recognized seaport in the republic; and, on a point jutting into the sea there is a small fort, mounting five or six guns. It is a very poor place, composed of a few wooden houses. Water is scarce. Fresh meat is procured from the interior, but flour, fruit, vegetables, and nearly all other necessities, are obtained from Valparaiso.

This port is the principal outlet for the exports of Bolivia, consisting chiefly of silver; it is through it that all the southern provinces of the republic are supplied with foreign commodities. Of late years, attempts have been made to improve this port; a mole, barracks, and custom-house have been built; the numbers of vessels frequenting it are apparently on the increase. Cobjia is a free port; in official documents it is always called Puerto-la-Mar, but English works and maps still retain the name Cobjia.

COBLENZ, or KOBLENZ, a gov. Rhenish Prussia; bounded, N. by gov. Cologne, E. duchies of Hessen-Darmstadt, and Nassau; S. Rhenish Bavaria, and Rhenish possessions of the duke of Oldenburg, and landgrave of Hessen-Homburg; and W. gov. Trier and Aix-la-Chapelle; area, 1754 geo. sq. m. It is mountainous, particularly in the S., where its surface is occupied by the Hunsrück, and, in the N., by the Eifel Mountains. Being traversed, however, both by the Moselle and the Rhine, it possesses fertile valleys watered by these rivers; and the far larger part of its surface is either arable or covered with fine timber. Gardens and vineyards also abound, the latter, especially, along the fine slopes of the two rivers mentioned. The government is divided into 12 circles. That of Coblenz, containing the capital of the government, is among the most fertile, and has an area of 79 geo. sq. m. Pop. of gov. (1846), 499,557; of circle, 63,410.

COBLENZ, or KOBLENZ [*anc. Confluentes*], a tn. Rhenish Prussia, cap. circle of same name, beautifully situate at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine, whence its ancient name Confluentes, modernized into Coblenz. The streets are mostly well-built, especially in the New Town or Clemensstadt; but there are many mean and filthy lanes and thoroughfares. The principal buildings are the four R. Catholic

churches, one of which, called the church of St. Castor, situated precisely at the confluence of the two rivers, is remarkable for its antiquity, having been founded in 836; and also as the place where the grandsons of Charlemagne met (843)



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| 1. Church of St. Castor. | 5. Victualling Office. | 6. Commandant's Office. |
| 2. Evangelical Church. | 6. Palace. | 10. General-in-chief's Office. |
| 3. Government Offices. | 7. Post-office. | 11. Ancient House, Teut. Ord. |
| 4. Timber yard of Fortress. | 8. Theatre. | 12. Custom-house. |

to divide his vast empire into Germany, France, and Italy. It contains some fine ancient monuments, and a beautiful altar-piece. The palace, in the New Town, the summer residence of the King, is a fine structure, with a long and handsome façade extending along the Rhine. It was built by the last Elector of Treves, in 1779, and was converted by the French, for a time, into a barracks. The Protestant church contains some fine specimens of early painted glass. The theatre is a handsome building, and well fitted up, but neglected. The Casino or town club is also a fine edifice, and contains an elegant ball-room, good reading-rooms, and has gardens attached. There are residences of several noble families in the town, including that of Prince Metternich; an hospital, admirably conducted by the sisters of charity; a town library, with valuable collections of coins, paintings, and antiquities. A free stone bridge of 14 arches crosses the Moselle; and another bridge, constructed of boats, connects the town with the village of Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, where there is a strong fortress, with 400 pieces of cannon, and containing vast arched cisterns, capable of holding three years' supply of water. Coblenz is also strongly fortified. The expense of constructing both works, the former being an out-work of the latter, was upwards of £750,000. Together, they are capable of accommodating 100,000 men, while the magazines are large enough to contain provisions for 8000 men, for 10 years. These extensive fortifications, which are constructed partly on the system of Vauban, and partly on that of Montalembert, render Coblenz the strongest place in the Prussian dominions. Coblenz is the seat of a central and criminal court, of a general court of justice, of a tribunal of commerce, of a board of taxation, and is the place of residence of the lord-lieutenant (Oberpräsident) of the province of the Rhine.

Coblenz is a free port, and carries on an active commerce by the Rhine, Moselle, and Lahn. It is the staple place of the Rhine and Moselle wines intended for exportation. Grain, oil, iron, and Seltzer water, are also exported to a considerable extent; the latter to the amount of 1½ million bottles annually. Millstones, manufactured from the lava of extinct volcanoes in the neighbourhood; pumice stone, potter's clay,

and bark, are also articles of trade. Japanned wares, linen, and tobacco, are amongst the manufactures. Pop. (1846), 23,431.

COBLENZ, a vil. Switzerland, can. Aargau, at the embouchure of the Aar in the Rhine, 930 ft. above sea level. Pop. 643.

COBURG, a tn. Upper Canada, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, 64 m. N.E. Toronto. It is well laid out, and possesses many good streets. Victoria college was founded by the Methodists in 1835. There are six churches, a jail, court-house, and a mechanics' institution. The harbour is excellent, and, during the season, regular communication is maintained by steamers with various places of importance. An extensive cloth factory has been recently erected. Pop. (1852), 3871.

COBRAS.—1. An isl. group, E. coast, Africa; lat. 6° S., including Remba, Monfia, and Zanzibar, all wooded and inhabited.—2. An isl. and fort, Brazil, bay of Rio de Janeiro, and about 1 m. from the city, of which the fort is one of the principal defences, being capable of holding 1000 men, and 100 pieces of cannon. It is also used as a state prison. Pop. 300, besides the garrison.

COBRE, a tn., isl. Cuba, in the E. dep., 12 m. N. Santiago-de-Cuba. Coffee is the principal product of the vicinity. Pop. 2661; of whom 614 are whites, 1052 free people of colour, and 995 slaves.

COBRIDGE, or CORBRIDGE, a large vil. England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. It has a neat church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house; and near it are several manufactories and collieries.

COBURG, or SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA [German, *Sachsen-Koburg-Gotha*], a duchy, central Germany, and the most S. of the independent Saxon principalities, between lat. 50° 7' and 51° 22' N.; and lon. 10° 15' and 12° 40' E.; surrounded by the territories of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxe-Weimar, Meiningen, and Schwarzburg. The duchy contains, altogether, about 9000 sq. m., and has 11 towns, 10 market towns, and 253 hamlets and villages. It is divided into two provinces, Coburg Proper, S. of the Thüringer Wald (Thuringian Forest), and Gotha, on the N. side. The former is traversed by the Itz and Rodach, the latter by the Gera, Nessa, Werra, Tlen, and Unstrut. The S. of Gotha and N. of Coburg are both mountainous. In the former are the great Beerberg, 2850 ft. high; the Schneekopf, 2829 ft.; and the Inselberg, 2655 ft. Both divisions are fertile; the hills are covered with wood, and in Gotha coal and other minerals are found. The climate is mild and healthy. The chief occupations of the inhabitants, particularly in Coburg, are cattle-rearing and agriculture. The products of the latter are grain, pease, beans, hops, hemp, flax, potatoes—a principal article of food; and some wine. Hogs are fattened in the forests, which also yield timber, pitch, tar, charcoal, and potash. The people of Gotha employ themselves in the manufacture of linen cloth, tick, tape, leather, iron, steel, and copper wares; paper, glass, and toys. Breweries, distilleries, sawing-mills, and linen-bleaching establishments, are also numerous in the duchy. The principal articles of export are fat cattle, grain, butter, leather, wood, wool, linen, and other manufactured goods. The government is a constitutional monarchy. Each province has its own elective assembly, which unite and form one chamber of 17 members or representatives, of whom six are deputies of the nobility, five from the three principal towns, and six from the inferior towns and country districts. No person can be elected a member who is under 30 years of age, and who is not possessed of an estate, free of mortgage or other incumbrance, of the value of £416, or an annual income of £33. The revenue of Coburg amounts to £20,450 annually; of Gotha, to £391,812. The public debt, in 1846, was £235,950. Amongst the institutions for public instruction are the university of Jena, a gymnasium at Gotha, another at Coburg, in both of which there are also commercial and normal schools, and near Gotha an observatory; a lyceum at Ohrdruff, and the Salzmann college at Schnepfenthal, founded in 1785. There are, altogether, upwards of 35 town schools and 300 village schools in the duchy. The dual house, and the greater part of the population, profess the Lutheran faith; but there are about 2400 R. Catholics, and 1200 Jews. There is entire toleration in religious matters, all sects and religions enjoying equal civil rights. The duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha takes the fifth rank among the Saxon dukes, and holds the

12th place in the German diet. The duchy is bound to furnish a contingent of 1116 men to the army of the confederation. The house of Coburg has been singularly fortunate in its matrimonial connections. Leopold, uncle of the present duke, and now King of the Belgians, was married to the heiress of the British throne, and afterwards to a daughter of the King of the French. A son of another uncle is consort to the Queen of Portugal, one aunt was married to the duke of Kent, and another to Constantine, prince hereditary of Russia. The present (Ernest II.) duke's cousin is married to the duke of Nemours, and his younger brother Albert, is the husband of the Queen of Britain. Pop. (1846), Coburg, 44,010; Gotha, 103,185. Total, 147,195.

COBURG, or KOBURG, a tn. Germany, cap. of above duchy, finely situate, l. bank, Itz, 106 m. E. by N. Frankfurt-on-the-Main; lat. 50° 15' 19" N.; lon. 10° 58' 8" E. (L.) The streets are narrow, and the town itself altogether unattractive, though possessing some pleasant public walks. It has three suburbs, two public squares, and three bridges across the Itz. The principal buildings are the Ehrenburg palace, one of the town residences of the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, built in 1549. It contains a picture gallery, a library of 27,000 volumes, and valuable collections of engravings, coins, antiquities, minerals, &c. It is lower than any other part of the town, and is built in different styles. Some of the old doors exhibit beautiful specimens of marqueterie or inlaid work, an art for which Coburg is still celebrated. The Government house is a handsome structure in the Italian style; and there are a town-hall, arsenal, containing a fine collection of ancient armour; theatre, and riding-school. There are five Protestant churches, in one of which, St. Maurice, is the ducal burial vault, and some good monuments, one R. Catholic chapel, an orphan asylum, three hospitals, a gymnasium, a seminary, four parochial schools, Sunday and free schools, an institution for the deaf and dumb, and a public library of 26,000 volumes. On an eminence overhanging the town is an ancient castle of the dukes of Coburg, surrounded by a strong wall, from which extensive views are obtained. It is now, in part, converted into a prison and house of correction, but some of the chambers remain in their original condition, amongst them those occupied by Luther, during his concealment here, and in which he composed some of his best works, with his bedstead and pulpit. This castle was unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein, during the Thirty Years' War, the chronicles of which make mention of a lime tree which still flourishes on one of the bastions. Coburg has some insignificant manufactures of potash, cotton fabrics, tick, glass, tape, woollen goods, and toys; it has also dye-works, breweries, &c. In the vicinity there is a marble-work, some iron-works, and a powder-mill. Coburg is the seat of the government, and of the board of taxation for the duchy; of the superior judicial courts and church consistory for the principality. Pop. 12,000.—(Kratzsch. *Handbuch der Deutschen Bundesstaaten*; Murray's *Handbook*.)

COBURG PENINSULA, a projecting point of land of irregular shape, N. coast, Australia, forming the N.E. side of Van Diemen Gulf, and the E. of Dundas Strait. Extreme W. point in lat. 11° 20' S.; lon. 131° 42' E. The peninsula is about 70 m. in length, and is joined to the main by a narrow neck of land. Port Essington, now abandoned, is in this promontory.

COCAES ARRATIAI-DE, a mining vil. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, about lat. 20° S.; lon. 44° W. It is beautifully situate on the gentle slope and summit of a low hill, in the bosom of a semicircle here formed by the serra de Cocaes. Near the village runs a small stream, called the Ulna, whose banks have everywhere been turned over and washed in search of gold. The Arratiaí-de-Cocaes, does not show any of the decayed appearance exhibited by many places in the same district. The houses are neat, and mostly whitewashed, and surrounded by gardens, filled with orange and coffee trees, bananas, &c. The church, which stands out prominently from the rest of the buildings, is surrounded by a few palings, giving the whole a truly tropical aspect. The village is inhabited chiefly by those engaged in the neighbouring gold mines.—(Gardner's *Travels in Brazil*, 1836-41.)

COCAES, a vil. Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, about 30 m. N.W. Cuiaba. It contains a church, and has two chapels in its neighbourhood. Pop. above 2000.

COCHABAMBA, or CONDORILLO, a river, Bolivia, rising near the parallel of 18° S., flowing S.E., and, after receiving numerous tributaries, assuming the name of Rio Grande, in lat. 19° 42' S.; lon. 64° W.

COCHABAMBA, a dep. Bolivia, embracing, besides the province of the same name, those also of Sacaba, Tapacari, Arque, Ayopaya, Clissa, and Misque. These provinces all lie round the head waters of the Rio Grande, one of the chief tributaries of the Amazon. The department extends at least 400 m. E. and W., and about 300 m. N. and S., and includes every climate—perpetual snows overhanging its northern boundary, while the sugar-cane and cacao grow in the rich valleys beneath. Pop. about 280,000.—The province of Cochabamba lies immediately at the foot of the snowy mountains, on the N. side of the department. The passes affording access to it are nearly 15,000 ft. high. The character of the valley is indicated by the name, *cocha*, a lake, *pampa*, a plain, which signifies the inundated plain. The level plain is cultivated throughout, and resembles in its productions the S. of France—the vegetation consisting wholly of imported species. The indigenous character remains only in the cabins of the natives.

COCHABAMBA, a city, Bolivia, cap. prov. and dep. of same name, stands at the E. end of a plain 18 m. long, and 2 m. wide, 8370 ft. above the sea; lat. 17° 27' S.; lon. 65° 46' W. The Rio de Rocha, from the valley of Sacaba, flows through the town, and is joined lower down by the Tamborada—both overflowing in the rainy season, though almost dry in winter. The city of Cochabamba occupies a great space, owing to the lowness of the houses, which rarely rise above a single story, and to the number of gardens intermingled with them. In the middle of the city is the grand Plaza, round which are four churches, and the C bildo, or Government-house, a large, but plain building. Of 15 churches, the handsomest is that which formerly belonged to the college of the Jesuits. The streets are broad, and in good condition; but the plazas, or open squares, being used as market-places, are ordinarily littered with wares, and crowded with Indians. Towards the borders of the town, the tile-roofed houses, with large wooden balconies, disappear, and thatched cabins of Indian form become numerous. The general language is the Quichua; and none but men of rank can speak good Spanish. The people are passionately fond of *chicha*—an inebriating drink, made of maize; and, some times, during religious festivals, they devote whole days to drinking it; they are otherwise sober and economical, but have little patient industry. As pedlars, however, or itinerant traders, they are often very successful. While Potosi, Oruro, and other towns in the mining districts, have fallen to decay, Cochabamba, situate in a valley, devoted wholly to agriculture, and, therefore, despised by the Spanish settlers, has continued to prosper, and contained, in 1835, 25,000 inhabitants. The name Oropesa, given to Cochabamba, in 1579, by the viceroy of Lima, was never adopted by the people; and, though found in maps and public documents, is now wholly unknown in Bolivia.

COCHE, an isl. Caribbean Sea, between isl. Margarita and the peninsula forming the N. boundary of the Gulf of Cariaco; lat. 10° 47' N.; lon. 64° W. It is about 7 m. long, by 4 broad, was formerly celebrated for its pearl fishery, and is now chiefly resorted to for turtle and fish—great quantities of which are sent to the neighbouring islands and the continent.

COCHIN, a small principality or rajahship, Hindoostan, Malabar coast, intersected by lat. 10° N. A portion of the territory is subject to the British code of Indian laws, the remainder is under the jurisdiction of the rajah, who is tributary to the British. The narrow valleys in the N. parts of the country are well watered and fertile, yielding two crops of rice annually. The higher grounds are covered with forests, consisting, in part, of teak, jackwood, ironwood, and blackwood, all of which are in great demand in Bengal. There are a number of Christian villages in the territory; these are, in general, well-built and cleanly. Jews are numerous in the vicinity of the town of Cochin—they are composed of two classes, the Jerusalem, or white Jews, and the ancient, or black Jews, who have a synagogue in the town.

COCHIN, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, built on a small island; lat. 9° 58' N.; lon. 76° 18' 29" E. (L.); formerly cap. of above principality, but in possession of the British since

1796. Its harbour, next to Bombay, is the best on the W. coast of Hindoostan, and the only one S. of the former, where ships of large size can be built. It has been in a declining state for many years; but still carries on some trade with the rest of the Malabar coast, China, and the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. The chief exports are teak, sandal-wood, pepper, cardamoms, cocoa-nuts, coir, cordage, cassia, and fish maws. Provisions are extremely cheap. Ships, from 500 to 1000 tons, have been built here by the East India Company, and several frigates for the British navy. Cochin is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, whose diocese includes Ceylon.

COCHIN-CHINA. See ANAM.

COCKAYNE-HATLEY, par. Eng. Bedford; 1460 ac. Pop. 99.

COCKBURN.—1, (*Cape*), N. Australia, forming the E. entrance to Mountmorris Bay; lat. 11° 18' S.; lon. 132° 51' E. (n.)—2, (*Channel*), an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of S. America, Terra del Fuego, having Clarence Island on the N., about lat. 54° 30' S.; lon. 72° W.—3, (*Islands*), a reef, stretching along the N.E. coast of Australia, for 14 m. E. to W. near the entrance of Shelburne Bay; lat. (E. point), 11° 50' S.; lon. 143° 32' E. (n.)—4, (*Port*), N. Australia, Apsley Strait; lat. 11° 25' S.; lon. 130° 24' E. Port Cockburn was established as a British settlement in 1824, but has been relinquished, chiefly on account of the scarcity of fresh water, and the sterility of the soil.—5, (*Port*), W. side of isl. Pemba, coast of Zanzibar, E. Africa; about lat. 5° 4' S.—6, (*Sound*), S.W. Australia, between Garden Island and the mainland, may be considered as the outer harbour of Swan River, from the entrance of which it is distant about 6 m. further S.; lat. (N. entrance) 32° 10' S.; lon. 115° 40' E. Cockburn Sound is the best anchorage on this coast; the depth in it varies from 12 to 7 fathoms. It is perfectly secure, and capable of sheltering any number of vessels of the largest size.

COCKBURN ISLAND, a small isl. S. Pacific Ocean, immediately S. of Cape Horn, discovered by Sir James Ross, January 1, 1843, and placed by him in lat. 64° 12' S.; lon. 59° 49' W. It is described as of a deep brown colour, of great elevation for its size, with a rock resembling a watch-tower, on its N. point, and a high volcanic crater-like peak on its S. end. Its elevation above the sea is 2760 ft., and its diameter about twice as much. The flora of this remote and barren rock, on which the last vestiges of vegetation in those high latitudes are to be found, consists, according to Dr. Hooker, of 19 species, all belonging to the orders *mosses*, *algæ*, and *lichens*, and of which, seven are peculiar to the island. It is covered with penguins and cormorants, and here were found, what, says Captain Ross, were never before seen, the eggs of the white petrel. The island is covered during nearly the entire year with snow. Captains Ross and Crozier took formal possession of it, and the contiguous lands, on January 6, 1843.—(Ross's *Southern and Antarctic Expedition*.)

COCKBURNSPATH, par. Scot. Berwick; 4½ sq. m. Pop. 1149.

COCKENZIE, a maritime vil. Scotland, co. Haddington, 1 m. E. Prestonpans; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing, and in the manufacture of salt. Pop. 960.

COCKERHAM, par. Eng. Lancaster; 10,420 ac. P. 3230.

COCKERINGTON, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, (*North*, or *St. Mary*), 2030 ac. Pop. 227.—2, (*South*, or *St. Leonard's*), 1430 ac. Pop. 246.

COCKERMOUTH, a market tn. and parl. bor. England, co. Cumberland, at the confluence of the small river Cocker, from which it derives its name, and the Derwent, 24 m. S.W. Carlisle, connected by a railway, 8 m. in length, to Workington with the Maryport and Carlisle, and Whitehaven Junction lines. The streets are irregularly built, many of them narrow, but the houses, though few of them are of the better class, are neat, and indicate the enjoyment of a superior degree of comfort on the part of the working classes. The rivers Cocker and Derwent are crossed each by a handsome stone bridge. The church, originally erected in the reign of Edward III., rebuilt in 1711, enlarged in 1825, but unfortunately burnt in 1850, is now (1851), about being re-erected. The other places of worship are for Methodists, Independents, R. Catholics, and the Society of Friends. There are here a free grammar-school, with library; national, British, and Sunday schools, as well as numerous daily schools, an almshouse, and dispen-

sary, savings-bank, mechanics' institution, library, and news-room. The principal public buildings are a house of correction, and a courthouse, where the quarter sessions and various public meetings are held; a commodious market-house, savings-bank, gas works, &c. The trade is considerable, including flax and tow spinning, the manufacture of woollens, cotton checks, and gingham, sewing-thread, hats to a considerable extent, &c. There are, besides, tanneries, breweries, and dyeworks; and on the Cocker, near the town, several corn-mills, and a paper-mill. The castle, the principal object of attraction, is beautifully situated, on a rising ground, at the junction of the Cocker and Derwent, and, in the olden time, was a fortress of great strength. It was taken after a short siege, by the Parliamentary forces in 1648, and dismantled. Cockermouth is the birthplace of the poet Wordsworth; and John Walker, author of a *Geography and Universal Gazetteer*, was likewise a native. Cockermouth sends two members to the House of Commons; electors (1850), 332. Pop. 4940.

COCKET, or COQUET, a river, and isl. England, co. Northumberland, the former rising near the Cheviot hills, and, after a winding S.E. course through a beautiful pastoral district, falling into the North Sea near Warkworth Castle. The latter, about 1 m. E. by the mouth of the river, is about 1 m. in circumference, has the remains of an ancient Benedictine monastery, and on its S.W. extremity, in lat. 55° 20' 1" N.; lon. 1° 32' 15" W., a lighthouse, with a bright fixed light 83 ft. above high water.

COCKFIELD, two pars. Eng.—1, Durham; 5230 ac. Pop. 1187.—2, Suffolk; 3470 ac. Pop. 951.

COCKING, par. Eng. Sussex; 2370 ac. Pop. 464.

COCKINGTON, par. Eng. Devon; 1560 ac. Pop. 203.

COCKLEY-CLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 4370 ac. Pop. 244.

COCKPEN, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 4 sq. m. Pop. 3228.

COCKTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 530 ac. Pop. 42.

COCLE, a river, New Granada, Isthmus of Panama, formed by the union of the Panonome and Rata, and falling into the Caribbean Sea, 50 m. S.E. Chagres, after a course of 75 m.; for a considerable part of which it is navigable.

COCO ISLANDS.—1, Two isls., Bay of Bengal, called, respectively, Great and Little Coco. The first extends from lat. 14° 2' N. to 14° 8' N.; lon. 93° 25' E. It is nearly 6 m. in length, N. and S., and 2 m. in breadth, covered with trees, some of which, near the sea, are cocoa-nut trees. It is of moderate height, but may be seen from a distance of 20 m. It affords nothing but firewood, with exception of a little water, which may be had in some parts by digging pits. Little Coco lies about 9 m. S.W. the Great Coco, the centre in lat. 13° 58' 30" N.; it is about 2½ m. long, N. and S., and ½ m. broad: moderately elevated, and covered with trees, some of which are cocoa-nut and palmyra trees. Both islands abound with monkeys and squirrels.—2, An isl., (*Pulo Coco*), Strait of Malacca, N.E. Junkseylon.—3, An isl., Sooloo Archipelago, on the E. side of the S.W. extremity of Mindanao; it is low; lat. 6° 45' N.; lon. 122° 23' E. It is sometimes called Manalipa and Malinipa.—4, An isl., China Sea, off the S.W. end of the Great Natunas; lat. 3° 40' N.; lon. 108° E.

COCOA-NUT ISLANDS.—1, An isl., off the S.W. extremity of Java, W. side, Wine Cooper's Bay. W. point, lat. 7° 1' S.; lon. 105° 30' E. (n.); about 3 m. in length from E. to W. It is known also by the name of Klappa or Klapp Island.—2, One of the smallest of the Sandwich group, N. Pacific Ocean, on the E. coast of Hawaii, at the entrance of Byron Bay; lat. 19° 43' 9" N.; lon. 155° 2' W. (n.)—3, An isl., S.W. Pacific, Torres Strait, between S. coast New Guinea and Cape York, in Australia; lat. 10° 4' S.; lon. 143° 10' E. This island has now no cocoa trees, though at one time they were abundant; but bastard sago, palm, pandanus, &c., grow luxuriantly. The reefs, points, and cliffs are entirely composed of limestone, frequently crystallized.—4, A small isl., S. Pacific Ocean, off S.W. coast, New Ireland, about lat. 4° 42' S.; lon. 152° 44' 5" E. (n.)

COCONATO, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, division Alexandria, on a hill, 17 m. E.N.E. Turin. It has several plaster kilns, and an annual fair. Fine chestnuts grow in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2500.

COCOS ISLANDS.—1, An isl., group Indian Ocean, called also Borneo Coral Islands; centre, and largest island, about lat. 12° S.; lon. 98° E.; consists of a circular chain of

islands almost touching each other, lined on the exterior side by a steep coral reef, and forming inside an extensive lagoon or harbour, named Port Albion or Refuge Port. It has only one entrance for ships, which is at the N. extremity, and is about 2 m. wide. Most of the islands composing the group are covered with cocoa-nut, and two other species of trees, one of them white, soft, and spongy; the other heavy, hard, dark-looking timber. The beaches abound with land crabs, aquatic birds, and turtle.—2, Two small, low isls., Indian Ocean, off W. coast, Sumatra; lat. 3° 6' N.; lon. 95° 30' E.; separated from each other by a channel 1½ or 2 m. wide, of doubtful safety. The islands are covered with trees.—3, An isl., N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 13° 13' N.; lon. 144° 40' W.—4, Anisl., S. Pacific; lat. 15° 57' S.; lon. 173° 58' W.—5, An isl., group S. Pacific, N.E. Bougainville's Island, and due E. New Ireland; lat. 4° 40' S.; lon. 156° 50' E.

COD (CAPE).—A peninsula, U. States, Massachusetts, curved inwards in the form of a hook, 65 m. long, and 1 to 20 broad. It contains the town of Barnstable, and near its N. extremity has a lighthouse 167 ft. high; lat. 42° 2' 24" N.; lon. 70° 4' W. (n.).—2, A spacious bay, formed inside the hooked peninsula, terminated by Cape Cod. It is about 28 m. square, and contains the ports of Barnstable and Plymouth.

CODDENHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1540 ac. Pop. 924.

CODDINGTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Chester; 2640 ac. Pop. 324.—2, Hereford; 1510 ac. Pop. 158.—3, Nottingham; 1850 ac. Pop. 436.

CODERA, a cape, Venezuela, 50 m. E. by N. Caracas; lat. 10° 36' N.; lon. 66° 3' W.

CODFORD, two pars. Eng. Wilts.:—1, (*St. Mary*), 1540 ac. Pop. 338.—2, (*St. Peter*), 1170 ac. Pop. 394.

CODICOTE, par. Eng. Hertford; 2580 ac. Pop. 906.

CODIGORO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 24 m. E. Ferrara, l. bank, Po-di-Volano, and 9 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 3000.

CODO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, at the confluence of the Codo with l. bank, Itapicuru, 50 m. N.W. Caxias. It contains a parish church, and a primary school. In the vicinity are extensive native forests, in which the fugitive Indians often take refuge, and from which the wild Indians often make incursions into the district. For the purpose of curbing and keeping them in check, a company of soldiers or hunters is kept here.

CODOGNO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, in a fertile district, between the Po and the Adda, 17 m. S.E. Lodi. It is well built, has spacious streets, three churches, a college, and several schools, a townhall, theatre, barracks, and some charitable institutions. It is the seat of the Government of the district, and has a board of taxation, and a custom-house. There are several manufactories of silk, linen, earthenware, tiles, &c.; and a considerable trade in Parmesan cheese. In 1796, the Austrians were defeated by the French near this town. Pop. 9632.

CODROIPO, a tn. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Friuli, 24 m. S.W. Udine, r. bank, Stella. It contains a parish church, and several public offices; and has considerable manufactures of woollens and hemp canvas. Its position on the road between Udine and Venice, gives it an important transit trade. Pop. 3500.

CODSALL, a vil. and par. England, co. Stafford; 2580 ac. The village, pleasantly situate on an eminence, 4½ m. N.W. Wolverhampton, contains several handsome villas. It has a parish church, an Independent chapel, two schools, and two sulphureous springs, in high repute. It has a station on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway. Pop. 1096.

COED-FRANK, a vil. Wales, co. Glamorgan, consisting of rows of cottages, built of stone, and ill supplied with water. It has an Episcopal, and two dissenting chapels, and a school. The extensive copper mines and collieries in the vicinity employ the inhabitants. Pop. 1126.

COEDCANLASS, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 245.
COEDKERNEW, par. Wales, Monmouth; 710 ac. Pop. 149.

COEL, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 50 m. N. Agra; lat. 27° 54' N.; lon. 78° E. It is of considerable size, has many brick buildings, and a large and well supplied bazaar. The only remarkable buildings are the great mosque, and a round tower close by. The mosque, which stands on rising ground in the centre of the town, is a handsome structure, in the



ANCIENT MINARET AND MOSQUE AT COEL.
From an Original Drawing by Captain R. Smith, 4th Regt.

more ancient style of Mogul architecture; it is principally of cut stone, the other parts being of brick covered with chunam, and ornamented with coloured tiles. The tower is of reddish sandstone, excepting the upper part, which is of brick, and apparently of more modern date. The entrance is several feet from the ground; in this, and other respects, resembling very much the round towers of Ireland, and, like those ancient monuments also, its age and use are involved in mystery.

COELE-SYRIA [Greek, ἡ κοιλὴ Συρία—the hollow Syria], an anc. country and great valley, Syria, enclosed between the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon mountains. The valley is dry and arid, and its scanty inhabitants are extremely ignorant and superstitious. They are, however, brave and enterprising, and have acted an important part in the wars and troubles that at different periods have desolated Syria. The name also, at one period, included all the tract of country between Seleucis and Arabia, and the confines of Egypt, except Judea and Phœnicia. Under the Romans, this country formed, at first, part of the kingdom of Decapolis; but under Diocletian, it was incorporated with *Phœnicia Libanica*. Coele-Syria is now comprised in the modern Turkish pashalics of Saïde and Damascus.

COEPANG. See COOPANG.

COETIVY, an isl. Indian Ocean, about 550 m. N.E. Madagascar; lat. 7° 6' S.; lon. 56° 30' E. From the S.W. point of the island a coral reef extends for several miles, on which the sea is constantly breaking. Another reef stretches from the N. end for about 2½ m., on which the sea breaks when there is any swell. Abundance of good water, coco-nuts, vegetables, fowls, and turtle in their season, may be obtained here. Fish are also plentiful.—(*Naut. Mag.*)

COFFIN'S ISLAND, one of the Magdalen Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence; lat. 44° 3' N.; lon. 64° 36' W. (n.). It is the largest of the group, and contains some settlements. It is 25 m. long, and in some places 3 m. wide. The population, which is about 1000, are chiefly French Canadians. They have no agriculture beyond the cultivation of some potato grounds, but they have pasture lands, on which they maintain some live stock. The inhabitants derive their subsistence from the fisheries, which are chiefly for seals, herring, and cod. The fishery of the sea-cow, as it was called, was formerly productive, but it has now ceased to be followed, as the sea-cows have deserted their usual places of resort. The inhabitants are healthy, have light complexion and flaxen hair.

COFFINSWELL, par. Eng. Devon; 1010 ac. Pop. 215.

COFRENTES, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 50 m. W.S.W. Valencia, at the extremity of the valley of same name, on an elevated tongue of land, formed by the confluence of the Gabriel and Jucar. During the last civil war, it was enclosed

by an earthen rampart, not capable of much defence. It is poorly built. The houses are generally low and ill-arranged, and the streets narrow and winding. It contains a castle and a parish church, and has some manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in wood, and an annual fair. The district around is mountainous and sterile, excepting the valley of Cofrentes, which, though not of great extent, is both fertile and beautiful. Pop. 1624.

COGAN, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 700 ac. Pop. 28.

COGENHOE, or CUCKNOE, a vil. and par. England, co. and 5 m. E. Northampton; 960 ac. The VILLAGE on rising ground, has a handsome church, chapels for Wesleyans and Baptists, and a neat school. Pop. 322.

COGGESHALL, a tn. and par. Eng. co. Essex; 2770 ac. The town, 42 m. N.E. London, and within 3 m. of the Kelvedon station on the Eastern Counties Railway, is built partly on low ground, l. bank, Blackwater, and partly a hill slope, same side. It has a large church at the W. end, and chapels for various descriptions of dissenters, a free school, and other charitable institutions, including almshouses. The place was once famous for the manufacture of a kind of baize, celebrated under the name of 'Coggeshall whites,' but this trade has almost wholly disappeared; and its place is now occupied by the manufacture of silk, which is carried on to a considerable extent; and also fine velvet, gelatine, &c. The hamlet of Little Coggeshall is on the opposite side of the Blackwater, which is crossed here by an ancient bridge of three arches, said to have been built by King Stephen, who founded here also an abbey for Cistercians. Pop. 3408.

COGGESHALL (LITTLE), par. Eng. Essex; 830 ac. Pop. 443.

COGGS, par. Eng. Oxford; 1820 ac. Pop. 757.

COGHILANSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 1515 ac. P. 327.

COGNAC, a tn. France, dep. Charente, 22 m. W. Angoulême, l. bank, Charente, on which it has a port. It is pleasantly situated on a hill, and is overlooked by the remains of an old castle. It has a court of first resort and of commerce, a communal college, and an agricultural society. It gives its name to the well known Cognac brandy, made here, and in the surrounding district, and which is exported to all parts of the world. The quantity produced annually does not exceed 6000 butts, but the number sold under the name of *Les fines Champagnes*, by which the best quality is distinguished, exceeds 15,000 butts. Cognac has numerous distilleries, and also a large trade in brandy, made in other parts of the department. It likewise manufactures earthenware and leather, and has a trade in grain and hemp. Francis I. is said to have been born here under an elm tree, his mother, Louise de Savoie, Duchess d'Angoulême, having been seized unexpectedly with the pains of labour while walking in the park. Pop. 4148.

COGNE (VAL DE), a beautiful and romantic valley, Sardinian States, Savoy, opening out of the Val d'Aosta; remarkable for containing a Roman tunnel or gallery, cut in the rock during the reign of Augustus. This antique excavation is 180 ft. long, 14 ft. high, and 3 ft. wide. At one end is a well-cut contemporary inscription, attesting its age, and that it was done at the expense of C. Aimus of Padua.

COGOLETO, a tn. Sardinian States, on the gulf of, and 14 m. W.S.W. Genoa. It derives great interest from being the birthplace of Columbus. His house there is still shown. Genoa disputes with Cogoleto the honour of having given him birth. Near the town is a celebrated foundry of shot and shells. The iron is brought from Elba.

COHAUILA, a state, Mexican Confederation, bounded N. and N.E. by the Rio Bravo del Norte, which separates it from Texas; E., Nuevo Leon; S., Zacatecas; and W., Chihuahua and Durango, between lat. 24° 17' and 30° 5' N.; lon. 100° and 104° W. Length, 390 m.; greatest breadth, 270 m. The vegetation is in general scanty, and the soil is nowhere extensively cultivated. The S. districts are chiefly pasture ground for sheep; the N. parts present a broken and hilly surface, and the W. portion is occupied by a desert called the Bolson de Mapimi. There are several silver mines in this province, and horses, mules, and wool, are exported. The principal towns are Saltillo the capital, Cohauila or Montelovez, Santa Rosa, and Parras. Pop. 46,000.

COHOES.—1, A vil. U. States, New York, 8 m. N. Albany on the Mohawk, near the junction of the Champlain

and Erie canals. It contains six churches, a cotton factory, a flour-mill, several saw-mills, an iron and brass foundry, and other manufactories. Pop. 2000.—2, Falls on the Mohawk, near the village, and 70 ft. high, by 300 to 400 ft. broad.

COIMBATOUR, a prov. S. Hindoostan, bounded, N. by Mysore; S., Dindigul; E., Salem, and Trichinopoly; and W. by the province Malabar. Length, N. to S. 50 m.; breadth, E. to W. about 45 m.; between lat. 10° 8' and 12° 48' N.; and lon. 76° 50' and 78° 10' E. It comprises a portion of the Neigherry Mountains, including a peak, which rises to a height of nearly 9000 ft. above sea level. The other parts consist of an elevated undulating table-land, the lowest portions of which are 900 ft. above sea level. The principal river is the Caverry, next to it, the Bhoowani, and Amravutti, with numerous smaller streams. The climate is upon the whole pleasant and healthy, although dangerous in the high lands at certain seasons. In December and January the thermometer ranges from 62° to 80° in the shade, and in May from 79° to 97°. Its mineral productions comprise common salt, nitre, and iron. The soil for the most part is dry, but in the vicinity of the hills, and also in some of the S. parts, there is much low marshy ground. It is, however, generally fertile, and is well cultivated. The chief articles of produce are cotton, rice, and tobacco. The cotton cultivated is principally American, the indigenous plant, now receiving comparatively little attention. In the hilly grounds, barley, and other dry grains, with very fine vegetables and fruits, are produced. The animals are black cattle and buffaloes, a species of sheep, wild elk, bears, and tigers. The inhabitants of the low country are chiefly Hindoos, but the hilly regions are occupied by four different races, one of which, called the Todders, are the aborigines, who subsist by pasturing cattle. They are quite distinct in language and religion from the Hindoos; and are represented as a fine-looking race, often fair, and generally of good size and figure, but extremely rude and ignorant. Their numbers do not now exceed 500 or 600. Pop. of prov. estimated at 700,000.

COIMBATOUR, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. of above prov. l. bank, and near the source of the Noil; lat. 10° 52' N.; lon. 77° 55' E. It occupies an elevated and dry situation, is well built, and contains about 2000 houses. There is here a musjid built by Tippoo Sultaun, who made this town one of his principal military stations. About 2 m. from the town at a place called Peruri, is a celebrated Hindoo temple known by the name of Mail Chittumbra. It is a rude piece of workmanship, destitute of elegance, but covered with a profusion of Hindoo ornaments. Some time since, an ancient tumulus or mound, near the town, was opened, and found to contain various weapons and other articles, such as were formerly used by the Romans. Some of the most elevated summits of the Neigherry Mountains are in the immediate vicinity of Coimbatour. It was twice taken by the British; first in 1783, and again in 1790.

COIMBRA, a city, Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. dist. r. bank, Mondego, over which there is a handsome stone bridge and large aqueduct; 110 m. N.N.E. Lisbon, on the high road between that city and Oporto. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the slope of a hill; the streets are steep, narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. There are, however, several fine buildings, amongst which are the university, at one time a royal palace, and the various colleges connected with it, the cathedral, and other churches and convents. There are, besides, several squares, adorned with fountains, and a number of churches, convents, and hospitals. The university, which is well-endowed, the only one in Portugal, and which was transferred from Lisbon for the second time, in 1537, consists of 18 colleges, and is divided into six faculties—theology, canon law, civil law, medicine, natural philosophy, and mathematics—the last two having been added in 1773, by the Marquis Pombal, who effected, besides, several useful reforms in the system of instruction, which, however, is still far from being complete. There are, attached to the university, a library, of about 30,000 volumes, a botanical garden, a museum of natural history, with a collection of minerals, a chemical laboratory, and an observatory, well furnished with instruments of the best kind. The immediate neighbourhood of Coimbra is beautiful, being covered with gardens and country mansions. In the town, are manufactories of earthenware and woollen and linen cloths. Pop. 13,400.

COIN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 21 m. W. Malaga, on a gentle declivity, facing the N. The houses are tolerably built; and the town possesses numerous spacious and clean streets, and three squares—the principal having a promenade and handsome fountain in its centre. It has two large churches, two chapels, some convents, four schools, a town-hall, prison, storehouse, cemetery, an Episcopal palace; and, in the environs, several public walks and gardens, adorned with fruit trees, flowers, and fountains. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, esparto mats, soap, paper, hempen shoes, wine, and oil. Trade:—cattle, grain, fruits, &c. In the neighbouring hills, quarries of marble are wrought; and jasper, of all colours, is obtained; and an annual fair is held in August. Pop. 8239.—(Madoz.)

COIRE, [German, *Chur*, Latin, *Curia*], a small, but ancient and interesting city, Switzerland, cap. can. Grisons, situate fully 1800 ft. above the sea level, in a wide and fertile plain, surrounded by lofty hills, on the Plessur, about 2 m. above its junction with the upper Rhine; 97 m. E. Bern, 58 m. E.S.E. Luzern; lat. 46° 50' 54" N.; lon. 9° 31' 38" E. (L.) It lies on the highway leading to the important alpine passes of the Splügen and Bernardino, &c.; and is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, and is divided into the high and low town. The former is chiefly composed of the bishop's court, which contains several edifices, and is enclosed by a wall; within it are the old cathedral, a round-arched or Byzantine edifice, founded in the eighth century, and contain several remarkable tombs; the bishop's palace, a provost's, a canon's, a Capuchin monastery, the old convent of St. Lucia, in the buildings of which is a R. Catholic theological seminary, having 12 teachers, and nearly 200 pupils. The lower town, which has been somewhat augmented, and much improved of late years, comprises nearly 400 houses, and contains St. Martin's church, a turreted edifice; the government-house, with a fine garden; St. Margaret's castle, the Schwarz-house, once the hôtel for foreign envoys; and a number of other still more ancient edifices. Among the public institutions of Coire, are the cantonal head academy, with 15 teachers, including a section for languages, a polytechnic elementary school, a normal primary school, a midwifery school, &c., a mint—the canton coins its own money; two public libraries, a museum, three scientific societies, poor-house, bridewell, &c. The situation of Coire makes it the centre of an important transit trade between W. Germany and Italy. It has several large trading firms, and an association of merchants, for assuring the safe transit of goods through the canton. There is one cloth manufactory in it; also a lead and a zinc flattening-mill. The city is of Roman foundation, and the *Curia Rhetorum* of the lower empire. It was made a Christian bishopric A.D. 452. The doctrines of the Reformation were early and eagerly received here; and the present population, about 5000, is nearly all Calvinistic.

COJUTEPEKE, a tn. and lake, Central America, Guatemala. The town, 15 m. S. San Salvador, has a pop. estimated at 15,000; and the lake, at some miles distance from it, presents a curious phenomenon, in the dark greenish hue which its waters assume after a gale, when fish are caught with great facility, and are cast ashore dead in considerable quantities.

COKALAHISKIT, or **BITTER-ROOT FORK**, a river, U. States, Oregon, rising in some offshoots of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 46° 24' N.; lon. 113° 58' W. It flows S.E. for about 50 m., then N.E. for other 50 m., whence it flows N.W. in a very winding course, for 200 m. direct distance, and falls into Lake Kalluspelm, or Pendoreilles; lat. 47° N.; lon. 115° 24' W. On leaving the lake the river assumes the name of Clark, or Flathead; and, ultimately, after a very circuitous course, and forming several falls, unites with Lewis river in forming the Columbia or Oregon river.

COKER, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, (*East*); 2140 ac. Pop. 1334.—2, (*West*); 1100 ac. Pop. 1046.

COL ['neck'], a French name, used as a prefix to numerous passes of the Alps, as Col de Tende. For the position and height of the more important ones, see ALPS, p. 104.

COLABAH ISLAND. See BOMBAY.

COLAGAL, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, prov. Coimbatore, 31 m. E.S.E. Seringapatam; lat. 12° 13' N.; lon. 77° 14' E. It consists of large white, tiled cottages, uniformly built, and inhabited by weavers.

COLLAIR, a lake, Hindoostan, N. Circars, Masulipatam, 5 m. E. Ellore; lat. 16° 36' N.; lon. 81° 22' E. It lies in a natural hollow, is of an oval shape, about 22 m. long, by 7 to 12 broad, and formed chiefly by the overflows of the Krishna and Godavery. It has several islands, which are annually covered when the lake swells during the wet season, and on which good rice crops are produced; but when the periodical rains fail, it dries up completely. By the river Ooputnair the lake communicates with the Bay of Bengal, distant about 20 m.

COLAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1790 ac. Pop. 217.

COLAPOOR, a tn. S. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, cap. rajahship of same name, 130 m. S. Poonah; lat. 16° 19' N.; lon. 74° 25' E. It is situate in a valley, between a curved range of hills, by which it is protected on three sides. It is also guarded by a fort, but of no great strength. The rajahship is situate partly below the Ghauts in the Concan, and partly in the elevated land within the Ghauts; but is so intermingled with the possessions of the other Maharatta chiefs, and with those of the British Government, that its precise limits cannot be easily indicated.

COLAR, a tn. Hindoostan, in Mysore, 39 m. E.N.E. Bangalore, 112 m. N.E. Seringapatam; lat. 13° 10' N.; lon. 78° 13' E. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and defended by a stone fort; and has 700 houses, a mosque, and a Mahometan college, to which is attached a musical conservatory; the tomb of Feth-Mahomet, begun by himself in 1749, and finished by his son Hyder Ali; and some manufactures of cotton cloths. In the environs are many fine gardens highly cultivated. Colar was taken by the British in 1768, and retaken soon after by Hyder. Pop. 3850.

COLBERG, or **KOLBERG**, a fortified seaport tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Persante, and about 1 m. from its mouth; lat. 54° 9' N.; lon. 15° 36' E. It is surrounded with ditches, which can be at any time filled with water from the Persante. It contains five churches, a town-hall, a gymnasium, house of correction, and an old castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Pomerania, now an asylum for destitute females of respectable character and family. The town is well supplied with water. It has some manufactures, and considerable fisheries of salmon and lampreys. There are salt springs in the vicinity, which yield from 1500 to 1600 tons of salt annually. In 1806–1807, it was bravely defended against the French. Pop. (1846), 9765.

COLBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1000 ac. Pop. 346.

COLCHAGUA, a prov. Chili; bounded N. by Santiago, E. the Andes, S. prov. Maule, and W. the Pacific; length, about 150 m.; breadth, 30 to 33 m. It is fertile in corn, and produces cattle, horses, and mules, in great numbers. There are some gold and copper mines; and in a part of the province are some hot baths, esteemed highly efficacious for cutaneous diseases and wounds.

COLCHESTER, a parl. bor. and river-port, England, co. Essex, about 50 m. N.E. by E. London, a station on the E. Counties Railway. The greater portion of the town is situate on the summit, and N. and E. sides of an eminence rising from the river Colne; it is well-built, paved, and lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Many of the streets are spacious, and the principal one, which runs nearly E. and W., contains a number of elegant shops and handsome residences. The town was formerly surrounded by walls, in which were four principal gates, but both have now nearly disappeared. On an elevated spot to the N. of the High-street are the remains of an old castle, said to have been founded by Edward the Elder, from which an extensive and beautiful view is obtained. Besides the parish churches, there are places of worship for various descriptions of dissenters, a free grammar-school, with exhibition, founded by Henry VIII.; two charity schools, and others upon the national and Lancasterian systems; the Society of Friends have also a school for children, with a library attached. The charities are numerous; amongst them are a hospital founded by James I.; another, called the Essex and Colchester hospital; several alms-houses, and a great many benevolent societies and institutions, on limited scales, and for special purposes. There are literary, philosophical, medical, musical, botanical, and horticultural societies, and a neat theatre. Woollen manufactures were formerly carried on here to a great extent, particularly the baize and serge trade, but are now

entirely extinct. The woollen was superseded by the silk trade, which is now also, in its turn, on the decline. Many of the inhabitants find employment in the oyster fishery of the river, which has been long celebrated.

Colchester was constituted a bonding port in 1808, but its foreign imports are inconsiderable, and are not increasing. The principal articles of foreign import are wines, oil-cake, and timber. The coasting trade, however, is pretty extensive, especially with London and the N. counties of England. The principal exports are corn, malt, and oysters; in the latter traffic a great number of small craft are employed, nearly all the oysters being carried to the London market. The Colne is navigable, for vessels of 150 tons, to Hythe, a short distance down the river, where is the custom-house, a spacious quay, commodious warehouses, and bonding yards.

Colchester is a place of high antiquity, there being no place in the kingdom where so great a quantity and variety of Roman remains have been found as here. It suffered severely during the war between Charles I. and his parliament, having then—1648—sustained a siege of 11 weeks' duration, conducted by Fairfax. It has returned, with some intermission, two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. Pop. of tn. and liberties (1841), 17,790.

COLD, three pars. England:—1, (*Ashton*), Gloucester; 2310 ac. Pop. 414.—2, (*Higham*), Northampton; 1660 ac. Pop. 388.—3, (*Norton*), Essex; 1570 ac. Pop. 118.

COLDINGHAM, par. Scot. Berwick; 57,600 ac. P. 2746.

COLDITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 25 m. S.E. Leipzig, cap. dist. of same name, on the Mulde, here crossed by a bridge. It contains two churches and a castle, and has a worsted, and a paper mill, dye-works, bleachfields, and manufactures of linen, paper, and earthenware. Pop. 3360. Area of dist., 53 geo. sq. m.; pop. 19,000.

COLDRED, par. Eng. Kent; 1630 ac. Pop. 157.

COLDRIDGE, par. Eng. Devon; 2190 ac. Pop. 677.

COLDSTREAM, a border tn., Scotland, co. Berwick, 1. bank, Tweed, 43 m. S.E. Edinburgh. It is irregularly built, and, notwithstanding its proximity to England, entirely Scottish in its general character and appearance. There is a great cattle market held here on the first Thursday of each month, and a corn market every Thursday. The town contains a parish church, two Presbyterian dissenting chapels, three subscription libraries, and various educational establishments. The ford of Coldstream through the Tweed was a favourite point in ancient times with the invading armies of England and Scotland, being the passage by which they alternately made their way into the countries of each other. By this ford, Edward I. entered Scotland in 1296 with his army; and by this ford, also, the Covenanters entered England in 1640. A handsome bridge of red freestone, of five arches, now spans the river at this point, and forms one of the greatest thoroughfares between the two kingdoms. General Monk resided here for some time in 1659, and, during his stay, raised a regiment which he called the Coldstream Guards, a name which the corps still retains. Pop. 2020.

COLE-ORTOX, a vil. and par. England, co. Leicester; 1750 ac. The **VILLAGE**, situate at the extremity of Charnwood forest, 2 m. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, has a handsome church, a national school, and an hospital for six widows. Pop. 601.

COLEBROOKE, par. Eng. Devon; 4200 ac. Pop. 878.

COLEFORD, a tn. England, co. of, and 17 m. W.S.W. Gloucester. It is beautifully situate on an acclivity, and consists of three principal streets, ill-kept; houses generally well-built of stone; supply of water abundant, but streets not lighted with gas, although there are gas-works in the town. It has a church, and chapels belonging to Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents; a market-house, and two national schools. Mining and quarrying are carried on extensively in the adjacent forest of Dean; coal, iron, and stone being abundant. Pop. 2208.—(*Local Correspondent*).—2, a hamlet, England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W. by N. Frome. It has a chapel belonging to the Established church, places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, and a national school. In the vicinity is a small coal mine. Pop. 825.

COLEMORE, par. Eng. Hants; 1270 ac. Pop. 144.

COLERAINE, a maritime tn. and par. bor. Ireland, co. Londonderry, r. bank, Bawn, about 4 m. from its influx into the sea, 47 m. N.W. Belfast. It is a large, and, on the whole,

well-built town, consisting of five principal streets, a spacious square, called the Diamond, formerly used as a market-place; and several smaller streets. On the opposite side of the river, is the village of Killowen or Waterside, with which Coleraine is connected by a handsome bridge. It has two parish churches, two R. Catholic chapels, three chapels for Presbyterians, and one each for Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. The new market-place is situate on the E. side of the town, and is commodiously fitted up for the various descriptions of agricultural produce brought there for sale. This town has been long celebrated for its manufacture of a fine kind of linen, known by the name of 'Coleraines.' The other manufactures carried on here are those of cotton, hard and soft soap, bleaching salts, leather, and paper. There is also a large ale brewery in the town. The general trade of the port is considerable, chiefly in grain, meal, pork, salmon, butter, linen cloth (Coleraines), potatoes, and whisky. The imports are timber, iron, barilla, ashes, coal, and salt. There is here a custom-house, bonding stores, and a timber yard. An extensive salmon fishery is carried on at Crannagh, on the Bawn, which yields nearly 200 tons of fish annually, the whole of which is packed in ice, and exported to Liverpool, and other distant markets. Another fishery on the same river, called the Cutts, yields about 80 tons of fish yearly. Market day Saturday, and several fairs. Coleraine sends one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 994. Pop. 6255.

COLERNE, par. Eng. Wilts; 3620 ac. Pop. 1209.

COLEROON, a river, Hindoostan, Carnatic prov. Tanjore, the N. branch of the Caverry, from which the others branch off, near Trichinopoly. It forms the N. boundary of Tanjore, and, after a N.E. course of 80 m., falls into the Bay of Bengal at Devicotta, 120 m. S. by W. Madras. It is very shallow.

COLESBERG, a dist. S. Africa, Cape Colony; bounded, S. by Cradock and Graaf-Reynot, E. by Stormberg river, and N. by the Orange river, which separates it from the Hottentot country; area, 11,654 sq. m. It occupies an elevated situation, and is well adapted for the rearing of stock. It is, however, very deficient in water, and, in the dry season, breeders of stock are obliged to remove from place to place. Pop. (1845), 8828.—The town of Colesberg, in lat. 30° 40' S.; lon. 25° 30' E., has a heavy-looking Dutch church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a free school. Pop. 500.

COLESBORNE, par. Eng. Gloucester; area, 2120 ac. Pop. 256.

COLESHILL, a market tn. and par. England, co. Warwick; 6200 ac. The town, 7 m. E. by N. Birmingham, r. bank, Cole, here crossed by a handsome bridge of six arches, consists principally of one long street, from the centre of which another one branches off; houses well built; water abundant. It has a spacious church, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and R. Catholics; a free grammar, and several other schools. The only other public buildings are a station on the Midland Railway, and the workhouse, part of which is used as a prison. Pop. 2172.

COLESHILL, par. Eng. Berks; 2520 ac. Pop. 386.

COLESSEAH, a small seaport tn. and vil., N.W. coast, isl. Socotra, Arabian Sea. It is situate at the gorge of a valley, and consists of a few miserable houses, some Cadian huts, and a small building which serves as a mosque. The inhabitants seem wretchedly poor. They have a few fishing-boats, which also serve for watering the ships that put in here. Dragon's blood, aloes, and ghee, are shipped in small quantities. A few fowls, and some starved-looking sheep may be obtained, but no other supplies. The people, who are all Arabs, bear, even with their own class, the character of being bigoted, selfish, and avaricious to a proverb.

COLGONG, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, near r. bank, Ganges, 102 m. N.W. Moorsheadabad. In its vicinity chalk quarries are wrought. In 1809, it had 400 houses.

COLICO, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and N.E. side of Lake Como, 21 m. W.S.W. Sondrio. It contains two churches, and manufactures paper. The steamer on the lake calls here daily. The roads over the Spügen and Stelvio unite at Colico. In consequence of the draining and cultivating of the extensive marshes in its vicinity, which formerly exhaled pestilential miasmata, the population has, in a very few years, nearly doubled. Pop. 2700.

COLIJNSPLAAT, commonly **COOLTJESPLAAT**, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. N. Beveland, 19 m. N.W. Bergen-op-Zoom. It lies on the N. shore, and is the most important place on the island. It is well built, planted with trees, and has a court house, Reformed church, school, and harbour, whence small vessels ply to Middelburg and Rotterdam, and whence there is a regular ferry to Zierikzee. It has a fair in July. Pop. 1688.

COLIMA, a tn. port, and dist. Mexican Confederation state, Guadalajara. The town is situate in a fertile plain; lat. 19° N.; lon. 103° 7' W., near the volcano of the same name, which rises to a height of 12,003 ft. above the level of the sea. It is a pretty large town, and has a considerable demand for various articles of trade, such as linens, cotton goods, woollens, and hardware. Pop. 30,000.—The port, which is about 30 m. S.S.W. from the city; lat. 18° 33' N.; lon. 103° 35' W., has a good anchorage, and is well protected against the S. winds prevalent during the rainy season, but on account of a very considerable lake of stagnant water in its immediate neighbourhood, is very unhealthy during the summer. Infested by myriads of mosquitos and sand flies; even in the dry season it is nearly impossible to reside there. This port has been open to foreign commerce for several years, but has not been able to make much progress. The port itself has not a single house, and the first adjacent town is Colima, formerly the capital of the territory bearing the same name, now embodied with the department of Michoacan.—The district is situate on the shores of the Pacific, where it occupies a coast line of about 100 m. Its surface is, generally speaking, level, though presenting several high hills, including the volcano of Colima, but with these exceptions no part of the country rises more, probably, than 1000 ft. above the level of the sea. The climate is consequently hot, and as the soil is fertile, it yields many tropical products, particularly cotton of excellent quality. Nearly all the inhabitants are Indians, who, at their own request, have a Government independent of that of Xalisco, to which they formerly belonged.

COLINSBURGH, a vil. Scotland, co. Fife, 8½ m. S.E. by S. Cupar. It has a Dissenting meeting-house, a tannery, weekly corn market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 482.

COLINTON, par. Scot. Edinburgh; area, 8 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 2676.

COLKIRK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1310 ac. Pop. 462.

COLLA, a small isl. W. coast, Scotland, off Mull, co. Argyre, one of the Hebrides; lat. 56° 49' N.; lon. 6° 30' W., about 12 m. long, and from 3 to 3½ m. broad, with about 60 m. of bold, rocky coast. It has two bays, one on the S. side called Loch-Breacacha, which runs about a mile into the land, and affords tolerable anchorage in summer; the other, called Crosspool, a little further W. is useless, being full of sunken rocks, and much exposed to the S. and S.W. winds. The only harbour worthy of notice is at Arinargour, about the middle of the island. There are several small fresh water lakes, but no rivers. On the N.W. side are three mineral springs. The surface is rugged and uneven, but its highest summits do not exceed 300 ft. A vein of lead ore is known to exist in the W. end of the island, but it has never been wrought. A great portion of Coll, particularly on the S.E. side, is composed of barren moor, incapable of cultivation or improvement. There are, however, many small spots of remarkable fertility, and some tracts of light and sandy soil along the N.W. coast, which are tolerably productive. The whole arable or meadow land is estimated at 4500 ac. The black cattle reared in Coll are reckoned of superior quality. Rabbits abound. The inhabitants are said to be in general intelligent and enterprising, but such character seems hardly consistent with their neglect of their fisheries, which they leave to be prosecuted by fishermen from Aberdeenshire, who come to the island yearly and carry off immense quantities of ling. Gaelic is the universal language of the island. The remains of several Danish forts and religious houses are still visible. Stone coffins also have been found, together with coins, and other relics of antiquity. Pop. (1851), 1109.

COLLACE, par. Scot. Perth, 5 sq. m. Pop. 702.

COLLARES.—1, A tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the sea, a little N.E. of Cape Roca, 10 m. W.N.W. Lisbon. The valley around is famous for its fruit, and an excellent wine resembling Burgundy. Pop. 1744.—2, A tn. Brazil, prov. Para, on an island in the mouth of the

Tocantins, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, 15 m. N. by W. Para or Belem. It is an old place, and contains a parish church, but has fallen very much into decay. Its district is very fertile, yielding in abundance excellent coffee and cacao.

COLLE, several towns, Italy, particularly:—1, A tn. and com. Naples, prov. Sannio or Molise, dist. of, and 17 m. S.S.E. Campobasso, with several churches, and an annual fair. Pop. 4361.—2, *Colle d'Anchise*, a tn. and com. Naples, dist. of, and 7 m. S.W. Campobasso, agreeably situate on a hill. It contains several churches, two abbeys, and an hospital. A kind of indigo is made from plants which grow in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1768.—3, A tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 22 m. S.S.W. Florence, on the Elsa. It is divided by a steep ridge into two distinct portions, the high and the low town. The former is the larger and better built portion, containing the principal buildings and public offices; the latter is chiefly occupied by manufacturing establishments. Colle possesses a cathedral and a castle, and is the see of a bishop, and seat of a court of justice. It has several manufactures, but the chief is paper, for which it has long been celebrated. The commune enjoys a salubrious climate, has a fertile soil, and produces much grain, wine, olive oil, and silk. Pop. 6231.

COLLESANO, a tn. and com. Sicily, dist. Cefalù, 37 m. E.S.E. Palermo. In its neighbourhood are found green jaspers and agates. Pop. 3000.

COLLESSIE, par. Scot. Fife, 8 m. by 4. P. (1851), 1520.

COLLETOIRTO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Molise or Sannio, dist. of, and 10 m. S.S.E. Larino, on a hill. Pop. 2895.

COLLEY-WESTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1690 ac. Pop. 434.

COLLIANO [anc. *Cosilinum*], a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, dist. of, and 9 m. N.E. Campagna. It stands at the foot of a hill, and contains two churches and an hospital. Pop. 3187.

COLLIER BAY, Australia, N.W. coast, between Camden Sound and King's Sound; lat. 16° 7' S.; lon. 124° 7' E. It is 20 m. wide at its entrance. The tide rises in this bay 36 ft.

COLLIGAN, par. Irel. Waterford; 3785 ac. Pop. 1084.

COLLIN, **KOLIN**, or **NEU KOLIN**, a tn. Bohemia, 35 m. E. by S. Prague, picturesquely situate on an elevated rock, l. bank, Elbe, and on the railway from Prague to Vienna. It is well built, is surrounded by a wall, and contains a handsome gothic parish and several other churches, a townhall, a school, and an old inhabited castle, to which are attached pleasure and botanic gardens. It has manufactures of cotton and potash, and has a considerable trade in carnelians, garnets, topazes, &c., found in the neighbourhood. Between the town and the castle of Chotzemitz, Frederick the Great was defeated by the Austrians under General Daun, June 18, 1757. Pop. 5750, among which are numerous Jews.

COLLINGBOURNE-DUCIS, a par. and vil. Eng. Wilts; 3570 ac. Pop. 518.

COLLINGBOURNE-KINGSTON, a par. England, Wilts; 7160 ac. Pop. 933.

COLLINGHAM, three pars. Eng.:—1, York, W. Riding; 2200 ac. Pop. 324.—2, (North), Notts; 1820 ac. Pop. 911.—3, (South), Notts; 3220 ac. Pop. 721.

COLLINGTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 1120 ac. Pop. 160.

COLLINGTONTREE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1190 ac. Pop. 232.

COLLINSTOWN, a market tn. Ireland, co. Westmeath, 4½ m. S.E. Castle-Pollard, S. bank, Lough Lane. It contains a market house, and a R. Catholic chapel. Market on Saturday, and fairs twice annually.

COLLIO, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 21 m. N.N.E. Brescia, on a lofty hill called Moniva, near the Mella. It contains a parish church, and in the neighbourhood are iron mines, blast furnaces, foundries, and a quarry of green marble with a red ground. Pop. 2256.

COLLIOURE [anc. *Coccoliberis, Illiberis*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 15 m. S.E. Perpignan; agreeably situate on a hill slope on the Mediterranean. Its streets are crooked, houses ill-built, and it is defended by several forts, of which that specially named the castle is built on the summit of a scarped rock washed by the sea. There is here a school of navigation. The port is only suitable for small vessels. Some trade is done in excellent wines,

sardines, salt fish and ortolans. Corks are manufactured, and the tunny and sardine fishery is prosecuted. The Roman ambassadors landed at Collioure, on their way to Ruscinò, to solicit assistance against Hannibal. In 1793, it was taken by the Spaniards, and retaken by the French in 1794. Pop. 3073.

COLLO, a tn. Algeria, prov. Constantine, on a bay of same name, 62 m. W. Bona. It was taken possession of by the French in 1843. Pop. 2500.

COLLOBRIERES [Latin, *Coluberia*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 20 m. E.N.E. Toulon. It has manufactures of corks, and an annual fair. Pop. 1890.

COLLON, a tn. and par. Ireland, cos. Meath and Louth; 8813 ac. The town is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, about 7 m. W.N.W. Drogheda, and consists of two principal streets, straight and well-kept. The houses are well-built, slated, and neat; water abundant. It has a handsome parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house; several schools, a dispensary, and a lending library. The manufacture of linen has of late been revived, and considerable quantities are sent to Belfast. There are also corn-mills, a bleachfield, and a nursery garden in the neighbourhood, which, with weaving and agricultural labour, afford employment to the great body of the inhabitants. Pop. 3275.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

COLLOONEY, a market and post tn. Ireland, co. of, and 6 m. S. Sligo, on the road to Dublin, consisting of one long street, the houses of which are partly slated and partly thatched. It contains a handsome parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a linen hall, dispensary, two schools, a large bleaching establishment, and an oatmeal mill. Pop. 651.

COLLUMPTON, a tn. Eng. See CULLUMPTON.

COLMAN, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2738 ac. Pop. 719.

COLMANSWELL, par. Irel. Limerick; 2811 ac. P. 924.

COLMAR, or KOLMAR [anc. *Columbaria*], a city, France, cap. dep. Haut Rhin, 238 m. E. Paris, 39 m. S.S.W. Strasbourg, on the railway thence to Basel, at the confluence of the Lauch, and a branch of the Fecht, which join the Ill 2 m. below the town; lat. 48° 5' N.; lon. 7° 22' E. It is agreeably situated about 2 m. from the foot of the Vosges Mountains. The streets are irregular, but the houses are, in general, well built. Its fortifications were destroyed in 1673, and it is now surrounded by boulevards, and entered by three gates. The only public square of importance is that in front of the cathedral, where a weekly market is held, attended by the country people from more than 50 surrounding villages. The public buildings are not remarkable; they consist of the cathedral, built in 1363; the palace of justice, hotel de ville, college, containing the public library with 36,000 volumes, and some pictures by Schön, Albert Durer, &c.; the deaf and dumb institution, the civil and military hospital, theatre, college, church, built by the Jesuits in 1750; the church of the Dominicans, with its much admired nave, now used as a corn-market; the church of the Trinity, now occupied by the Protestants; and the museum, where, among other curiosities, a remarkable aërolite is preserved, which fell near Ensisheim in 1492, and originally weighed about 254 lbs. The portion here weighs about 142 lbs.

Colmar is the seat of a royal court for the departments Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin, court of first resort and of commerce; and has a communal college, synagogue, and departmental nursery ground. It has manufactures of printed goods, calicoes, silks, handkerchiefs, house paper, ribbons, and hosiery, besides cotton-spinning mills, tanneries, and chamois leather-works. It has a considerable trade in the manufactured goods of Alsace, and in iron, grain, wine, plants, madder, &c.; and in colonial produce, with which it supplies Switzerland. In 1552, Colmar was surrounded by walls and towers, and made an imperial free town. In 1632, it was taken by the Swedes, who kept it two years. It was united to France in 1697, by the peace of Riswick. Pop. 18,200.

COLMENAR, several tns. Spain:—1, A tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. N. Malaga, 12 m. W.S.W. Alhama, on a small hill; houses generally well-built; streets well-paved. In a square, are a large and handsome prison. It also has a parish church, chapel, school, storehouse, and cemetery. The manufacture of brandy, oil, wine, and leather, and curing of raisins, are carried on. Trade:—dried fruits, grain, brandy, and hardware. Pop. 5930.—2, *Colmenar de Oreja*, a tn.

New Castle, prov. of, and 26 m. S.E. by E. Madrid, in an extensive plain. The streets are indifferent; and there are two squares, one of which contains the prison. It also has a parish church, town-house, two hospitals, several schools, a storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—common cloth, esparto mats, wine, and oil. Barley is exported to a considerable extent. Pop. 4484.—3, *Colmenar Viejo*, a tn. New Castle, prov. of, and 20 m. N. Madrid, in a hilly region. The streets are regular; and the public square is spacious and handsome, containing the town-hall, prison, and other well-built edifices. The town possesses, besides, a parish church, numerous chapels, a college, Latin, and several primary schools, various hospitals, a storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—woollen fabrics, leather, pottery-ware, wine, and oil. Trade:—cattle, grain, honey, wax, and wool. A yearly cattle fair in August. Pop. 3728.

COLMONELL, par. Sect. Ayr; 56,800 ac. Pop. 2801.

COLMWORTH, par. Eng. Bedford; 2310 ac. Pop. 575.

COLN, three pars. England Gloucester:—1, (*Rogers*), 1480 ac. Pop. 137.—2, (*St. Aldwin*), 3420 ac. Pop. 428.—3, (*St. Denis*), 2430 ac. Pop. 200.

COLN-BROOK, a tn. and chapelry England, co. Bucks, r. bank, Colne, 18 m. W. by S. London, and within 4 m. of the Slough station on the Great Western Railway. It consists principally of one long, narrow, and generally straight, street; the greater portion of the houses old, chiefly of brick and wood, roofed with tiles, presenting rather a mean appearance. Water is plentiful and excellent. The church is a neat little structure, lately erected, in the modern Gothic style. There are, besides, three chapels, belonging to Baptists, Independents, and Primitive Methodists; and two schools. In the immediate neighbourhood are extensive paper-mills. Pop. (1841), 1050.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

COLNE, three rivers, England:—1, cos. Hereford and Middlesex, rising about 9 m. N.W. St. Albans, flowing S.E., and then S., and joining the Thames at Staines, after a course of about 30 m., past St. Albans, Watford, Rickmansworth, Uxbridge, W. Drayton, and Colnbrook.—2, co. Essex, rising near the N. of the co. about 9 m. N.W. Halstead; and, after a S.E. course of about 35 m., past Halstead and Colchester, falling into the German Ocean, by a broad estuary, separated from the Blackwater by the island Mersea.—3, co. Gloucester, rising near Cheltenham, and joining the Isis, near Lechlade, after a S.E. course of about 25 m.

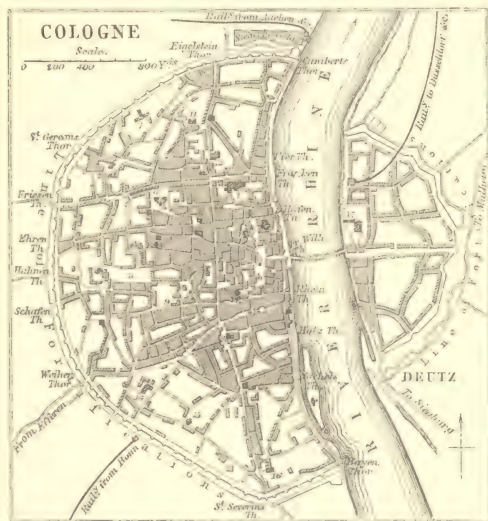
COLNE, five pars. Eng.:—1, Huntingdon, 1980 ac. Pop. 544.—2, (*Earl's*), Essex, 2910 ac. Pop. 1385.—3, (*Engain*), Essex, 2020 ac. Pop. 329.—4, (*Wakes*), Essex, 1430 ac. Pop. 209.—5, (*Whyte*), Essex, 1730 ac. Pop. 419.

COLNE, a market tn. England, co. of, and 31 m. S.E. Lancaster. It consists of one principal street, running E. and W., almost in a straight line, with several subordinate ones diverging from it, N. and S.; houses of stone, but only some of them good buildings; well supplied with excellent water; lighted with gas, and presenting altogether a thriving appearance. Besides the parochial church—a spacious old building, there are six chapels belonging to Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and other Dissenters. The most remarkable edifice is the Piece-hall, in the Elizabethan style, originally erected for the weekly display of woollen goods; but now only open at the annual fairs. There are four principal, and several minor schools, as also a mechanics' institution. The chief manufactures are those of mousseline de laine and calicoes, the former carried on to a considerable extent, and sent principally to Glasgow for printing. The poorer classes are chiefly employed in weaving. Colne was one of the earliest seats of the woollen manufacture in England, having had a fulling mill in the time of Edward II. The celebrated Archbishop Tillotson received the rudiments of his education at the free grammar-school of Colne. Pop. of township, 8615.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

COLNEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 750 ac. Pop. 110.

COLOCZA, or KALOCSA, a tn. Hungary, circle of, and 68 m. S. Pesth, in a marshy plain, l. bank, Danube. It is the seat of an archbishop, and contains a cathedral, a lyceum, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, a R. Catholic grammar-school, a Piarist college (a species of Ignorantines), and an ancient castle, in which the archbishop resides, and which contains a library of 30,000 volumes, and some valuable MSS. The town was at one time fortified, and was a place of con-

tensive railway communication with the interior of Germany and with Antwerp. It is the principal entrepôt of the corn, wine, and oil trade on the river, and has active commercial relations with the Netherlands, Germany, Alsace, and Switzerland; while the transports of corn and Rhenish wine down the Rhine, and into the neighbouring countries of Holland,



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|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Cathedral. | 8. Ch. of S. Maria in Capitol. | 15. Church of S. Maria-zur-Schneurgasse. |
| 2. Exchange. | 9. Do. S. Peter. | 16. Church of S. Severin. |
| 3. Town-hall. | 10. Do. S. Gereon. | 17. Barracks. |
| 4. Post-office. | 11. Do. S. Ursula. | a. Neumarkt. |
| 5. Palace of Justice. | 12. Do. S. M. Hilmesfalt. | b. Heumarkt (Haymarket). |
| 6. Arsenal. | 13. Do. S. George. | c. Altmarkt. |
| 7. New House of Correction. | 14. Do. S. Pantjeon. | |

Belgium, and Westphalia, employ a great many vessels; and numerous well-appointed steamers are continually passing, with passengers, up and down the river. Three railroads branch out from Cologne—one, on the N., going W. to Aachen

of New Granada, the captain-generalcy of the Caracas or Venezuela, and the province of Quito in the viceroyalty of Peru. It continued in this condition till the beginning of the present century, when the inhabitants, driven to despair by the tyranny

and oppression of the mother country, Spain, rose in arms, headed by the patriot general Bolivar, and, after a long-protracted and sanguinary war, which closed with the decisive battle of Carabobo, fought on June 21, 1821, in which the patriot army was victorious, succeeded in throwing off the Spanish yoke; an event which was followed by the dismemberment of Colombia, and its erection, in 1832, into the three distinct and independent republics into which it is now divided, namely, Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador (*which see*). The region occupied by the two republics first named, was anciently called Terra Firma, now almost obsolete.

COLOMBIER, or COLOMBIER, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 4 m. S.W. Neuchâtel. It is beautifully situated on a



COLOGNE, from the North.—From a Sketch by W. L. Leitch.

or Aix-la-Chapelle, and Belgium; a second, on the E., from Deutz, leading to Düsseldorf and N. Germany; and a third, on the S., leading to Bonn.

Cologne owes its origin to the Romans, and was anciently called *Oppidum Ubiorum*. It was annexed to the German empire in 870, and was one of the most powerful and wealthy cities of the Hanseatic league, its population then amounting to 150,000. As early as the 11th century, Cologne carried on an extensive trade with foreign countries, including England, in the produce of the country—wine, corn, flour, malt, beer, &c. The arts and sciences also flourished, and its university was one of the most famous in Germany. Intestine divisions, and the intolerant and persecuting spirit of its magistrates, with some other causes, finally effected its ruin, and, in 1792, it ceased to be a free city. Duns Scotus died in Cologne in 1308, and was interred in the chapel of the Minorites; and Rubens was born here in 1577, in the same house in which Mary of Medicis died, in 1642. Pop. (1846), 90,246, of whom only about 7000 are Protestants.

COLOGNO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 9 m. S. by E. Bergamo. It is tolerably built, surrounded by walls with a wide fosse, and contains a church, poorhouse, and hospital. The commune yields good crops of grain, fruits, and vegetables. Pop. 2674.

COLOMBAN-DES-VILLARS (St.), a vil. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Maurienne, on the Glandon, 4 m. W.N.W. St. Jean-Maurienne. Pop. 2000.

COLOMBANO (SAN), a market tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 10 m. S. Lodi, r. bank, Lambro, surrounded by hills, in which fine red granite, porphyry, and feldspar occur; also limestone containing numerous fossils, and extensively burnt for lime. Pop. 5000.

COLOMBES, a com. and vil. France, dep. Seine, 6 m. N.W. Paris, agreeably situated on a hill, in the second bend made by the Seine below Paris, and near the bifurcation of the Rouen and St. Germain Railways. It is well built, and has some good squares, planted with trees. In the environs are numerous country houses, in one of which Rollin wrote his *Ancient History*. Manufactures.—cotton hose, glue, gelatine, potato flour, and oil refining. It formerly had a royal castle, where Henrietta of England died, 1669. Pop. 1633.

COLOMBIA, a name formerly applied to the N.W. portion of S. America, comprehended between lat. 5° S., and 12° 30' N.; and lon. 60° and 83° W.; bounded, N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by the Atlantic and British Guiana, S. by Brazil and Peru, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It was so called after the illustrious navigator Columbus, who visited the coast of Paria in 1498, and thus became the discoverer of the New World. Under the Spaniards it formed the viceroyalty

height in the Traversthal, about 1 m. from the W. shore of Lake Neufchâtel, and contains a considerable number of well-built houses. The most interesting object near it is an extensive old castle, with fine planted walks, formed by the good Henry II., Duke of Longueville. The celebrated Scotch marshal, Keith, the friend of Frederick the Great, possessed it for some time. Pop. 910.

COLOMBO, a seaport tn. Ceylon, S.W. coast, near the mouth of the Kalani River, and about 70 m. W. by S. Kandy; lat. 6° 57' N.; lon. 79° 56' E., the seat of the British Government, and principal emporium of the island. It is handsome, and is nearly divided into four parts by two broad streets. A portion of it, comprising the best houses in the town, is within the walls of its very extensive fort, occupying a projecting point of land, and embracing a circumference of nearly 1½ m. The principal street, Queen's Street, is wide and well planted with surya trees. The streets are well watered during the day, and the fallen foliage is regularly removed every morning, but they are not lighted. Within the fort there are several straight and regular streets, with smaller ones crossing at right angles. On the N. side of it, on the margin of the sea, is the Pettah or black town, regularly built, and divided into 15 streets, of which eight run E. and W. crossed by others at right angles. The houses are in general of kabook, and neatly washed with chunam; some of them are of two stories. Several of the streets are lined with rows of trees. There are many Dutch houses in the town, which may be distinguished from those of the English by their glass windows instead of venetians. The houses of the Europeans outside the town are very beautifully situated, especially those near the sea. The floors are almost universally of brick, very unsightly, and disagreeable from the dust they occasion. There are a great number of well stocked shops in the town, and several bazars or market places, amply supplied with provisions of all kinds, and with tropical herbs and fruits, the latter including pine apples and oranges of superior quality. The public institutions and buildings are the United Service library, containing a good selection of books; a hall of commerce or exchange, lately built; the museum, medical library, the Bank of Ceylon, council room, Government offices, Government house, hall of the supreme court, district court, Fiscal's office, and jail. Some of these are very handsome structures. The places of worship are two Presbyterian churches, two Portuguese Protestants, two Episcopal churches one of which is within the fort, R. Catholic, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels. The Moors have two handsome mosques decorated with minarets, the Hindoos also have their temples, rudely sculptured. There are a number of charitable, benevolent, and religious associations and institutions, including a

dispensary and hospital. There is also a horticultural society. The fort of Colombo mounts 126 guns and six mortars, and is garrisoned by a force of 650 European troops and 30 officers. The ramparts are very strong, having eight principal bastions, and a number of lesser ones, with curtains, banquettes, and parapets, communicating with one another all round. The whole of the fort, except the side next the sea, has a deep ditch or fosse in front. Behind it, there is a lake, which almost insulates the town. In the centre of this lake, is a tongue of land called Slave Island, from the use to which it was applied by the Dutch; it is covered with neat houses, bungalows, and other buildings, interspersed among stately areca and bread-fruit trees, and cocoa-nut palms. There are upwards of 20 commercial houses in Colombo, which carry on a pretty large trade. The principal exports to Europe are cinnamon, cardamoms, coffee, cocoa-nut oil, coir cordage, ebony, pepper, plumbago, and satin-wood. The harbour, which is in the form of a semicircle, is capable of receiving small vessels only, and the roads where the large ships cast anchor, at upwards of a mile from the shore, is exposed to the S.W. monsoon, but severe gales seldom occur now, so that ships may and do frequent it all the year through with perfect safety. The value of exports in 1845, amounted to £491,026; imports for the same year £1,188,418. There are now mail coaches running regularly to and from Colombo to Kandy, Galle, and Negombo. The land about Colombo is low near the sea, with some hills to the S.E. a little way in the country. Pop. (1831), 31,549.

COLOMBRETES, *isl. Spain.* See COLUMBRETES.

COLOMERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 13 m. N. by E. Granada, on the river of its own name. The streets are well paved, and clean, but steep, and rather irregular. It has two squares, one of which contains the townhall, and prison; and the other the church, cemetery, and storehouse. It has also a chapel, orphan asylum, almshouse, and several schools. In the vicinity are some pleasant public walks along the margin of the Colomera, which is crossed by a stone bridge. Trade:—in grain, fruits, oil, &c. Pop. 3102.

COLONIA DO SANTISSIMO SACRAMENTO, a fortified seaport in Uruguay, N. bank of the estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Ayres; lat. 34° 28' S.; lon. 57° 49' 45" W. In 1845, it was taken by the English and French fleets. Pop. 2500.

COLONNA CAPE [*anc. Sinium Promontorium*], forming the most S. point of Attica, Greece; lat. 37° 38' 32" N.; lon. 24° 1' 45" E. It is of a remarkable appearance and forms a most conspicuous object at sea. Its summit is crowned by the ruins of a temple, 269 ft. above the sea, said to have been dedicated to Minerva, and of which 16 columns of white marble are still standing. From these pillars the cape takes its modern name. Beneath the cape are caverns, the frequent resort of pirates.

COLONNELLA, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I, dist. of, and N.N.E. Teramo, near r. bank, Tronto. It contains five churches, a convent, and school, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 2467.

COLONSAY, and ORONSAY, two isls. W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyll; lat. (Colonsay N. Point) 56° 8' N.; lon. 6° 10' W. (r.) They are not more than 100 yards apart, and are separated from each other at high water only. Together they are about 12 m. long, and from 1 to 3 m. broad. A considerable portion of the soil is arable, and is cultivated according to the newest and most improved system. The principal crops are potatoes and barley; and black cattle and sheep in large numbers, and of superior breed, are raised on the pastures. Oronsay is rendered interesting by containing the remains of an extensive priory, founded by the Lord of the Isles, and occupied by canons brought from the Abbey of Holyrood at Edinburgh. The ruins are of the finest and most imposing description, and equalled only by those of Iona. On a small island in the middle of a lake in Colonsay are the ruins of an ancient castle, the stronghold of the early lords of the island. Colonsay contains an excellent harbour, called Portnafearnin, in which there is a substantial quay. There are also two good roadsteads. Cod-fishing is carried on to a considerable extent by the inhabitants. Pop., about 840.—LITTLE COLONSAY is a small isl. in the above co., between Staffa and Gometra. It contains very few inhabitants, and affords pasture to a number of sheep.

COLORADO, several rivers, America:—1, *Rio Colorado del Occidente*, a river, U. States, Upper California, the sources of which are in the Rocky Mountains, apparently (for its head waters are not well known) in the Oregon territory, about lat. 43° N., and about 150 m. N.E. the Great Salt Lake of California. It flows S.E. and S. under the name of the Green River; receives, on the left bank, the San Rafael, from Lang's Peak, about lat. 39°; thence it flows S.W., receives several affluents, chiefly on the left bank, and falls into the head of the Gulf of California, after a course of nearly 1000 m. Its most important affluent is the Gila, which separates California from the Mexican State of Sonora, and which enters the Colorado about 50 m. above its mouth. Excepting on the immediate banks of the river, the country, as far as known, through which the Colorado runs, more especially S. of lat. 40°, appears to be a sterile and arid waste.—2, *Rio Colorado de Texas*, a river, U. States, Texas, rising in the sierra de Guadalupe, about lat. 29° 40' N.; lon. 100° 45' W. It flows N.E. and, in lat. 31° 40' N.; lon. 100° 35' W., is joined by the Pasigono, which more than doubles its volume, on the left bank, after which the united waters take a S.E. and very winding course, and fall into the Bay of Matagorda, Gulf of Mexico, by several mouths, after a course, to the sources of the Colorado proper, of upwards of 400 m.; and to the sources of the Pasigono, of upwards of 600 m. It is navigable for 150 m.—3, *Colorado*, or *Cobri Leubri*, a river, S. America, La Plata, rising in the Andes, near lat. 36° S., and after a S.E. course through a country almost unknown, falling into the Atlantic in lat. 40° 5' S.—4, One of the mouths of the San Juan del Norte, or Nicaragua River, Central America.

COLORADOS (Los), a cluster of rocks and islets, near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, off the N.W. side of the island of Cuba, in lat. 22° 15' N.; lon. 84° 40' W.

COLORO [*anc. Colurnum*], a tn. and com. Italy, duchy of, and 9 m. N. Parma, on river of that name, crossed here by two bridges. It is well built, and possesses two churches, one collegiate, the other formerly belonging to the Benedictine monastery, but both large and elaborately ornamented; a townhall, Hebrew, medical, veterinary, and several primary schools, a public library, philosophical society, and a ducal palace. Candles, saltpetre, woollen fabrics, and wine, are manufactured; and trade is carried on in cattle, grain, and fruits. An annual fair is held in July. Pop. 7049.

COLP, par. Irel. Meath; 5787 ac. Pop. 2141.

COLSTERWORTH, a vil. and par. England, co. Lincoln; 3000 ac. The VILLAGE, in a pleasant valley 7 m. S. Grantham, has a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school for boys and girls. Sir Isaac Newton was born in a farm-house in this parish, December 25, 1642. Pop. 1017.

COLSTON-BASSET, par. Eng. Notts; 2530 ac. P. 403.

COLTISHALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1060 ac. P. 897.

COLTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Lancaster; 13,330 ac. Pop. (1851), 1993.—2, Norfolk; 1020 ac. Pop. 282.—3, Stafford; 8870 ac. Pop. 672.

COLUMB, or COLUMBA (St.), a tn., vil. and two pars. Eng. Cornwall.—1, (*Major*), A tn. and par.; 11,680 ac. The TOWN, on an acclivity 2½ m. W. Liskeard, consists of one principal street; houses chiefly of stone; well supplied with water; lighted with gas. It has a clean and respectable appearance. It has a market-house, church, and three chapels belonging to Wesleyan and Independents, two schools, and a mutual improvement society. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 3146.—2, (*Minor*), A vil. and par. 5 m. W.S.W. Columb (St.), Major; 5520 ac. The VILLAGE, on an elevated site, consists of one street, or rather of a row of houses on each side of a public road, generally of stone, and those recently erected of a respectable appearance; water abundant and good. It has a church, and two chapels belonging to Methodists and Bryanites, and a national school. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. There is also in the parish a large village and seaport, called New Quay, having some trade, and resorted to during summer as a watering-place. Pop. 1681.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

COLUMBIA, several places, U. States.—1, A dist., 10 m. sq., on both sides of the Potomac, about 120 m. from its mouth; ceded to the federal republic, in 1790, by Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of becoming the seat of the Legislature. The soil is naturally sterile, but the surface is gently undulating, and the climate healthy. Manufactures

of various kinds are carried on to some extent; and the commerce is very considerable, especially in the exportation of flour from the Potomac. The district is not represented in Congress, but is under the immediate government of that body, and subject to any laws which they may please to enact. It is divided into two counties by the Potomac, one of which is governed by the laws of Maryland, and the other by those of Virginia. Besides Washington, the seat of the National Legislature, and the capital city of the Union, it contains Alexandria and Georgia. Pop., in 1840, 43,712; of which number 30,657 were whites, 8361 were free-coloured persons, and 4694 were slaves.—2, A tn., cap. of S. Carolina, 104 m. N. by W. Charleston, 1. bank, Congaree. It is situate on an elevated plain, and is regularly laid out, with streets 100 ft. wide crossing each other at right angles. It has a spacious state-house, a court-house, jail, market-house, two banks, six churches, and three academies. It is also the seat of S. Carolina college, the buildings connected with which have an imposing appearance. It is connected with Charleston by a railway; and the river is navigable for boats at high-flood tides. Pop. 3500.—3, A tn. Pennsylvania, 30 m. S.E. Harrisburg, 1. bank, Susquehanna, here crossed by a bridge 5690 ft. long. It has a townhall, market-house, eight churches, a bank, an academy, and a library; and carries on a considerable trade with Baltimore and Philadelphia in lumber, coal, iron, and agricultural produce. It is connected by a canal with Havre de Grace at the mouth of the Susquehanna, and is intersected by the Columbia and Philadelphia Railway. Pop. (1840), 2710.

COLUMBIA, or OREGON RIVER, a large river, N. America, partly in the British territory, and partly in that of the U. States. It issues from a small lake in the former, situate between two ridges of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 50° 5' N.; lon. 116° W. From this point it flows N.W., passing through another small lake, and confined by the double range to a parallel course with the Rocky Mountains, till it reaches lat. 52° N., a distance of 160 m., when it proceeds due W. to lon. 119°, from which it flows S. to lat. 48°, parallel, but in an opposite direction to its earlier course. Between this point and lat. 46°, its course is extremely devious and winding, varying from W. to S.S.E., but latterly takes a decidedly W. direction, which it retains till it reaches Fort Vancouver, lat. 45° 32' N.; when it once more proceeds N., but again turns to the W. at lat. 46° N., and finally falls into the N. Pacific Ocean, at lat. 46° 13' N.; lon. 123° 20' W., after a course, altogether, of upwards of 1000 m., more than the half of which is in British N. America, the remainder in the territory of the U. States, which it enters about lat. 48° 25' N. Its principal affluents from the E. are the Kootanie or Flat Bow River, which joins it about lat. 49° 10' N.; Flat Head or Clarke's River, 10 m. lower down; the Sahaptin or Lewis River, which falls into it above Fort Wallavalla, about lat. 46° 12' N.; and the Wallamette, which unites with it near Fort Vancouver. Its tributaries from the N. and W. are comparatively small, none of them approaching in size any of those just enumerated. The largest are the Okonagan, the Yakima, and the Cathlates. The entrance to the Columbia river is replete, it would seem, with difficulty and danger. 'Mere description,' says Commander Wilkes, 'can give little idea of the terrors of its bar; all who have seen it have spoken of the wildness of the scene, and the incessant roar of the waters, representing it as one of the most fearful sights that can possibly meet the eye of the sailor.' The flood of the Columbia, when at its greatest height, presents a magnificent spectacle, gliding past swiftly but with majestic silence, bearing along the gigantic forest trees, whose immense trunks appear as mere chips. They frequently lodge for a time, in which case others are speedily caught by them, which, obstructing the flow of the water, form rapids, until, by a sudden rush, the whole is borne off to the ocean. An entire forest of pines has been seen standing erect under the waters of the Columbia; and individual trees in the same position, with their roots spreading as when growing in their native forests. These are supposed to have been deposited in the river by land slips, which would account for their erect position. The trees on the banks of the Columbia attain extraordinary dimensions. Capt. Belcher measured one, a *drift* tree, and found it to be 174 ft. in length, by 20 ft. in circumference; trees of 150 ft. in length, and 13 to 18 ft. in circumference,

being common, while many much larger than the largest just spoken of, are found in the thickest parts of the woods, where they attain the greatest size. The waters of the Columbia are said to have no fertilizing qualities, but, on the contrary, are said to deteriorate and exhaust the soil. Numerous water-snakes are met with in the river, but they are harmless. They are called 'the fishing-snake,' from their subsisting chiefly on fish, which they are very dexterous in taking. By the Oregon treaty with the U. States, the free navigation of the Columbia river was secured to British subjects.—(Belcher's *Voyage Round the World*; U. States *Exploring Expedition*; Lyell's *Geology*.)

COLUMBKILLE, two pars. Ireland:—1, Kilkenny; 4473 ac. Pop. 1116.—2, Longford; 20,314 ac. Pop. 9273.

COLUMBRETES, or COLOBRETES, four groups of small isls. Mediterranean, off E. coast, Spain, about lat. 39° 54' N.; lon. 0° 44' E.; 29 m. S.E. Cape Oropesa, and having deep water between them. They are of volcanic origin, and have a picturesque appearance, their broken masses resembling the wrecks of a more considerable island. In the largest island, Santa Maria de Colombres, there is a harbour called Tofino, in the form of a capacious basin, which could accommodate several vessels in 5 to 12 fathoms water; it is about a quarter of a mile across at the entrance, and is tolerably secure from all winds, excepting the N.E., E., and S.E. On this island there is a hill of considerable elevation, called Monte Colibre, and several of lesser heights. They are covered with an exuberance of dwarf olives, geraniums, prickly pears, myrtles, and brushwood; but every other part exhibits lavas, obsidian, and scoriae. The climate is temperate and healthy, and, though the surface is much broken, crops are raised of rye, maize, pulse, potatoes, hemp, &c. The whole island is almost literally swarming with snakes, generally between 2 and 3 ft. long, and beautifully marked: they seem to be harmless. The shores abound with crabs and shell-fish. A few rabbits are also to be met with. In time of war, these islands are of considerable importance as a military station.

COLUMBUS, several towns, U. States:—1, A city, cap. Ohio, 100 m. N.E. Cincinnati; lat. 39° 58' N.; lon. 83° W.; on the Scioto, here crossed by a bridge, connecting it with Franklinton. It rises gradually from the river; and the streets cross each other at right angles, the principal ones being broad and spacious. The capitol is a large edifice of whitish limestone, 304 ft. long. The other public buildings include 20 churches, several of which are elegant structures; the state penitentiary, a spacious edifice; the asylum for the deaf and dumb, a large brick building, with handsome Doric porticoes; and a lunatic asylum, a blind asylum, and a German Lutheran theological seminary. There are here several tanneries, distilleries, and breweries, a pottery, and four printing offices. A commodious wharf, 1300 ft. long, extends along the margin of the river; the national road passes through the town; and a canal, 11 m. long, connects it with the Ohio canal. Pop. (1850), 18,138.—2, A tn. Mississippi, cap. co. Lowndes, 132 m. N.E. Jackson, 1. bank Tombigbee. It has a courthouse, jail, two banks, a theatre, several churches and educational establishments, and a market house. P. (1850), 2611.—3, A tn. Georgia, cap. co. Muscogee, 1. bank, Chattahoochee river, immediately below the falls, 240 m. W. by N. Savannah. It is regularly built, with broad, spacious streets, crossing at right angles; and has a court-house, several churches, schools, and academies; a paper, four cotton, and several flour mills, and two iron foundries. P. (1850), 5942.

COLVEND and SOUTHWICK, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 8 m. by 4. Pop. 1495.

COLVESTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1100 ac. Pop. 42.

COWALL, par. Eng. Hereford; 3500 ac. Pop. 940.

COWICH, par. Eng. Stafford; 8800 ac. Pop. 2024.

COWICK, par. Eng. Notts; 1010 ac. Pop. 109.

COWINSTONE, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1667 ac. Pop. 287.

COLYTON, a par. and tn. England, co. Devon; 5430 ac. The town, in a beautiful valley, on the Coly (from which it takes its name), near its junction with the Axe, and 20 m. E. Exeter, has very irregular streets, kept, however, very clean. Many of the houses are respectable; but the cottages of the poor are built of *cob*, a mixture of trodden clay and chopped straw. Water abundant. It has a parish church,

with a tower, and two neat chapels belonging to Independents and Unitarians; a free school, and several local charities. Manufactures:—Honiton lace, which gives employment to a number of women and children; paper, and leather. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 2451.—(Local Correspondent.)

COMACCHIO [anc. *Comacium*], a tn. Papal States, 27 m. E.S.E. Ferrara, amidst unhealthy marshes, about 2 m. from the Adriatic. Salt is manufactured here, to the extent of about 2,000,000 lbs. annually, and productive fisheries are carried on in the neighbouring lagoons. It is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 5500.

COMANCHES, an American Indian tribe, Mexico and Texas, who roam along the prairie ground beyond the Puercos and Rio Grande del Norte. They are extremely warlike, and make regular organized inroads, for the sake of plunder, into the Mexican territories, especially into Durango and Chihuahua. In some respects the Comanches differ from other Indian tribes; but the only ground of difference calling for particular notice is their aversion to ardent spirits, it being extremely difficult to induce any of them to taste a drop of intoxicating liquor. Their numbers are estimated at 10,000.

COMAYAGUA, or **VALLADOLID-LA-NUOVA**, a tn. and dist. Central America, Honduras. The town is situate 186 m. E. Guatemala, l. bank, Sirano, and has a fine church, a college, several convents, and a richly endowed hospital. Pop. 12,000.—The district, which is near the centre of the province, extending S. to the boundary of San Salvador, in common with the district of Choluteca and Yoro, is famed for its superior breed of cattle; which, however, are exported only to a very limited extent.

COMB-HAY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1180 ac. Pop. 239.

COMB-MARTIN, a par. and tn. England, co. Devon; 4730 ac. The town, in a beautiful valley, 4 m. E. Ilfracombe, and surrounded on all sides by hills, consists of one principal street, somewhat irregular, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long; houses in general well built of stone; supply of water abundant. It is both increasing and improving; and has an Established church, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; and several schools. Burning of lime is the staple trade of the place, from 70,000 to 80,000 bushels being annually sent to the neighbouring parishes. The most of the people are employed in the limestone quarries; but many also in the lead mines of the parish. Pop. 1399.

COMBA, a small isl., Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, 33 m. N.N.E. isl. Adenara; lat. $7^{\circ} 49' S.$; lon. $123^{\circ} 38' E.$ (a.)

COMBACONUM, a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, prov. of, and 20 m. E. Tanjore; lat. $10^{\circ} 58' N.$; lon. $79^{\circ} 26' E.$ This city was the ancient cap. of the Chola dynasty, from which the whole coast of Coromandel (a corruption of *Cholamandel*), has received its name. It is now inhabited chiefly by Brahmans, whose dwellings are neat and comfortable. Being reckoned a place of peculiar sanctity by the Hindoos, it has numerous pagodas, gateways, and tanks, of a superior description. It is believed that one of these tanks is filled every 12th year by the waters of the Ganges, which find their way into it by a subterranean passage; and as this water is deemed capable of purifying from all sin and uncleanness, thousands resort hither at the favoured season with undoubting confidence in its efficacy. In this stronghold of idolatry a Protestant mission has been some time established, and is making satisfactory progress. There are also considerable numbers of R. Catholics. Pop. estimated by Malcom at 40,000.

COMBE, several pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 2190 ac. Pop. 203.—2, (Florey), Somerset; 1500 ac. Pop. 304.—3, (Long), Oxford; 1450 ac. Pop. 605.—4, (Riveleigh), Devon; 2100 ac. Pop. 276.—5, (St. Nicholas), Somerset; 4100 ac. Pop. 1293.

COMBEINTEIGHHEAD, par. Eng. Devon; 2000 ac. Pop. 425.

COMBER, par. and small tn. Irel. Down; 16,134 ac. Pop. 8436.

COMBERTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 1804 ac. Pop. 520.—2, (Great), Worcester; 960 ac. Pop. 215.—3, (Little), Worcester; 770 ac. Pop. 229.

COMBIN, a mountain, Europe, between the Swiss canton Valais and the Sardinian States, prov. Aosta, one of the culminating peaks of the Pennine Alps. It lies at the head of the Val de Bagnes, 15 m. S.E. Martigny, and E. of the Great St. Bernard; lat. $45^{\circ} 56' N.$; lon. $7^{\circ} 19' E.$; height, 14,125 ft.

It is covered with extensive glaciers, that of Chermontane descending from its N.E. slope.

COMBOURG, a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 m. S.S.E. St. Malo, near a lake, on the small river Linon. It contains an old castle, flanked with four towers, and in good preservation, and has manufactures of linen and leather, and a trade in cattle. Chateaubriand was born here. Pop. 1247.

COMBPYNE, par. Eng. Devon; 1070 ac. Pop. 143.

COMBRAILLE [anc. *Combralia*], a small dist. France, formerly part of old prov. Auvergne, and now included in dep. Creuse. Its capital was Evaux.

COMBRONDE, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. N. Riom. It has a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1488.

COMBS, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3060 ac. Pop. 1064.

COME (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, 19 m. N.E. Rodez. It is agreeably situate on the Lot, but very poorly built. It has manufactures of flannel, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1108.

COMETA, a tn. Brazil. See VICOSA.

COMFORT POINT, a cape, U. States, Virginia, at the embouchure of the James, 19 m. W. Cape Henry, and opposite Willoughby point.

COMILLAH, an inland tn., Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, cap. dist. Tipperah, on the Gomoti, a tributary of the Brahmapootra, 47 m. S.E. Dacca. Six m. W. are the remains of many large brick buildings, and of a fort nearly 70 yards square, the residence of the former rajahs of Tipperah.

COMINES. See COMMINES.

COMINGES, or **COMMINGES** [Lat. *Conveniensis Ager*], a dist. France, ancient prov. Gascogne. Its capital was St. Bertrand-de-Cominges. It is now comprised in depts. Haute-Garonne and Gers.

COMINO, a cape forming the most E. point of isl. Sardinia, in lat. $40^{\circ} 31' 24' N.$; lon. $9^{\circ} 50' 30' E.$ (a.) It forms a narrow projecting point, on which a tower is built. The sea around contains several rocks.

COMINO, a small isl., Mediterranean, S.E. Gozzo, and separated from the N.W. extremity of Malta by a channel called the Freggi Road; greatest length, S.E. to N.W., not quite 2 m.; greatest breadth, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Its coast is much indented, and its surface is very hilly. A rocky islet to the W., separated from it by a very narrow channel, is called *Cominotto*.

COMISO, a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. Syracuse, dist. of, and 12 m. N.W. Modica, chief place of circondario. It has a paper mill. Pop. of vil. and circondario, 10,445.

COMITE, a river, U. States, Mississippi and Louisiana, which, after a course N. to S. of about 60 m., joins the Amite in the latter state, 15 m. E. Baton Rouge.

COMITI, a tn. Sicily, prov. Trapani, 10 m. N.N.E. Mazzara. Pop. 3500.

COMITLAN, a tn. Mexican confederation, state Chiapas, 30 m. S.E. Ciudad-Real, on the Grijalva. It has a magnificent church, and is a place of considerable trade.

COMMENDA, a settlement, S.W. Africa, coast of Guinea, 15 m. W.S.W. Cape Coast Castle. It was once a place of considerable trade, and still contains two abandoned forts, which belonged to the English and the Dutch. The English fort, which is a square structure of about 190 ft. in the side, stands on the W. side of the river Soons; and about 500 yards from it, on the opposite bank of the river, stands what remains of the Dutch fort. At the foot of each is a native town.

COMMENTRY, a vil. France, dep. Allier, on the Eil, 7 m. S.E. Montluçon. It gives its name to a coal-field, which occupies a considerable area in the surrounding districts, and is extensively worked. Pop. 1884.

COMMERAGH MOUNTAINS, a mountain range, Ireland, co. Waterford, rising on the S. side of the Suir, somewhat abruptly from the water's edge, to an average height of 1750 ft. above sea level. This range consists principally of gray slate, and the acclivities along its front are either cultivated or planted as far up as there is any soil to be found.

COMMERCY, a tn. France, dep. Meuse, cap. and 21 m. E. Bar-le-Duc, l. bank, Meuse. It is tolerably well built, and has some good public buildings, a communal college, barracks, riding school, Hotel de Ville, hospital, markets, &c. Manufactures:—cotton and hardware; breweries, and tanneries;

with trade in grain, wine, oil, hemp, leather, wood, cattle, &c. In the environs are iron furnaces and forges. Commercy, at first a simple seignory, obtained the title of commune in 1324. In 1554 it was besieged by Charles V. It formed at that time two seignories, the upper and lower castle, the former of which belonged to Philippe Emanuel de Gondy, who transmitted it to his son, the famous Cardinal Retz, who here wrote his memoirs. The castle, rebuilt in 1708 by the Prince de Vaudemont, and made a magnificent residence by Stanislas, is now transformed into a cavalry barrack. Pop. 3424.

COMMEWYNE, or COMMEWYNA, a river, Dutch Guiana, rising in the hilly grounds in the E. part of the colony. It flows first N.W., and then W., is joined by the Cottica, after which it forms a fine navigable stream, and falls into the estuary of the Surinam, between the forts Amsterdam and Leyden. Its banks are adorned with the finest plantations in the colony. Before its junction with the Cottica, it is called the Upper, and after the junction, the Lower Commewyne. Total course, exclusive of windings, about 70 m.

COMMINES, or COMINES—1, A tn. France, dep. Nord, 8 m. N. Lille, r. bank, Lys, and on the frontier of Belgium, opposite the Belgian town of same name. Before the cession of French Flanders to France, the old town of Commines was a fortified place, and comprised both the present towns. The French dismantled it in 1672. It has ribbon manufactories, breweries, a distillery, oil and flour mills, and tanneries. Pop. 2988.—2, [Flemish, *Comen*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. S.E. Ypres, l. bank, Lys, opposite Commines, the two places being connected by a drawbridge. The manufactures consist chiefly of ribbons, tape, bed-ticking, handkerchiefs, nankeens, other cotton stuffs, and tobacco. It possesses likewise bleacheries, dyeworks, tanneries, and oil-mills. In the 15th century, this was a fortified place, and had a castle, in which the famous Philip de Commines was born. Pop. 3503.

COMO (CITY OF) [anc. *Comum*], a city, Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, cap. deleg. of same name, 23 m. N.N.W. Milan, S.W. extremity of Lake Como; in a delightful valley, encircled by hills, the slopes of which are covered with gardens, and with olive and chestnut groves. Although the first view of Como is exceedingly striking, and the scenery around of surpassing beauty, it is found to be irregularly built, the streets to be narrow, dark, and filthy, and the public buildings heavy and dull. It is surrounded by double walls, with towers, in the former of which are four lofty gateways, fine specimens of the military architecture of the Middle Ages. It was further protected or commanded by the once strong castle of Baradello, the ruins of which still occupy the summit of a steep and lofty hill. Although the city proper has few attractions to boast of, the suburbs, particularly that called Borgo Vico, which stretches along the lake, have many, including numerous magnificent palaces of the nobility, and various handsome public buildings. The suburb in which the various manufactures are carried on is the Borgo di St. Agostino. Como has 13 churches, amongst which are the cathedral, a structure of the middle ages, the exterior of which is cased with white marble; and the church of St. Fedele, still older, and likewise a rather remarkable edifice. It has also a lyceum, erected by the French, with a library of 50,000 volumes, and an extensive collection of philosophical apparatus; an ecclesiastical college, three gymnasia, two female seminaries, an hospital, workhouse, orphan asylum, and several other charitable institutions; a cabinet of natural history and botanic garden, a theatre and an amphitheatre, the former a fine building, with a good façade. A handsome casino or literary club-house has been lately built. It has manufactures of silks, velvets, taffetas, stockings, gloves, &c., also of woollen cloths, cotton yarn, hats, and soap. A considerable trade is carried on, in rice and manufactured silks, with Switzerland and Italy, by the lake. There are metal foundries and marble quarries in the vicinity, from the latter of which an excellent statuary marble is obtained. Como is a bishopric, the seat of the provincial council, of civil, criminal, and commercial tribunals, and was at one time a principal seat of the inquisition. The climate is exceedingly agreeable, though, from its vicinity to the Alps, sometimes chill. The artisans of this city have always been remarkable for their propensity to a wandering life, and are to be met with all over Europe hawking telescopes, mirrors, spectacles, baro-

meters, &c. The inhabitants also have been, from a remote period, famous as masons, travelling the country as such, and doing so to this day. Como was a place of importance under the Romans, having been rendered so by a colony of Greeks. sent there by Julius Caesar, when it obtained the name of *Novum Comum*. It is the birthplace of Pliny the younger, a statue of whom stands in the centre of the gothic façade of the cathedral, with bas-relief alluding to his writings. Pop. (1846), 18,192.—The DELEGATION, area, 824 geo. sq. m., bounds, N. with the Swiss canton Tessin, and W. with Sardinia. It is mountainous in the N. parts, being covered with offsets of the Lepontine Alps. It has fine pastures, and yields abundance of grain, fruits, esteemed wines, and silk; also a small quantity of wool, and a considerable quantity of butter, cheese, and chestnuts. Alabaster, gypsum, slates, flint, and building stone, are wrought; and cloth, linen, silk, firearms, paper, strings for musical instruments, soap, and wax-candles, are manufactured. It is divided into 26 districts, and 530 communes. Under the French, it formed the department of Lario. Pop. 370,093.

COMO (LAKE OF) [Italian, *Lago di Como*; anc. *Larius Jævus*], a celebrated lake, Italy, gov. Milan, at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhetian Alps, 700 ft. above sea level. It is formed chiefly by the river Adda, which enters at its N. end, and leaves at its S.E. extremity, forming its only outlet. Its greatest length, which is from the city of Como to Riva—the former at its S., the latter at its N. extremity—is about 35 m., following its windings. At Belgaggio, about 15 m. N.E. Como, the lake throws off a branch in a S.E. direction, which passes Lecco and terminates in the outlet of the Adda, and is altogether about 15 m. in length. The lake being thus divided into three arms, is sometimes distinguished by three different names—that portion of it extending from Como to Belgaggio, being called the Lake of Como; that from Belgaggio to Riva, the Lake of Bellano, from a town of that name on its banks; and that from Belgaggio to the outlet of the Adda, the Lake of Lecco, so named for a similar reason. The broadest part of the lake, which is at Belgaggio, is about 3 m. Its general breadth, however, does not exceed 2 m., and the greater part of it is much less. Its depth varies from 40 to 600 ft. Besides the Adda it receives the waters of the Maria and other less considerable streams. The scenery around the lake is singularly beautiful and picturesque, its banks, throughout its whole extent, being formed of steep and lofty mountains, 3000 to 4000 ft. high, in many places clothed with wood, and studded with villas and cottages. The spot from which this fine sheet of water is seen to most advantage is Belgaggio, where, as already mentioned, it is broadest, and from which a view of the three branches is commanded. Each of these seem to have distinct attractions. Those of the Lake of Como are its villas, villages, and its cultivation; those of the lake of Lecco a native picturesque beauty; and those of Bellano a stern and rugged grandeur. Trout, eels, pike, pelicans, swans, and other aquatic birds, abound in or upon the lake; and sea-gulls are frequently so numerous, that from their Latin name, *Larus*, the ancient name of the lake is said to be derived. The younger Pliny had several seats on the border of the lake, but their sites cannot now be identified. Amongst the modern mansions is that of the Villa d'Este, once the property and residence of Queen Caroline of England, who gave it the name it bears. The lake is traversed in all directions by steamers, by which all the principal places on its shores may be visited. The climate around the lake is mild and healthful.

COMODO, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, between the islands of Flores and Sumbawa, and forming, with the latter isl., the Strait of Sapy; lat. (N.E. peak) 8° 22' S.; lon. 119° 36' E. (N.) It is high, about 45 m. long, N. to S., and 22 m. broad.

COMOE, a tn. W. Africa, Boussa, r. bank, Niger. It is of considerable size, and situate about half a mile from the ferry across the river, 50 m. E. by N. Kiama; lat. 9° 45' N.; lon. 6° 7' E.

COMORIN (CAPE) [cape of the Virgin], the S. extremity of Hindoostan, lat. 8° 5' N.; lon. 77° 30' E. (N.), formed of a circular, low, sandy point, not discernible at above 12 or 16 m. distance from the deck of a large ship. To the W. the shore is sandy and barren, but to the E. bounds with trees. Immediately adjacent to the cape, the beach is covered

with the rough grains of disintegrated granite, which a native tradition asserts is a kind of lapidified rice, and accounts for its transformation by stating that a king gave once a marriage feast to his daughter at this place; that the bridegroom, having failed to appear at the appointed hour, the disappointed bride cursed the feast, of which an enormous quantity of rice formed the principal part, and that thereupon the said rice became grains of granite, as it now lies on the beach. Eighteen miles N. from the cape is a lofty, isolated mountain,



CAPE COMORIN, from near Calcutta. — From Daniel's Views in India.

tapering to a rounded point at the summit, called Comorin Peak, forming a very striking and picturesque object. This peak is in lat. $8^{\circ} 23' 12''$ N.; lon. $77^{\circ} 30' 30''$ E. (R.)

COMORN (German, *Komorn*; Hungarian, *Komárom*), a royal free town, Hungary, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube, about 48 m. W.N.W. Pesth. Its streets are narrow and irregular. It contains four R. Catholic churches, one Greek church, two Protestant places of worship, and a synagogue. The other public buildings are, a townhall, a council-house, some large warehouses, two theatres, a R. Catholic and Protestant gymnasium, a R. Catholic head-school, and an hospital. Its fortress, the ramparts of which extend along the margin of the Danube to the end of the promontory, at which the Waag joins it, is considered one of the strongest in Europe. It was a principal point in the military operations during the recent rising in Hungary. The Danube is crossed below the town by a flying bridge, and a bridge of boats. There are here manufactures of woollen cloth, tanneries, &c.; also, an extensive trade in wine, timber, fish, grain, honey, &c. The wine produced from vineyards in the neighbourhood is of good quality. In the vicinity excellent coal is obtained. Pop. (1846), 17,900, exclusive of the garrison.

COMORO ISLANDS, a group, Indian Ocean, lying midway between the N. point of Madagascar and the E. coast of Africa. They are four in number, and called, respectively, Comoro, Mohilla, Mayotta, and Johanna (*whicq see*); they are all very high, and may be seen at the distance of from 50 to 60 m. The inhabitants are Mahometans, descendants of Arabs, incorporated with Africans, and are now generally found to be courteous and hospitable, although they were by no means so formerly. A British consul has recently been appointed for those islands. — **COMORO** (Great, or *ANGAZIYA*), the principal and most N. of the group, is in the form of a parallelogram, about 36 m. in length, N. to S., and 15 to 20 in breadth; lat. (N.E. point) $11^{\circ} 19' 30''$ S.; lon. $43^{\circ} 33' 30''$ E. (R.) It is composed of ranges of mountains, which, near the centre of the island, unite in one common summit, from 6000 to 8000 ft. high; its entire appearance thus resembling an immense mountain rising in the middle of the sea. It is said to retain no water in its earth, being volcanic, though abounding in cocoa nuts, with the milk of which the natives are frequently obliged to satisfy the thirst of their cattle; and they never drink any other beverage themselves. The anchorage at this island is inconvenient. Excepting at the N.W. end, the coast is generally steep, too, having no soundings at a small distance from the shore. Bullocks, sheep, goats,

and tropical fruits are plentiful, but no water to be procured. The inhabitants speak Arabic, and profess Islamism. Pop. 50,000.

COMPETA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 26 m. N.E. Malaga. It is well built, and possesses a church, townhall, prison, two schools, and several fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in distilling brandy, expressing wine and oil, tillage, and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2753.

COMPIANO [anc. *Complanum*], a tn. and com. Italy, duchy of, and 35 m. S.W. Parma, l. bank, Taro. It is tolerably well built, surrounded by walls, entered by three gates, and commanded by a castle on an adjacent hill. It also possesses a church, primary and medical schools, and extensive ironworks. Trade:—cattle, grain, and fruits. Pop. 5383.

COMPIÈGNE [anc. *Palatium Compendium*], a tn. France, dep. Oise, 34 m. E. by S. Beauvais, l. bank, Oise, 1 m. below the junction of the Aisne. It is agreeably situate between a forest and the Oise, which is crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches. The streets are irregular, and the houses badly built, with exception of those near the castle, and those on the Place d'armes. It has two good churches, a Gothic Hotel de Ville, modern theatre, and communal college; but the principal edifice is the royal château, built under Louis XV., from the designs of Gabriel. It has all the magnificence of a palace, and is one of the finest structures of the kind in France. The gardens are extensive, and well laid out. Napoleon embellished this château, and spent much of his time in it; and here, on March 27, 1810, he received Marie Louise, arch-duchess of Austria, his affianced bride. The forest of Compiègne occupies an area of more than 3000 ac., and contains some fine oak timber. Compiègne has a tribunal of first resort and of commerce, communal college, and public library, with 28,000 volumes; manufactures of sucking, cordage, hosiery, sabots, and turneryware. Boats are built here, and a trade is carried on in coal, wood, hemp, and grain. Before its walls, once strong, but now razed, the Maid of Orleans was made prisoner. It was in possession of the English from the early part of the 15th century, till they were expelled by Charles VII. Pop. 8106.

COMPSTALL, a vil. England, co. Chester, 5 m. E. Stockport. The inhabitants are largely employed in the cotton manufacture, and in extensive coal mines in the neighbourhood.

COMPTÉ-D'-AVIGNON, an anc. dist. France, which belonged to prov. Provence, and extended beyond the Durance as far as Tarascon. It now forms part of dep. Vaucluse. For a long time the portion of it occupied by the town of Avignon, the burgh Morieres, and the parish of Montfaret, was under the sway of the Popes.

COMPTON, numerous pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 1800 ac. Pop. 304.—2, Surrey; 1730 ac. Pop. 522.—3, Sussex; 1750 ac. Pop. 274.—4, (*Abbas*), Dorset; 1330 ac. Pop. 433.—5, (*Abbas*, or *West*), Dorset; 2170 ac. Pop. 91.—6, (*Abdale*), Gloucester; 2040 ac. Pop. 260.—7, (*Basset*), Wilts; 1980 ac. Pop. 428.—8, (*Beauchamp*), Berks; 1890 ac. Pop. 157.—9, (*Bishop*), Somerset; 2510 ac. Pop. 802.—10, (*Chamberlayne*), Wilts; 2150 ac. Pop. 350.—11, (*Dunle*), Somerset; 1210 ac. Pop. 359.—12, (*Dundon*), Somerset; 2790 ac. Pop. 679.—13, (*Fenny*), Warwick; 2330 ac. Pop. 615.—14, (*Greenfield*), Gloucester; 640 ac. Pop. 65.—15, (*Little*), Warwick; 1670 ac. Pop. 391.—16, (*Lough*), Warwick; 3530 ac. Pop. 829.—17, (*Martin*), Somerset; 2260 ac. Pop. 601.—18, (*Notter*), Dorset; 1390 ac. Pop. 456.—19, (*Ower*), Dorset; 1520 ac. Pop. 151.—20, (*Paincefoot*), Somerset; 870 ac. Pop. 256.—21, (*Parra*), Berks; 4050 ac. Pop. 544.—22, (*Valence*, or *East*), Dorset; 2310 ac. Pop. 116.—23, (*Wyniates*), Warwick; 930 ac. Pop. 46.

COMRIE, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Perth. The PARISH, about 13 m. long, by 10 broad, abounds in beautiful scenery. — THE VILLAGE, 6½ m. W. Crieff, is a burgh of barony; and contains the parish church, a handsome structure, with a spire; Free and U. Presbyterian churches; a parochial school and library; and has a distillery, a woollen-mill, and some cotton weaving. Earthquakes have frequently been felt here. The

remains of several druidical temples may still be seen in the parish. Pop. of vil., 803; par. 2471.

COMSAN, a tn. France, dep. Aude, 4 m. N.N.E. Narbonne; in the middle of a fertile plain, r. bank, Aude. Pop. 2010.

COMTAT-VENAISSIN [anc. *Comitatus Vindiscinus*], a small prov. France, formerly dependent on that of Provence, and now included in Vaucluse. Along with the portion of Comté-d'Avignon, noticed above, it formed an independent state, of which, till the revolution of 1793, the Pope had the sovereignty. Its capital was Venaque.

CONAN, or CONON, a river, Scotland, co. Ross, rising in Loch Croisick, and, after an E. course of 35 m., falling into the upper end of Cromarty Firth, near Dingwall. Its tributaries are the Garve, Meig, and Orrin. It is an excellent trouting stream, and its salmon fisheries are very valuable.—CONAN BRIDGE, a vil. on the banks of the Conan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Dingwall. Pop. 342.

CONCAN, a maritime subdivision, Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, provs. Aurangabad, Deccan, and Bejapoor. It is composed of a strip of sea coast, bounded, E. by the W. Ghaut mountains; length, N. to S., 220 m.; breadth, 35 m., and lying chiefly between lat. 16° and 20° N., and lon. $72^{\circ} 40'$ and 74° E. It is divided into N. and S. Concan, and contains many spots well adapted for cultivation, which yield hemp of superior quality, the principal crop; rice, cocoa-nuts, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, turmeric, and ginger; but, in general, the surface is very uneven, and much intersected by steep, rocky hills. Towards the W., the country is possessed of great military strength, being crossed by hills, intersected by ravines, and covered with dense forests. The range of hills is from 2000 to 4000 ft. high, and on the W. abrupt, and difficult of access; the passes are numerous, but impracticable for wheeled carriages. The table land on the E. is nearly as high as many parts of the mountain range, and is intersected by deep, rugged valleys covered with jungle. There are many mountain streams in the district, but no river of any importance. Along the coast are numerous small bays and harbours, extremely shallow, and, commercially, of little value, excepting that of Bombay. A great part of N. Concan was formerly held by the Portuguese, who divided the land into large estates, and gave them to Europeans, whose wealth is attested by the remains of numerous superb buildings, both public and private, which they then erected, and which are now standing in the midst of what at present are mere wastes. In 1817 and 1818, both N. and S. Concan came into possession of the British, the former by cession, and the latter partly by conquest. N. Concan comprehends 46 pergunnahs, containing 2111 vils.; S. Concan, 47 pergunnahs, and 2291 vils. Pop. 1,250,000.

CONCARNEAU [Latin, *Concarneum*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. S.E. Quimper, on a small island, bay of La Forêt. The island is only 400 paces long, and 120 broad. It can be approached at low water on the W. side; on the E. channel there is a ferry.—The town is surrounded by thick stone walls, with a projecting parapet, and towers at regular distances. It contains some very old houses, and the ruins of a Gothic church. The suburbs are more extensive than the town, and, in general, better built. The port can receive vessels of 500 tons, and has good anchorage, but is dangerous from the proximity of the Penro rocks. About 300 boats, belonging to this place, are engaged in the pilchard fishery. The quantity taken is from 12,000 to 30,000 barrels, according to the season; and the luggers from the coast of Vannes carry off as many more to the ports of Nantes, Rochelle, and Bordeaux. Besides pilchards, and other fish, the town exports cider, wood, and grain; and imports salt, wine, spirits, and Norway deals. Pop. 2024.

CONCEIÇÃO, several places Brazil, particularly:—1, A tn. prov. Goyaz, r. bank, Palma, 60 m. S.W. Natividade; lat. 12° S.; lon. $48^{\circ} 5'$ W. It promised at one time to become an important place, in consequence of the discovery of gold mines on the banks of the river. Some adventurers took possession, and erected a church; but the mines proving unproductive were soon abandoned, and the inhabitants are now chiefly employed in cultivation. Pop. 2000.—2, A vil., prov. Alagoas, l. bank, Curaripe, about 4 m. from the sea, and at a short distance from Poxim. It contains a church, which attracts numerous visitors at its annual festival; and has a

convenient, though shallow harbour, at which there is some trade. The district near the sea is sterile, but inland is fertile.—3, (-da-Serra), a tn., prov. Espirito-Santo, on Mount Mestre-Alvaro, about 16 m. N.W. Victoria. It contains a parish church. Pop., almost entirely agricultural, 1500.—4, (-do-Serro), a tn., prov. Minas-Geraes, about 48 m. S.W. Serro, or Villa do Príncipe. It consists of two parallel streets, with rather more than 200 houses, all of them in a ruinous state. Mines of iron were long worked in the neighbourhood, and extensive iron-works were established. But the mines have almost ceased to be worked, and the population, which chiefly depended on them, has rapidly diminished. Pop. 8000.

CONCEIÇÃO-D-ITAMARACA. See ITAMARACA.

CONCEIÇÃO (ARRAIAL DE), or CONCEPCION, a small vil. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, 110 m. S.W. Natividade, in a hollow between two small hills. It consists of two long streets, and contains two churches, one of which is in ruins. The soil, for about 3 m. round the village, has been all turned over in search of gold, which was formerly found in considerable quantities, either in minute particles, or in grains of all sizes, some of several ounces weight. The search for gold does not now repay the trouble, though there are said to be rich veins in the solid rocks in the vicinity, and a mine so productive that a bucket of soil yields nearly an ounce of gold; but, owing to the ignorance of the natives of the most ordinary mechanical contrivances, neither of them are wrought.—(Gardner's Brazil.)

CONCENTAINA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 28 m. N. Alicante, on a slope of the sierra Mariola. It is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked by 14 towers, entered by several gates, and overlooked by a strong castle of Roman construction, which, though of later date than the walls, is of high antiquity. The streets are numerous, clean, and paved; and the town possesses 10 squares, two parish churches, town and session houses, two schools, an hospital, prison, store-house, cemetery, theatre, several convents, with churches attached, and an extensive palace of the Duke of Medinaeli. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and heupen fabrics, soap, paper, tiles, and bricks; oil, wine, and brandy. Trade:—cattle, grain, fruits, and wool. An annual cattle fair, one of the largest in Spain, is held in November. Pop. 5972.

CONCEPCION, a prov. Chili, lying between the Itata and Biobio, between the parallels of 36° and $37^{\circ} 30'$ S., and the meridians 70° and 74° W.; area, 5210 sq. m. It has a delightful climate, and a fertile soil, producing, in great abundance, grain, and various kinds of fruits. The wines of this province were formerly much esteemed, but have greatly deteriorated. An inferior kind of coal is also found in great abundance. Pop. 102,000.

CONCEPCION, or CONCEPCION-LA-NUOVA, CONCEPCION-DE-MOCHA, CONCEPCION-DE-PENCO, a port, Chili, cap. above prov., 270 m. S.S.W. Santiago, r. bank, Biobio, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its mouth; lat. $36^{\circ} 49' 30''$ S.; lon. $73^{\circ} 5' 30''$ W. (R.) It is the seat of a bishop, and of a military commandant of the district and of the forts along the Biobio, and contains a college, a seminary, and some other literary institutions. Its port at Talcahuano, a small fortified town on the bay of Concepcion, about 8 m. distant, is one of the best in Chili. The bay forms an extensive and excellent roadstead, and is shut in by the island of Quiriquina, on either side of which is a channel. Trade in grain, hides, tallow, and salted beef; and in the vicinity at Penco is an important coal mine. In 1846, the vessels entered were 243; tonnage, 52,951;—cleared, 210; tonnage, 51,706; in 1847, the numbers were, entered, 258; tonnage, 65,952;—cleared, 256; tonnage, 64,966. In 1846, the imports in British vessels amounted to £156,800; exports, £158,800; in 1847, the amount was, imports, £29,440; exports, £91,040. The number of British vessels arriving and departing in those two years was four and five, respectively. Concepcion was founded, 1550, by Pedro Valdivia, on the S. side of Concepcion bay. In 1554, 1555, and 1603, it was taken and burnt by the Araucanians, and as often rebuilt; and, in 1730, it was destroyed by an earthquake, and a great part of it swallowed up by the sea. It was again destroyed by an earthquake in 1751; after which the town was rebuilt on its present site. The Araucanians again devastated a portion of it in 1823; and, in 1825, when its population was about 20,000, a terrible earthquake laid it in ruins. It has since partially recovered, and has now a pop. of about 10,000.

CONCEPCION, four tns. La Plata—1, A tn. Cordova. Pop. 2000.—2, (or *Villa-Real de la*), a tn. Paraguay, cap. dep. of same name, and on l. bank, Paraguay, 135 m. N.N.E. Asuncion. Pop. 1800.—3, (*del Arroyo de la China*), a tn. Entre-Rios, r. bank, Uruguay, 197 m. N.W. Monte Video. Pop. 3500.—4, A tn. Misiones, near l. bank, Uruguay, 190 m. W. by S. Corrientes.

CONCEPCION, two tns. Bolivia—1, A tn. prov. Tarija, or Tariha, 240 m. S.E. Chuquisaca, in a fertile country, producing esteemed wine. Pop. 2000.—2, A tn. prov. Chiquitos, 145 m. N.E. Santa-Cruz-de-la-sierra, in an elevated district, containing mines. Pop. 2200.

CONCEPCION,—1, A tn. New Granada, on the frontier of Costa Rica, 70 m. W.S.W. Chagres, on the Caribbean Sea, near the mouth of a small stream of its own name.—2, A tn. Venezuela, 161 m. S.E. Caracacas, on the Macuros, about 37 m. above its embouchure in the Orinoco.

CONCEPCION-DE-LA-VEGA-REAL, or **LA VEGA**, a tn. Haiti, dep. of the N.E., 70 m. N.E. San Domingo, near an extensive, fertile, and well-watered plain, called Vega-Real. It is very regularly built, and lies 3 m. W. the ruins of the old town of Vega-Real, founded by Columbus, and completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1564; before which event, it was the most flourishing town in the island, and possessed a mint. Pop. 5000.

CONCEPCION BAY, a large inlet, coast of Newfoundland, between Trinity Bay and St. John's. Its entrance between Cape St. Francis on the E., and Flamboro' Head on the W., is intersected by the parallel of 47° 50' N., and the meridian of 53° 30' W. It extends inland 38 m. from Cape St. Francis, and has an average breadth of about 20 m.

CONCHAGUA, an Indian tn. or vill., and port, Central America, San Salvador, on gulf of same name. The town is situate 3 m. up the Amapala Mountain, an extinct volcano. The Indians by whom it is inhabited are rather a well-formed race, and of a lighter cast of countenance and milder manners than their neighbours. The site of the port, which is so completely land-locked as to resemble an inland sea, is in the N.W. hook of the gulf, in lat. 13° 14' N.; lon. 87° 35' W. It is badly chosen, there being at all times great difficulty in landing, while at low water it is nearly impossible. During strong N. winds the communication is frequently cut off for days, independent of unsafe holding-ground for shipping.—

The **GULF**, also called Fonseca, has an entrance about 20 m. wide, having N.W. point Candadillo, and S.E. point Cosiquina; inside it expands to 50 m. N.W. to S.E., with an average breadth of about 25 m. It is enclosed by the land on all sides but at its entrance. It has a considerable number of islands, and is the recipient of several rivers.

CONCHES, a tn. France, dep. Eure, 10 m. S.W. Evreux, r. bank, Iton, surmounted by the ruins of an old castle. Agricultural implements and nails are manufactured here. There are also tanneries, potteries, iron-foundries, forges, and furnaces, with some trade in iron, and potteryware. In the neighbourhood there are four mineral springs. Pop. 1672.

CONCHOS, a river, Mexico, rising in dep. Durango, and, after a N. course of about 300 m. through that department and Chihuahua, joining the Rio Bravo del Norte, in lat. 30° 30' N.; lon. nearly 104° W.

CONCISE, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 14 m. S.E. Neuchâtel, on the banks of Lake Neuchâtel. In the vicinity good wine is produced, and yellow marble is found. Pop. 570.

CONCORD, several places, N. America, particularly a tn. U. States, cap. New Hampshire, on both sides the Merimac, 70 m. N.W. Boston; lat. 41° 11' N.; lon. 71° 31' W. It consists chiefly of two streets on the r. bank of the river, which is here crossed by two bridges, nearly 2 m. apart. It contains five commodious and handsome churches, a state-house and state-prison of hewn granite, an academy, and twenty-eight schools. In 1823 the courts were removed from Portsmouth, and are now held here. By means of Concord river, the Middlesex canal, and a railway, it communicates with Boston, the centre of its extensive trade. Manufactures—hardware, cutlery, woollen fabrics, and paper, fulling, and several grist and saw-mills, tanneries, potteries, &c. Pop. 4897.

CONCORDIA,—1, (*Concordia di qua*), a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. of, and about 34 m. N.E. Venice, r. bank, Limene. It contains a cathedral, a parish church, and a sanctuary; was

a place of some note under the Romans, but is very much decayed. Its name of *di qua* is given to distinguish it from a village depending upon it in the neighbourhood, and called Concordia di là. Pop. 1330.—2, A tn. duchy Modena, dist. of, and 18 m. N.N.E. city of Modena, r. bank, Secchia. It is walled, and has several important fairs. Pop. 2500.

CONDAMINE, a large river, Australia, New S. Wales, having its sources in the mountain-ranges of Moreton bay, about lat. 28° 55' S.; from which point it flows N.N.W., subsequently bends round to the S.W., is joined by the Cogoon, afterwards by the Maranoa, and latterly disappears without presenting any definite termination.

CONDAPILLY, a tn. and extinct circar, Hindoostan, the latter being now comprehended in the Masulipatam collectorship. The town, the ancient cap. of the circar, is situate on the l. bank of the Kistnah; lat. 16° 37' N.; lon. 80° 33' E.; 49 m. N.W. Masulipatam. It is now in a state of decay.

CONDATCHY, a vil. and bay, isl. Ceylon, on the N.W. coast, 20 m. S. Manaar; the most central rendezvous of the boats employed in the pearl fishery.

CONDE, several places, Brazil, particularly—1, A tn. and seaport, prov. of, and 85 m. N.E. Bahia, at the mouth of the Inhambupe. It contains a parish church, and a primary school, and has some trade in sugar, tobacco, and mandioca, the produce of the surrounding district. Pop. 2000.—2, A tn., prov. of, and about 20 m. S. Paraiba; in a plain, between the small rivers Japoquinha and Japoca. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants, chiefly of Indian extraction, are engaged in cultivating the fields, and in making mats and other articles from a kind of straw obtained from a lake in the province, called Peripiri. Pop. 800.—3, A tn., prov. of, and 22 m. S.W. Para, r. bank, Tocantins. It stands upon a kind of island formed by this river, the Moju, and the Iguaapé-Mirim, a canal forming a communication between them; and contains a parish church. Its inhabitants, chiefly Indians, are very indolent.

CONDE, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N.N.E. Valenciennes, at the confluence of the Hayne and Scheldt, whence a canal leads direct to Mons. It is well built, well laid out, and has a handsome Hotel de Ville, a superb arsenal, and sluices for the defence of the town. The fortifications were constructed by Vauban. It has manufactories for starch and chicory, establishments for refining oil and salt, bleaching-grounds, nail and rope-works, tanneries, dyeworks, and a trade in coal, cattle, &c. In 1794, it was besieged and taken by the Austrians, after a long and vigorous defence; retaken by the French after the battle of Fleurus, and again taken by the allies in 1815. Pop. 3504.

CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU, a tn. France, dep. Calvados, 25 m. S.S.W. Caen, at the confluence of the Noireau and Drouance. It owes its origin to an old fortress, said to have been constructed by the Romans. The houses are generally old, heavy, and tasteless. The only public buildings of note are two old churches, containing some fine stained glass. There are here manufactures of cotton goods, nails, and cutlery, spinning-mills, tanneries, and dyeworks, with some trade in flax, thread, horses, cattle, honey, &c. This was one of the first towns in France that embraced the Reformed religion; and in 1674 a Protestant provincial synod was held here. Pop. 5485.

CONDESUYO, a dist. Peru, dep. Arequipa, extending from the N.E. boundary of Bolivia to Camana on the W., and intersected N.E. to S.W. by the Val-de-Mayes. The high grounds, although exposed to great cold, are well adapted for pasturage; and in the valleys wine, grain, and cochineal are produced in abundance. The gold mines here are not so productive as formerly. Pop. 20,145.

CONDICOTE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 890 ac. Pop. 165.

CONDINO, a vil. Austria, duchy, Tyrol, circle of, and 21 m. W. Roveredo, cap. dist. of same name, on the Sarca. It contains a church, a Capuchin monastery, and has an iron-works. Pop. of dist. 9405.

CONDOM, a tn. France, dep. Gers, 25 m. N.W. Auch; agreeably situate on a height, at the foot of which flows the Baise, here crossed by two stone bridges. It is for the most part old, and ill built, but is improving. In its centre is a large square, containing the parish church, formerly the cathedral, a noble gothic edifice, but dilapidated. It is the

seat of a tribunal of first resort, communal college, and of an agricultural society; and has manufactures of quills, corks, porcelain, woollen yarn, leather, and brandy. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, flour, wine, and brandy. Condom was formerly the capital of an extensive district, called the Pays de Condomois. Pop. 3937.

CONDOMOIS, a former dist. of France, in the old prov. Gasconne, but now comprised in the depts. Gers, Landes and Lot-et-Garonne.

CONDORE, an isl. Malay Sea. See KONNON CONDORE.

CONDOVER, par. Eng. Salop; 10,540 ac. Pop. 1550.

CONDRIEU [anc. *Conderates*], a tn. France, dep. Rhone, 21 m. S. Lyons, r. bank, Rhone; in a fertile district, producing excellent white wine. The vines are said to have been brought from Dalmatia by the Romans, who had a station here. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the difficult navigation of the Rhone, at which they are said to be particularly expert. Great numbers of the vessels used on that river are constructed here. There are manufactures of black silk, leather, casks; dyeworks, and a salt-refinery. Trade:—grain, staves, hoops, &c. A large cattle market weekly. Pop. 3172.

CONEGLIANO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. of, and on a hill slope, 28 m. N. Venice. It is the seat of the district government, has several churches, and an hospital, and some manufactures of silk and of woollen cloths. Marshal Monecy derived his ducal title from this town. Pop. 6400.

CONJERA, a small uninhabited isl. Mediterranean, forming the highest of the Cabrera group, about 6 m. from Cape Salinas, on the S. coast of Ivica. Its length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., is about 1 m. It takes its name, *Conjera* [Coney], from the number of rabbits which swarm upon it.

CONEY ISLAND [anc. *Inishmulcloghy*], an isl. Ireland, co. of, and 5 m. W.N.W. Sligo, in Sligo Bay; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, by half a mile average breadth.

CONFEY, par. Irel. Kildare; 1129 ac. Pop. 135.

CONFENZA, a vil. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 9 m. S.S.W. Novara. Pop. 1539.

CONFANS, a tn. Sardinian States, Upper Savoy, at the confluence of the Arli with the Isere, opposite L'Hopital, and 22 m. N.N.E. Chambery. It has a church, a college, and two convents. Silver ore is obtained in considerable quantities from the lead mines in the immediate vicinity. It was formerly a fortified place, but was taken and dismantled by Francis I. in 1536. Pop. 1500.

CONFLENTI, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 8 m. N. Nicastro. Lint and silk are here cultivated to some extent. Pop. 2000.

CONFOLENS, a tn. France, dep. Charente, 36 m. N.E. Angouleme, r. bank, Vienne, here crossed by an ancient bridge. It lies in a sterile district, and is ill built. It has manufactures of leather, and a good trade in staves, hoops, timber, cattle and grain. It has a tribunal of first resort, communal college, and an agricultural society. Pop. 2289.

CONG, a par. and post tn. Ireland, co. Galway, 37,340 ac. The town, 21 m. N.W. by N. Galway, is situated on an island formed by the several openings of a subterranean river flowing from Lough Mask into Lough Corrib. It consists of two principal streets, and has an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, a school, two large mills, and an ancient abbey, said to have been the residence of Roderic O'Connor, the last native king of Ireland, for the last 15 years of his life. He died in 1198, aged 82. Near to the town is one of the finest limestone quarries in the kingdom. Pop. (1841) 8835; of tn. 364.

CONGAREE, a river, U. States, S. Carolina, formed by the junction of the Broad and Saluda rivers at Columbia, and, after a S.E. course of 30 m., uniting with the Wateree to form the Santee.

CONGERSTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 1020 ac. P. 267.

CONGLETON, a market tn. and bor. England, co. Chester, and a station on the N. Staffordshire Railway, on the Dane, in a deep valley, 22 m. S. Manchester. The town, though presenting an antique appearance, many of the houses being of timber framing and plaster, is clean and respectable; well lighted with gas, with its principal streets partly paved and partly macadamized, while in the immediate vicinity are a number of neat detached houses and gardens. It has three Established churches, several dissenting meeting-houses, and a R. Catholic chapel; a grammar school, other public and

private seminaries, an infant school, several Sunday schools, a mechanics' institute, atheneum news-room and library, and a number of benevolent and charitable institutions. Congleton was early distinguished for the manufacture of gloves and leather laces, called *Congleton points*; but these have been long superseded by cotton and silk manufactures, the latter now forming the principal trade of the town, and the only remaining cotton-mill being about to be converted into a silk-mill. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in silk throwing and spinning; besides which waistcoats and ribbons, of a very superior description, handkerchiefs, and various other articles, are manufactured. Farnell, the poet, was a native of Congleton. Pop. 9222.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CONGO, a territory, in S.W. Africa, discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Diego Cam, in 1497. By the Portuguese the name was applied to the whole tract of coast country extending from Cape Lopez, lat. $0^{\circ} 36'$ S., to Cape Negro, lat. $15^{\circ} 40' 42''$ S., now known under the names of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. Congo, as now understood, is a comparatively limited and little-known tract, lying S. of the river Congo or Zaire, and bounded S. by the Dande, including in all about 170 m. of coast. Its cap. is St. Salvador, or Banza-Congo, the residence of the dominant chief.

CONGO, or ZAIRE, a large river, in S.W. Africa, having its embouchure in the S. Atlantic, lat. 6° S.; long. $12^{\circ} 40'$ E. Of its origin and affluents hardly anything is known; but, according to the accounts of the natives, it issues from an extensive marsh, about lat. $2^{\circ} 15'$ N.; lon. $17^{\circ} 30'$ E.; although M^{Queen} is disposed to think that its sources lie considerably further N. At its mouth it is 10 m. wide, a little higher up it diminishes to 7; and at 140 m. from the sea, narrows commence and continue for 40 m., through which space the river is not generally more than from 300 to 500 yards wide, and mostly confined between lofty rugged rocks, where tremendous falls and cataracts occur; and below, where it begins to expand, are fearful whirlpools. Above the narrows, for about 100 m., the river again expands to a breadth of 2, 3, and even more than 4 m., flowing with a current of 2 or 3 m. an hour. Immediately off its mouth, Captain Tuckey found no bottom with 150 fathoms of line, the velocity of the stream varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 knots an hour. Thirteen miles from the entrance the water is perfectly fresh, of a dingy red colour; it ferments in a few days, and remains for some time in a highly putrescent state, discolouring silver greatly, but it afterwards becomes perfectly clear and colourless, and deposits no sediment. The rise of the Congo, at its highest flood, is, towards its mouth, about 12 feet, and every third and fourth year it is said to rise to a greater height than it does in the intermediate years. The banks on either side are low and swampy, principally covered with two different kinds of mangroves—one a low bush, the other a stately tree; there are also many kinds of palms, two of which bear fruit, one of them poisonous. The natives here are perfectly black, but their noses are not quite so flat, or their lips so large, as among the generality of negroes; the clothing consists of a single wrapper, of dungaree or cloth, round the loins; and umbrellas appear to be the emblems of rank. They wear numerous charms or 'Fetiches,' in which they place great faith.

CONGONHAS-DE-SABARA (ARRAIAL DE), an irregularly-built mining vil. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, about lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$ S.; long. 45° W. It lies near the mine of Morro Velho, wrought by a British company, and is chiefly inhabited by those connected with the mining operations. It has 3 churches, one of which has never been finished, and is now falling into decay. Pop. 2000.—(*Gardner's Travels in Brazil*, 1836–41.)

CONGONHAS-DO-CAMPO, a tn. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on a river of same name, about 16 m. W. Queluz. The greater part of the houses stand in the form of an amphitheatre on the r. bank of the river, and the church occupies the most elevated portion of a public square. A college established here enjoys a high reputation, and in the neighbourhood are mines of iron, employing 5 furnaces. Pop. 3000.

CONGREHOY, a river, Central America, Guatemala, prov. Honduras, flowing N., and falling into the Caribbean sea, about 55 m. W. by S. Truxillo. A few miles above its embouchure is a singular peak, of same name, 7500 ft. high.

CONGRESBURY, a par. and vil. England, co. Somerset; 4280 ac. The VILLAGE, 11 m. S.W. Bristol, is intersected by the Yeo, and, from the delightful scenery around, has a most attractive appearance; the houses generally small and old-fashioned, but comfortable, and remarkably clean. It has a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, 2 schools, and an old cross in the centre of the village. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural labour. Pop. 1380.

CONGOON, a seaport, Persia, prov. Laristan, on the Persian Gulf, and 130 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. Its roadstead is said to be good, and to have deep water; but the whole coast in its vicinity is in possession of piratical Arabs. Pop. 6000.

CONI, or **CUNEO**, a tn. Sardinian States, cap. div. and prov. Coni, on a high hill, at the confluence of the Stura and the Gezzo, 46 m. S. Turin. It is surrounded by a simple wall, and has two gates. The principal street has arcades throughout its whole length, and displays a series of handsome shops. The other streets are mere lanes. The town contains 3 churches, 4 monasteries, 3 convents, an hospital, an orphan hospital, public baths, and a royal college. There are also some silk spinning-mills, and manufactories of various kinds of silk and woollen goods. The position of the town is highly favourable to trade, as all the merchandise passing from the seaport of Nice to Lombardy, Switzerland, and Germany, goes by this route. Grain, hemp, and silk, produced in the neighbourhood, also form articles of commerce. Two fairs are held annually. Coni is the seat of a bishop and of a court of first resort. Pop. 18,777.

CONIELI, a tn. Turkey in Asia. See **KONIEI**.

CONIL, a tn. and small port, Spain, Andalucia, prov. of, and 22 m. S.E. Cadiz, 4 m. N.W. Cape Trafalgar, on the Atlantic. It possesses 3 squares, a parish church, chapel of ease, town hall, prison, porthouse, 2 schools, a cemetery, and several fountains of mineral and other waters. The people are chiefly occupied in tillage, cattle-rearing, fishing, and fish-curing. Grain, fish, fruits, &c., are exported; and brandy, esparto, soap, hardware, earthenware, wine, &c., imported. Pop. 3542.

CONINGSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5560 ac. Pop. 1959.

CONINGTON, 2 pars. Eng.—1, Cambridge; 1477 ac. Pop. 196.—2, Huntingdon; 3000 ac. Pop. 224.

CONISBROUGH, a par. and vil. Eng. W. Riding, York; 4000 ac. The VILLAGE, of high antiquity, is picturesquely situated on a lofty elevation, about 6 m. S.W. Doncaster, overlooking a rich and wooded country, and has an ancient church. In its vicinity are the ruins of a Saxon castle, one of the principal scenes in Sir W. Scott's novel of *Ivanhoe*. Pop. 1445.

CONISCLIFFE, a par. and vil. Eng. Durham; 2950 ac. Pop. 422.

CONISHOLME, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1680 ac. P. 146.

CONISTON LAKE, a small lake, England, co. of, and 20 m. N.W. Lancaster, 6 m. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and about 27 fathoms deep. It abounds with char, and the scenery on its banks is picturesque. The romantic Coniston Fells, at its N. extremity, contain slate quarries and copper mines.

CONJEVERAM [**CANCHIPURA**, the Golden City], a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 48 m. S.W. Madras, lat. 12° 49' N.; long. 79° 41' E. It stands in a valley, is irregularly built, and from 5 to 6 m. long, resembling rather a series of villages, intermingled with gardens and cocoa-nut plantations, than a town. There are here two splendid pagodas; one dedicated to Vishnu Conjee, richly sculptured, and highly venerated by the Hindoos; the other, a larger and more imposing structure, dedicated to Siva, from the summit of which a magnificent view is obtained. There are many smaller pagodas; and *choultries*, or houses of accommodation for travellers, abound. Red handkerchiefs, turbans, and cloths adapted for native dresses, are manufactured here. The town is surrounded by a hedge of the American aloë, a plant formerly much used in India as a defence against sudden incursions of mounted bandits. A school here, connected with the Free Church of Scotland Madras Mission, is (1851) attended by 309 pupils.

KONKAIR, or **KONKEIR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, at the foot of a rocky hill, r. bank Mahauddy, 157 m. S.E. Nagpoor. It is surrounded by hills inhabited by wild Gond mountaineers, and the country in the neighbourhood is for the most part covered with lofty woods.

CONKI, a riv. Hindoostan, rising in the S. slope of the Mergou mountains, and forming the boundary between Nepal and the territory of Sikkin. It flows S., enters Bengal, and joins the Mahanada 20 m. E. Purneah, after a course of about 150 m.

CONN (LOUGH), a lake, Ireland, co. Mayo, between Castlebar and Ballina, about 10 m. in length and 2 to 3 m. in breadth. Its lower extremity, called Lough Cullen, is separated from the main body by a narrow channel, spanned by a bridge, called the Pontoon.

CONNA, a vil. Ireland, co. Cork, 5 m. W.N.W. Tallow-on-the-Bride. It has a R. Catholic chapel, and the ruins of a castle, burned in 1653. Excellent salmon and trout are caught in the Bride. Pop. 434.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland, comprising the most W. and barren portion of the island; bounded E. and N.E. by Leinster and Ulster, S. by Munster, and N. and W. by the Atlantic. Length, N. to S., 112 m.; breadth, E. to W., 99 m.; area, 4,392,043 ac. Its W. coast is much broken up by numerous bays and inlets, and is thickly studded with islands. It is also extremely rugged and mountainous, and abounds in magnificent and picturesque scenery. The central parts are comparatively level, and of limestone formation, while the surrounding mountains are formed of sandstone, clay-slate, granite, and quartz. A large proportion of the province is bog, and, generally, it is the least fertile of all the provinces. In 1848, the number of acres under crop was 583,431, of which 398,463 were corn and beans, 74,532 potatoes and other roots, 108,618 hay and clover, and 1818 flax. The Irish language is still prevalent in this province, and so also are poverty and ignorance. The poverty is of the most deplorable kind; and that the ignorance is not less is shown by the fact that, a few years since, the most respectable bookseller in the province sold also watches, hosiery, and potatoes, being unable to make a living by bookselling alone. Connaught was formerly a kingdom of the Irish Pentarchy. Its kings were of the race of O'Connor. It is divided into five counties—Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Sligo.

CONNECTICUT, one of the smaller of the N.E. U. States, N. America; between lat. 41° and 42° N., and lon. 72° and 73° 55' W.; having E. Rhode Island, W. the state of New York, N. Massachusetts, and S. Long Island Sound; length, E. to W., about 95 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., about 72 m.; area, 4674 sq. m. It contains several distinct ranges of hills, but none of them have any great elevation. Its principal river is the Connecticut, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, and is navigable for 50 m. for pretty large vessels; the other rivers of any note are the Housatonic and the Thames, both of which are also navigable for 12 to 17 m. up their respective streams. The coast is indented with numerous bays and creeks, which furnish many harbours—some of them excellent. Its minerals comprise iron, copper, lead, cobalt, plumbago, marble, freestone, porcelain-clay, and coal. Some of its mountains, particularly Green Mountain range, are supposed to be rich in minerals. The climate is healthy, though subject to extremes of heat and cold; on the sea coast it is particularly variable. In winter the winds are cold and piercing. The soil is in general good, particularly in some of the valleys, where it is extremely fertile, and very easily tilled. It is, however, on the whole, better suited for grazing than tillage, abounding, as it does, in fine meadows. But where agriculture is practised, the soil is well cultivated, and produces ample crops of Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes, some pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. Fruits also are cultivated with great success, particularly apples. A large proportion of the farms are fenced with stone walls. Cattle, horses, sheep, butter, and cheese, are produced in large quantities.

The estimated amount of crops of the several kinds of agricultural produce in Connecticut in the year 1850, was:—

Produce.	Bushels.	Produce.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	41,706	Maize.....	1,935,043
Grass Seeds.....	30,449	Rye.....	600,893
Oats.....	1,188,788	Potatoes.....	2,679,725
Buck Wheat.....	229,287	Tobacco.....	lbs 1,267,264

There were produced, besides the above—butter, 6,498,119 lbs.; cheese, 5,363,277 lbs.; and wool, 497,454 lbs.

The manufactures of Connecticut are considerable; they consist chiefly of woollen and cotton goods, metals, paper, wooden clocks, hats and caps, saddlery and other leather manufactures; potteries, glass houses, machinery, hardware, cutlery, soap, tallow and wax candles, bricks, gunpowder, carriages, with tanneries, and numerous flour, grist, and saw mills. The exports of Connecticut consist principally of beef, pork, horses, cattle, mules, butter, cheese, Indian corn, rye, flax seed, fish, wooden clocks, candles, and soap. In 1852 the total foreign exports amounted to £101,235, and the imports to £78,935. Tonnage entered, 30,850; cleared, 37,744; total tonnage belonging to the state, 125,088, of which 25,992 was engaged in the whale fishery, 6764 in the cod, and 1554 in the mackerel fishery.

The principal religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Methodists. There are three colleges in the State, 127 academies and grammar schools, with 4865 students, 1619 common and primary schools, with 65,739 scholars. Connecticut is divided into eight counties; and it possesses two capitals, Hartford and New Haven, in which the legislature meets alternately. Besides these, it has four other cities—New London, Middletown, Bridgeport, and Norwich. The government is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, who is president of the senate, and in a senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of not less than 18, and not more than 24, members. Most of the towns choose two representatives, some of less population only one. The supreme court consists of five judges, appointed by the legislature, during good behaviour, or until 70 years of age. These judges hold separately a court twice a year in each county, and all the judges together hold one court annually in each county.

The state at first consisted of two colonies—Connecticut, with its seat of government at Hartford; and New Haven, at New Haven. The colony of Connecticut was settled in 1633 by emigrants from Massachusetts. Hartford was settled by English in 1635, the Dutch having previously built a fort there. The colony of New Haven was settled by English in 1637, and the two colonies were united in 1665 by a charter, granted by Charles II. The present constitution was formed in 1818. Pop. (1840), 309,978; (1850), 370,791.

CONNECTICUT, a river, U. States, the W. branch of which forms, by treaty, the boundary between the U. States and Canada, to lat. 45° N. It rises in the highlands, on the N. border of New Hampshire; and after a S. by W. course of 410 m. through a fine country, and past numerous flourishing towns, during which it forms the boundary between Vermont and New Hampshire, passes through the W. part of Massachusetts, and the central part of Connecticut, and falls into Long Island Sound. It is navigable to Middleton for vessels drawing 10 ft. water, and for vessels drawing 8 ft. it is navigable to Hartford, about 40 m. from its mouth. Above this the navigation is impeded by rapids and falls, which, however, may be passed by canals formed alongside the river. By means of small steam tow-boats, the river may be navigated by boats of 10 or 12 tons 250 m. above Hartford. The Connecticut is famed for its shad fisheries, and salmon, which were formerly abundant, are no longer to be found in it.

CONNEMARA ['the Bays of the Ocean'], a dist. Ireland, co. Galway, occupying its W. portion. It is about 30 m. in length, and 15 to 20 m. in breadth. It consists chiefly of mountains and bogs, interspersed with numerous small lakes, presenting some wild and interesting scenery. Its coasts are indented by arms of the sea and bays innumerable. It is sub-divided into Connemara Proper in the W., Jar-Connaught in the S., and Joyce country in the N. Pop. 62,564.

CONNOR, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Antrim; 17,136 ac. The VILLAGE, 18 m. N.W. Belfast, forms almost a suburb of Kells, though once a walled town. It gives its name to the bishopric of Connor, united now with that of Down. Pop. par. 8272; vil. 265.

CONOCON, or CONUCON (SIERRA), a mountain range British Guiana, extending for 30 m. in a N.E. direction from parallel 3° N., through which the Rupunoonny has forced a passage of about 390 ft. wide. Its peaks, in many cases, rise to an abrupt height of 2000 to 2500 ft. It is of granitic formation, well wooded, and inhabited by a numerous tribe of Indians.

CONON, a river, Scotland. See CONAN.

CONONICUT, an isl. U. States, Rhode Island, in Narraganset bay, 8 m. long by 1 broad. On its S. end is a lighthouse with a fixed light.

CONQUET (LE), a vil. and port, France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. E. Brest. Its harbour is capable of receiving small vessels, and its roads are secure. Pop. 1280.

CONRY, par. Ireland, Westmeath; 3697 ac. Pop. 908. CONSECA, or COSCEA, a walled tn. Upper Guinea, 150 m. E.S.E. Free Town, Sierra Leone. Pop. 20,000.

CONSEGUINA [anc. *Quisiquina*],—1, A volcano, Central America, Nicaragua, on a promontory S. side of Conchagua, or Fonseca Gulf, and about 10 m. from the Pacific. The verge of the crater, which is half a mile in diameter, is elevated about 3800 feet above the mean level; and thence the interior walls fall perpendicularly to a depth of about 200 ft. The last eruption of this volcano occurred in January 1835, when a large tract of country in the immediate vicinity, which had been previously covered with the richest pasture, and abounded in fine cedars, was converted into a dreary and desolate waste. Not a vestige of its former verdure remained, while its noble trees stood, barkless, bleached, or scorched; others, of the largest forest kind, were uprooted and strewed in wild disorder.—2, A point W. from above volcano, forming the S. entrance point of Conchagua, or Fonseca Gulf, lat. 12° 58' N.; lon. 87° 37' W. (R.)

CONSELICE, a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 25 m. S.S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 3000.

CONSELVE, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 13 m. S. Padua. It contains five churches, is the seat of several public offices, and has a refinery of saltpetre. P. 3888.

CONSOLACION, CONSOLATION, or ST. AUGUSTINE, the most E. cape of Brazil, forming the most E. point of S. America. It is in prov. Pernambuco; lat. 8° 21' S.; lon. 34° 56' W. (R.) It was discovered by Pinzon, January 26, 1500, and was the first land of Brazil seen.

CONSTANCE, KONSTANZ, or COSTNITZ [anc. *Constantia*], a city, Baden, cap. circle of same name, or Circle of the Lake, beautifully situated, S. bank, Lake Constance, on the narrow passage which connects that sheet of water with its S. arm, the Untersee, 73 m. E. by N. Basel, and 95 m. N.N.E. Bern. It is well built, and surrounded with high walls, flanked by towers, with a ditch in front. These fortifications being in the old style, give the town at once an antique and interesting appearance. Nor is this effect lessened by a nearer inspection, many of the streets and houses being of the 15th century, and remaining unaltered since that period. The town is connected with the opposite shore of the lake by a long wooden covered bridge, resting upon stone piers, which leads to the suburb of Petershausen, the ancient ramparts of which have been converted into public walks. There are other two suburbs, called, respectively, the Kreuzlingen and the Paradise, the latter consisting chiefly of gardens and orchards. The principal buildings of the town are the minster, a handsome Gothic structure, begun in 1052; the nave is supported by 16 pillars, each composed of a single block. In this cathedral, the spot is pointed out on which Huss stood, when sentenced to be burned to death in 1415, now marked by a plate of brass let into the floor; and there are many other interesting relics in this venerable structure. A fine view of the lake, mountains of Tyrol, and valley of the Rhine, is obtained from the tower. The palace of the bishop is another fine specimen of Gothic architecture. There are, also, the church of St. Stephens, built in 831, and the old townhall. The Franciscan convent, Huss' first prison, is in ruins; and his second place of confinement, the Dominican monastery, is now a cotton factory. The house in which the martyr resided previous to his imprisonment, is also pointed out, as is likewise the place where the stake at which he suffered was planted in a field outside the town. The Kaufhaus or merchants' hall, built in 1388, contains the hall in which the famous council of Constance was held from 1414 to 1418, by which Huss and his brother reformer, Jerome of Prague, were condemned to death. There are here several excellent educational institutions, including an establishment for the instruction of poor girls; also, a lyceum, a gymnasium, an hospital, a theatre, and several collections of objects of art and science. The commerce and manufactures of Constance, which declined from the period of the Reformation till lately, are now reviving. The manufacture of cotton cloth, yarn, and silk

fabrics, clocks, and musical instruments is considerable; there are also several saw-mills. The chief occupation of the inhabitants, however, is in the cultivation of vineyards and gardens, in the navigation of the lake, and in its fisheries. Constance is one of the oldest towns in Germany. It was formerly a free imperial town, but fell under the ban of the empire in 1548 and in 1549 was annexed to Austria, which ceded it to Baden in 1810. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the population was between 25,000 and 30,000. It has now decreased to 6500, mostly R. Catholics.

CONSTANCE (LAKE OF) [anc. *Lacus Brigantinus*; German, *Baden See*], a lake, Central Europe, forming a common centre, in which Switzerland, and the territories of Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, and Austria meet. It lies between lat. $47^{\circ} 28'$ and $47^{\circ} 50'$ N.; and lon. 9° and $9^{\circ} 42'$ E.; length, N.W. to S.E., 40 m.; greatest breadth, about 9 m.; area, 200 sq. m.; greatest depth, which is between Friedrichshafen and Rorschach, 964 ft.; 1283 ft. above sea level. At its N.W. extremity, the lake divides into two branches or arms, each about 14 m. in length; the N. arm is called the Überlingen Lake, after the town of Überlingen, on its N. bank; the S. branch the Zellersee or Untersee, in which is situate the fertile island of Reichenau, belonging to Baden, about 3 m. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The Rhine enters the lake at Rheineck, at its S.E. extremity, and leaves it at Stein, at its N.W. termination. Various other smaller rivers empty themselves into it. The lake, the waters of which are of a dark green hue, and very clear, are subject to sudden risings, the causes of which are unknown. In 1770, it rose in one hour from 20 to 24 feet above the ordinary level. It freezes in severe winters only. It is frequented by numerous aquatic birds, and contains a great variety and abundance of fish, including salmon, salmon-trout, pike, and carp. The traffic on it is considerable, although its navigation by sailing vessels is rendered dangerous by sudden and violent squalls. Steamers ply on the lake between Constance and various points on its shores. The banks are either flat, or gently undulating, and are not remarkable for picturesque beauty; but they are extremely fertile, and are covered with corn fields, orchards, and gardens, interspersed with ruined castles, and other remains of the Middle Ages, and with numerous towns and villages, producing, altogether, a very pleasing and striking effect.

CONSTANTIA, a tn. Cape Colony, S. Africa, 9 m. S. Cape Town, E. and at the foot of a mountain of its own name. It is celebrated for its wine, which, after Tokay, is esteemed one of the best liqueur wines. The plants from which the grapes are obtained were brought from Shiraz, in Persia.

CONSTANTINA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 32 m. N.N.E. Seville, in a mountainous district, traversed by a branch of the sierra Morena. It is large, industrious, and improving; contains five public squares, five fountains, a parish church, court-houses, an ordinary and a foundling hospital, two primary schools, a nunnery, and almshouse; and has manufactures of leather and soap, several distilleries, and flour-mills; and a trade in corn, flour, wood, and wine. Pop. 6983.

CONSTANTINE, a prov. and city, Algeria, N. Africa. The province occupies the E. portion of Algeria, extending over considerably more than a third of the entire territory, and therefore much the largest of the three provinces into which it is divided, and is at the same time also the most populous. It is watered by several streams, the larger of which fall into the Mediterranean Sea. Contrary to an opinion which very generally prevailed till lately, that Algiers had little mineral wealth to boast of, the province of Constantine has been found unusually rich in that department, comprising statuary marble, salt-petre, gypsum, salt, iron, lead, copper, and antimony.—The city of Constantine, cap. of above prov., stands on a lofty rocky peninsula, 1968 ft. above the level of the sea, and is accessible on one side only, being on

all others begirt by a ravine of 60 ft. in breadth, and of great depth, at the bottom of which flows the Rummel. It is about 207 m. E. by S. Algiers; lat. $36^{\circ} 20'$ N.; lon. $6^{\circ} 28'$ E. It is nearly 2700 yards in circumference, and is surrounded by



CONSTANTINE.—From Roberts' Spanish Scenery.

walls, in which there are four elegant gateways, constructed by the Arabs, but chiefly of Roman sculptured stones. The streets are paved, but narrow, tortuous, and dirty; the houses are of brick, generally of three stories, and ill-built, most of them resting on large square cut blocks of stone, the remains of ancient foundations, and are covered with sloping tiled roofs. They are without external windows, and, having low doorways, look like prisons. None of the mosques or public buildings are calculated to attract much attention, with exception, as regards the latter, of a handsome ancient stone bridge across the Rummel, adorned with bas-reliefs; and the palace of the last Bey, now the French Government-house, which is yet more remarkable for its interior decorations, than for its external appearance. The city and its environs abound in Roman remains, though many of those in the former have been cleared away by the French. The manufactures of Constantine are considerable, consisting of cloth, and other woollen stuffs, ironware, and articles in leather, particularly saddlery, boots, shoes, &c. The trade, chiefly export, is in corn, linen, and wax. This city has the most important native market in Algeria.

Constantine occupies the site of Cirta, which was, in ancient times, a great city, and capital of the Kings of Numidia. It was ravaged in the year 311, but afterwards re-built by Constantine, whose name it took. It partook of the fortunes of Algiers in succeeding times, till the occupation of the province by the French in 1830. Constantine stood a siege in 1836, and held out till October 13, 1837, when it was taken by assault. Pop. (1849), 22,994.

CONSTANTINE, a par. and vil. England, co. Cornwall; 8470 ac. The village, situate on a gentle declivity, 5 m. E. by N. Helston, consists of one irregular and ill-kept street; houses indifferently built, all of stone, some slated, and others thatched. It has a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a parish school. No manufactures, and little trade. Occupations:—agriculture and mining. Pop. 2042.

CONSTANTINOPLE [Turk., *Stambul*; Greek, *Iskenderiopolis*], a celebrated city, Turkey in Europe, cap. of the Turkish Empire; lat. $41^{\circ} 0' 15''$ N.; lon. $28^{\circ} 39' 15''$ E. (R.), picturesquely situate on an undulating declivity or series of gentle hills, at the E. extremity of a triangular promontory of the province of Roomelia, having the sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus on the S. and E., and the Golden Horn, an inlet of the latter of about 6 m. in length, on the N. It is thus surrounded by water on all sides, excepting the W. and has a sea front altogether of about 8 m. in extent. Taking the form of the ground on which it stands, the city is also triangular in shape, its apex projecting into the Bosphorus, and its base, a lofty double wall, of 4 m. in length, stretching across the promontory, from the Sea of Marmara to the Golden Horn. Each of

the sides may be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and within these limits the whole of the city proper is included. On the opposite side of the Golden Horn, and also occupying the extremity of a promontory, sometimes called the Peninsula of Pera, are situated the extensive suburbs, Galata, Pera, and Tophana, to be afterwards alluded to. Constantinople was formerly walled on all sides; but those along the Golden Horn and Sea of Marmara, the N. and S. sides of the city respectively, are in a ruinous state, and in many places have altogether disappeared. The inland or W. wall, a magnificent specimen of mural architecture, containing six gates, though also dilapidated in parts, could be easily restored. The streets are extremely narrow, dark, dirty, and ill paved, and so crooked and tortuous that hardly any two of them run for any length parallel to each other, the whole seeming one vast and incomprehensible labyrinth of filthy lanes. The houses are generally low and ill built, consisting of wood, earth, and in some cases of rough, unhewn stone, the latter forming the foundation, and rising to the height of 8 or 10 ft., on which is reared a superstructure of wood, supported on curved beams which rest upon the masonry. A far projecting roof, surmounted by a cupola, which commands a view of the distant country, covers the whole. The windows are strictly closed with lattice-work of cane, in the centre of which the wife of the Turk, excluded from public view, endeavours to see what is passing in the street. The city is supplied with water by public fountains, which are very numerous, and some of them extremely beautiful, having pure white marble façades, elaborate arabesque ornaments, and Chinese roofs; they generally stand in the centre of an open 'place' or square. The ancient cisterns of Constantinople are amongst its most remarkable

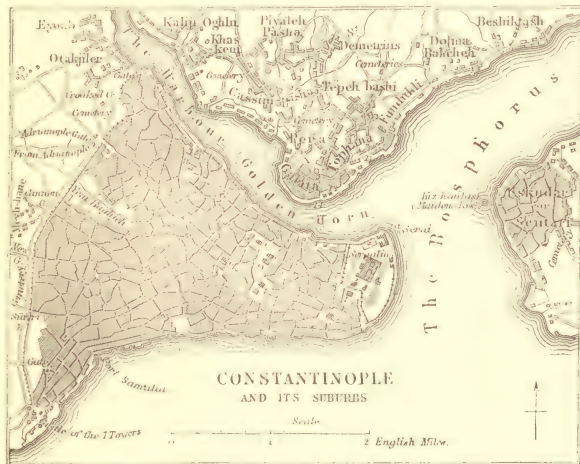
structures, all of them less or more distinguished by grandeur and beauty, but the most remarkable are the royal mosques, of which there are about 15, esteemed the finest in the world; of these, the largest and most splendid is that of Suleimania, situated on the N.E. side of the city, and standing in the midst of a large square, surrounded inside by an arcade upon pillars of granite and marble. Next to it in extent, but of much



MOSQUE OF SULTAN VALIDE, CONSTANTINOPLE.
From Bartlett's Beauties of the Bosphorus.

older date, is the mosque of St. Sophia, near the E. extremity of the city, the pattern of almost every mosque in the land; its walls and domes, of which last it has 20 of equal dimensions, springing from the same level, and sustained by 12 huge

columns, are encrusted with mosaic, forming various figures and devices. The court or open square in which it stands is paved with marble, and shaded by fine plane-trees. This is the most ancient existing Christian church, having been only converted into a mosque in 1453. It has been recently thoroughly restored by an English architect, by order of the Sultan, and the layer of plaster removed by which the superb mosaics and frescoes that decorate its walls was covered. The mosque of Yen Djami, known also as that of Sultana Valide, was built by the mother of Mahomet IV., and is esteemed one of the most magnificent in the capital. It stands almost on the edge of the port, and this point being the ferry between Galata and Stamboul, is constantly thronged with boats. Here almost every Frank first lands in the 'City of the Faithful.' The mosque is constructed of white marble, and has two peculiarly elegant minarets, encircled by no less than three galleries of richly perforated workmanship. The principal dome rests upon four lesser ones, which appear to lift it to the clouds. Another celebrated mosque is that of Sultan Achmet, a little S.E. from the



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|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mosque of St. Sophia. | 6. Mosque of Kivaiktschik. | 11. Old Barracks of Janissaries. |
| 2. Do. Achmet. | 7. Do. Mohammed. | 12. Lighthouse. |
| 3. Do. Osman. | 8. Do. Selim. | 13. Custom-house. |
| 4. Do. Bayazid. | 9. Eski Serai. | 14. Baluk-lozar (Fish-market). |
| 5. Do. Solyman. | 10. Al-Meklen (Hippodrome). | 15. Artillery Barracks. |

structures. They are huge covered excavations, the roofs of which are supported on numerous marble columns, and a singular and impressive sight it is said to be, to descend to the brink of the water and look through the maze of columns, till the eye is lost in the dark and seemingly interminable labyrinth.

Mosques.—There are about 300 mosques altogether in Con-

stantinople. From the elevated position this building occupies, it is the most conspicuous object in the city when viewed from the Sea of Marmara. The minarets are of great beauty, and ascend to an immense height. All the other mosques are much less in size than those described, but very much resemble them in plan, and other features. All of them are enriched by splendid columns of marble, or Egyptian granite,

or serpentine, and have massive and highly ornamented gateways and porches, and handsome courts and cisterns for ablution.

Seraglio.—On the extreme N.E. point of the promontory on which the city stands, called Point Serai, is situated the Seraglio or palace of the Sultan, having the Bosphorus in front, and the Golden Horn on the left, and commanding a magnificent view of the opposite shore, including the beautiful town of Scutari, and its cypress-covered hills. The Seraglio, with its gardens and groves, includes a large space and is washed by the sea for two thirds of its extent. Having been enlarged and altered at various periods, according to the taste or caprice of the Princes and Sultanas, it now consists of a conglomeration of buildings, clustering together without order or design. Its apartments, however, are spacious and richly furnished. At the principal entrance is a large and lofty gate, called Babi Humayon, the 'high door' or 'sublime porte,' from which has been derived the well known diplomatic phrase, all political business being transacted, as supposed, under this portal. Within the precincts of the palace is the celebrated *Divan* and the *Harem*, with the 'Garden of Delight,' in which are numerous gorgeous parterres and pavilions; the latter as bright with painting and gilding as the flowers which blossom on every side, while clusters of roses bloom in baskets of gilded wicker-work, and fountains murmur under the deep shadow of overhanging boughs. Near the Seraglio there is a battery of heavy cannon, the fire of which is happily confined to rejoicing days.

Bazaars, Squares, Institutions, &c.—The bazaars of Constantinople are numerous, but in no way very remarkable. Some of them are covered, others open. The covered bazaars have a somewhat mean appearance, resembling a row of booths at a fair, but the arrangement and manner of exposing the gay and glittering wares is sufficiently attractive. The

erally so crowded, chiefly by ladies, that it is difficult to pass through them. Constantinople has but one remarkable square, called the At-Meidan. It occupies the site of the ancient *Hippodrome* ['horse-course'], a place at one time of great splendour, having been ornamented with marble colonnades, and surrounded by seats like an amphitheatre. The present area is an irregular quadrangle, about 260 yards long, by 150 wide; containing some obelisks which belonged to the ancient structure, one of which, of granite, is composed of a single piece 50 ft. high. There are about 130 public baths in the city, mostly of marble, of plain exterior, but handsome and commodious within, with every accommodation and appliance requisite. They are divided into a number of circular rooms, lighted from above, and sufficiently spacious to admit a number of bathers at the same time. There are a vast number of coffee-houses and lodging-houses, called *Khans*, dispersed throughout the city. The latter, amounting to nearly 200 in number, resemble immense stone barracks or closed squares. They are intended for the use of strangers during their temporary sojourn in the city, who may have here an apartment, with command of the key, in which they may deposit their property, and live themselves in perfect security, without any further charge than a small present to the servant at departing.

Constantinople has several charitable institutions, though none of them precisely resemble those of Europe in principle or management. The most remarkable are the *imarets* (or kitchens) of the poor. At these places, bread, rice, and meats are distributed every day to such poor persons as have been furnished with a ticket by the trustees of the mosque, or the imam of the quarter. Each imaret supports from 2000 to 3000 persons. There are, besides, large buildings, having spacious and airy rooms, appropriated to the reception of the poor and infirm, with gardens attached for their recreation. There are also a military hospital, and a public hospital for lunatics; each religious sect, besides, having one for its own insane. There are 35 public libraries in the city, either in connection with the mosques and colleges, or apart, as distinct institutions; none of them containing less than 1000 manuscripts, and some more than 5000.

The numerous cemeteries scattered through Constantinople, but mostly in its vicinity, outside the western wall, are among its greatest ornaments. From their antiquity, they have become vast forests, extending for miles round the city and its suburbs. The people of every creed have distinct quarters allotted to them. The tombstones of the Turks are of white marble. Coffins are not used when the body is deposited in the grave, but thin boards are placed over it to prevent the earth from pressing on it. A marked feature of the improving civilization of the Turks is shown in the large and commodious barracks, with well ventilated apartments for the accommodation of the soldiers, and an internal economy, conducted with order and regularity. Schools, likewise, are attached to each, where young men are prepared for the military service. There is also a military college, where 300 students are lodged, fed, and instructed gratuitously for the army. The total number of elementary schools in the city is said to be above 1000, 13 seminaries, attached to mosques, for the study of law and theology, with 1600 pupils, maintained by the Sultan; numerous *medreses*, a kind of free schools; a school of mathematics and navigation.

Trade and Commerce.—The few manufactures of Constantinople are chiefly confined to articles in steel arms, morocco leather, saddlery, tobacco pipes, fez caps, &c.; but its foreign commerce is considerable. The harbour, or golden horn, which more resembles a large river than a harbour, is deep, commodious, well sheltered, and capable of containing 1200 large ships, which may load and unload alongside the quays. It is about 6 m. long, and little more than half a mile broad at the widest part; its general breadth, however, does not much exceed a quarter of a mile; at its entrance it has a width, from Seraglio Point, or Point Serai, to the opposite shore, of about 1000 yards. The horn is usually crowded with vessels and light boats, and presents a lively, bustling scene. Among the annual imports are about 2000 tons coffee, 1,200,000 lbs. sugar, 300,000 lbs. pepper and spices, 2000 puncheons rum, and large quantities of low-priced cotton manufactures. The other articles of import are corn, iron, timber, tallow, and furs from the Black Sea and Russia, cotton stuffs, and yarn,



THE GREAT BAZAAR, CONSTANTINOPLE
After M. Ad. de Besumont.

principal or *Great Bazaar*, consists of long avenues covered over with lofty arches of brick, lighted by apertures in the roof, and branching off in different directions. The ceilings of the vaults, and various parts of the walls, are ornamented with painted flowers and devices. On each side of the passage are counters and stalls, with a wide passage between them, and on each counter sits the merchant, generally smoking his pipe or chibouk, with his crossed legs drawn under him. The bazaars, both the open and covered, are severally allotted to particular trades and merchandise; they are gen-

woollens, silks, metallic goods, watches, jewellery, furniture, dyes and drugs from W. Europe, and wax, copper, gums, drugs, and porcelain overland from China. The exports consist of silk, carpets, hides, wool, goats' hair, potash, gall, yellow berries, linseed, madder, valonia, bones. The imports from Great Britain, in 1842, were estimated to amount in value to £1,357,067.

Social Condition.—The social condition and every-day life of Constantinople presents some curious phases. The streets are generally dull and deserted, all bustle and animation being confined to the bazaars. Many of the houses have no windows at all towards the street, but only a long narrow dingy door, and where there are any, they are latticed and closed. Till 1844-45, there were no lamps or lights of any kind in the streets, neither were the latter named, nor the houses numbered. All this, however, is now remedied. Towards evening the coffee-houses are much thronged; but at sunset the Turks retire to their homes, and do not go abroad till next day. Constantinople is but indifferently supplied with public means of conveyance, the chief one being the caïques or wherries, the number of which plying on the waters has been estimated at 80,000. They may be hired like cabs or hackney coaches in a European city, are extremely light, elegantly constructed, and move with great rapidity; but are crank and dangerous, unless due caution is used in entering them, and in maintaining a steady position after being seated. There are, besides the caïques, a class of large and heavy boats that ply regularly between the city and the opposite shores. Omnibuses have been recently introduced; besides plying on the thoroughfares, they run also to Adrianople.

The dogs of Constantinople form an important feature in all descriptions of the Turkish capital. They are extremely numerous, acting as the city scavengers, feeding on the garbage thrown into the streets, and prowling along the edge of the water in search of the carcasses of men or beasts that may be thrown ashore. They are the property of no individual, being supported by the whole community, and their litters are never destroyed. Each dog belongs to a district of his own, and should any one trespass on the territory of another, he is immediately driven off by the dogs that occupy it. No Christian is allowed to reside permanently in the city proper; all foreigners, therefore, including the ambassadors from the European courts, reside on the opposite promontory on which Galata stands. The climate of Constantinople is variable, and the temperature, especially in winter and spring, subject to great vicissitudes; snow and hard frost alternate with mild weather. Mean temperature of the year, 56° 3'; of winter, 40° 8'; of summer, 71° 2' Fah.

GALATA (which see), the largest of the suburbs of Constantinople, is the principal seat of commerce, and the usual landing-place from the sea of Marmora. It is here that the merchants of all nations have their stores and counting-houses. Here, too, are situated the arsenals, the dockyard, the artillery barracks, the Government docks, warehouses, rope-walks, and workshops, extending along the shore of the Bosphorus for nearly 1½ m. It is an ancient city, and was strongly fortified.

PERA (which see), occupies the more elevated portion of the promontory, of which Galata forms the maritime port. It is separated from the latter by a wall with gates, which are closed at night.

TOPHANA (which see), is situate a little further up the Bosphorus than Galata, of which it forms a continuation. Here is a Government foundry and arsenal for cannon, the two words *top-hana* signifying a cannon repository; and a spacious quay, the usual place of embarkation for Scutari and the villages on the Bosphorus.

Constantinople occupies the site of the ancient Byzantium. It was originally founded by Byzas, B.C. 656, and rebuilt by Constantine, A.D. 328, who gave it his name. No city in the world has been subjected to such numerous and celebrated sieges; and no other has undergone so many vicissitudes of fortune. Yet it has only been taken twice, namely, in 1204 by the Crusaders, who retained it till 1261; and by the Turks, under Mahomet II., May 29, 1453—an event which completed the extinction of the Roman empire in the East. The population of Constantinople is uncertain, but would appear to be somewhere between 400,000 and 700,000, including the suburbs, composed of Turks, Arabians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Europeans.

CONSTITUCION (La), a small maritime tn., Chili, prov. of, and at the mouth of the river Maule, 162 m. S.S.W. Valparaiso.

CONSTITUIÇÃO, or *PIRACICABA*, a tn. and par. Brazil, prov. of, and 120 m. N.W. São-Paulo, in a beautiful plain, near r. bank Piracicaba, the navigation of which is here interrupted by a cataract. It contains a parish church. The district around is covered partly with magnificent forests, and partly with rich pastures. On the latter vast herds of cattle are fed. Pop. 2500.

CONSUEGRA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 35 m. S.E. by S. Toledo, overlooked by an ancient castle, built by Trajan. It has three squares, two parish churches, two townhouses, a prison, three schools, some convents, the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and a palace of the grand prior of the Knights of St. John. Weaving, dyeing, expressing oil and wine, and husbandry, occupy the inhabitants. Pop. 4842.

CONTAL, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, lat. 21° 48' N., lon. 87° 54' E., on a hill about 5 m. from the sea. It is considered extremely unhealthy during the rainy season.

CONTAMINES, a vil. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, r. bank Arve, 10 m. S.W. Chamouni, at the W. foot of Mont Blanc. Pop. 890.

CANTANAGUR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, 112 m. N. by E. Moorshedabad, lat. 25° 44' N., lon. 88° 43' E. It was formerly a place of some note, and still contains one of the finest Hindoo temples in Bengal, but is now, in other respects, in a state of utter decay.

CONTARINA, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 29 m. S. Venice, l. bank Po, which here forms the boundary between the Austrian dominions and the Papal States. It has a suburb, a parish church, and several oratories; and a weekly market. Pop. 2850.

CONTAS, or *JUSSIAPE*, a riv. Brazil, prov. Bahia, which rises in the Serra da Tromba, about 24 m. N.W. the town of Rio-de-Contas; flows E.S.E., and, after a direct course of 250 m., falls into the Atlantic, a little below the town of Barra do-Rio-de-Contas.

CONTESSA, or *ORPHANO (GULF OF)*, [anc. *Strymonicus Sirus*], an inlet of the Archipelago, on the S. coast of European Turkey, in Roomelia, sandjak of Salonica. It is 25 m. wide at its entrance, between the peninsula of Mount Athos, on the S.W., and the island of Thaso, on the N.E., and extends inland for about 50 m. It contains the Gulf of Istilar, and other smaller bays, receives several rivers, and on its N. shore has the ruins of the ancient town of Contessa, not far from which is situate the modern town of Orphano.

CONTESSA, a tn. Sicily, 25 m. S.W. Palermo, near an affluent of the Belici. Pop. 3000.

CONTHEY, a par. and tn. Switzerland, can. Valais, 3 m. W. Sion, on the Morge, near its junction with the Rhone. A fine sort of wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 2239.

COTICHT, a tn. and com. Belgium, 7 m. S. Antwerp. It has manufactures of linen and hats, several corn and oil mills, and a considerable retail trade. Pop. 3687.

CONTIN, par. Sect. Ross, 33 m. by 30 m. Pop. 1770.

CONTOOCOOK, a river, U. States, New Hampshire. Its principal branch rises in Cheshire co., and flows N. and N.E. until it joins the Merrimac, to the N. of Concord.

CONTOY, or *LOGGERHEAD*, an isl. Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Yucatan, 16 m. W. by N. Cape Catoche, lat. (N. point) 21° 32' N.; lon. 86° 49' W.

CONTRARIETIES ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon Islands; lat. 9° 49' S., lon. 162° 3' E. (r.)

CONTRERAS ISLANDS, a group of small islands N. Pacific, S.W. coast Guatemala, prov. Veragua, close in shore, lat. 7° 50' N.; lon. 82° W.

CONTRES, a tn. France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, 13 m. S. by E. Blois; r. bank Bièvre. It has numerous fairs. Pop. 1817.

CONTROGUERRA, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra, 15 m. N.N.E. Teramo, with a custom-house. Pop. 2500.

CONTRONE, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 10 m. S.E. Capagna, 2 m. E. r. bank, Calore. In the vicinity are fine gardens, a royal castle, and an abbey. Pop. 2000.

CONTURSI, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the Sele, 21 m. E. Salerno. It has several springs, and an annual fair. Pop. 3000.

CONTWOY-TO, or **RUM**, a lake, British N. America, in the country of the Copper Indians, intersected by the parallel of 65° 35' N., and the meridian of 111° 50' W.

CONVERSANO, a tn. Naples, prov. of, and 18 m. S.E. Bari, agreeably situate on a hill. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a citadel, a handsome cathedral, several convents, a diocesan seminary, and an hospital. The district produces wine, oil, almonds, flax, and cotton, and a good trade is carried on in these articles. The foundation of the town is attributed to the Etruscans. Pop. 8730.

CONVOY, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Donegal; 20,082 ac. The **VIL.**, on the Dee, 32 m. N.E. Ballyshannon, consists of one long street, and has three annual fairs. Pop. 5479.

CONWAL, par. Ireland, Donegal; 45,270 ac. P. 12,666.

CONWAY CAPE, Australia, N.E. coast, lat. 20° 32' S., long. 148° 54' E. It is the W. limit of the S. entrance of Whitsunday Passage, and is a steep point, sloping off the eastward.

CONWAY, **CONWY**, or **ABERCONWY**, a tn. and parl. bor. and par. N. Wales, co. Caernarvon, about 13 m. E. N.E. Bangor. The **TOWN**, nearly of a triangular form, is picturesquely situate 1. bank, Conway, and surrounded with an old wall, still in good preservation, 12 feet thick, and fortified with towers and battlements. The old castle of Conway, erected in the 13th century, by Edward I., is one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in England. Many parts of it are still entire, including the state-hall, which is 130 ft. long, 32 broad, and 20 high. There is little trade here, and no manufactures. A few small vessels belong to the port, from which some timber, slates, and lead, are exported. The harbour is dry at ebb tide. A stupendous suspension bridge over the river, finished in 1826, superseded a dangerous ferry at the same spot. In 1848, another bridge was thrown across the river, by Mr. R. Stephenson, for the accommodation of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. It is a wrought-iron tubular bridge, on the same principle as the Britannia bridge over the Menai Strait. The length of the tube is 400 ft., and it is 18 ft. above high water mark. Pop. 1358.—The **RIVER** Conway rises from two head streams, one in the S.E. of co. Caernarvon, and the other in the S.W. of co. Denbigh, which unite about 15 m. S. Conway. The united stream flows N., separates Caernarvon from Denbighshire, and falls into Beaumaris bay, after a course of from 25 to 30 m. It is navigable to Llanrwst, or about 10 m. from its mouth.

CONWIL-CAYO, par. Wales, Carmarthen. Pop. 2108.

CONZA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 35 m. S.E. Benevento. It contains a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and a diocesan seminary. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1694. Pop. 2000.

COOCH-BAHAR, or **VIHAR**, a principality, Hindoostan, N.E. extremity of presid. Bengal, between lat. 26° and 26° 30' N., and lon. 89° 20' and 90° 20' E.; greatest length about 60 m., mean breadth about 22 m.; area 1302 sq. m. The S. parts of this principality are fertile, and well cultivated; but those in the N. are low, marshy, and covered with jungle. The chief objects of culture are opium, cotton, indigo, wheat, and a little barley. The distinctive name of Cooch-Bahar, given to discriminate between this rajahship and the province of Bahar, is said to displease the native chiefs, who disclaim all connection with the Cooch, and style themselves *Rajbangsis*, or descendants of princes. Many of the Cooch tribes have become Brahmans, while others not only eat pork, mutton, &c., but also dogs, cats, &c. In the Ayen Akbari of Abul Fazel, the chief is described as a powerful sovereign, at the head of an army of 10,000 cavalry and 100,000 infantry, and having Assam and the whole kingdom of Camroop under his sway. In 1661, the territory was taken by the Moguls, who destroyed a great number of the temples, &c. Along with the rest of Bengal, the Mogul rights to this tract of country devolved on the East India Company, in 1765; but it was little attended to till 1772, when the rajah applied for protection against the Bootaners to the collector of Rungpore, which he obtained on payment of tribute. In 1813, the tribute being withheld, and the country in a state of anarchy and misrule, a resident British commissioner was appointed by the Governor-General, and a system of active and efficient criminal jurisprudence introduced.

COODOONIA, a river, N.W. Africa, Soodan, territory Jacoba, rises in a mountainous district, in lat. 9° 7' N.; lon.

10° 0' E.; flows first in a N.W. direction, afterwards S.W., and latterly due S., till it falls into the Niger a little N.W. Egga, lat. 8° 37' N.; lon. 8° W.

COOGEE, a small seaport tn., New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, about 4 m. S. Sydney, on a fine sandy bay of the same name, about half a mile in length.

COOK, an inland co. New S. Wales, of an irregular form, 58 m. in length, N.W. to S.E.; breadth, 45 m.; area, 1,065,600 ac. The soil is hard and rocky, but there are several fertile valleys, and a large extent of table land, from 2000 to 3000 ft. high, abounding with picturesque and romantic views. It sends, in conjunction with the co. of Hunter, one member to the Legislative Council. Pop. 3598.

COOK'S ISLANDS.—1, A group of islands, S. Pacific Ocean, between the Friendly and Society archipelagos. The parallel 20° S. passes nearly through the centre of the group.—2, An inlet, Russian America, a large indentation, which penetrates nearly 200 m. into the land, and is about 60 m. wide at the entrance.—3, A strait, New Zealand, the channel which separates the two large islands New Munster or Middle Island, and New Ulster or North Island.

COOK'S ISLAND, or **MORETON BAY DISTRICT**, a maritime territory, in E. Australia, New S. Wales, extending from about lat. 26° to 29° S. It seems to be well adapted both for sheep and agricultural farming, a copious supply of rain insuring not merely an abundance, but the greatest variety in the indigenous vegetation. Next to the native grass, the indigenous timber of Cook's Land is the most valuable of its natural productions. The principal trees, of which there is a great variety, are the *Aracaria Cunninghami*, or the Moreton Bay pine, an elegant tree, which grows to the height of 150 ft.; and the *Aracaria Bidwellii*, which attains about the same height, the red cedar, &c., and a number of others, that produce either the most durable or the most beautifully variegated woods. Many of these trees yield gums, which might be found valuable in arts and manufactures. The climate and soil appear well suited to the cultivation of the sugarcane, cotton, arrow-root, tobacco, indigo, and other tropical products; but it seems doubtful whether the vine would succeed, as the periodical rains of January and February come on precisely at the season when the fruit needs maturing by a hot sun. Barley, wheat, and maize thrive well, particularly the last, which is always a large and never-failing crop. The English potato, and the Indian, or sweet potato, are both cultivated successfully. Honey, also, is obtained here in great quantities from the native bee. The chief town of the district is Brisbane.

COOKBURY, par. Eng. Devon; 2340 ac. Pop. 301.

COOKHAM, par. Eng. Berks; 6710 ac. Pop. 3676.

COOKLEY, a vil. England, co. Worcester, 3 m. N. by E. Kidderminster; the seat of long established and extensive iron-works.

COOKLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1210 ac. Pop. 324.

COOKSTOWN, a tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Ballinderry, 10 m. N. Dungannon. It consists of one long and wide street, upwards of 1½ m. long, and of another shorter street, intersecting the former at right angles. The houses are mostly good, many of them handsome, and the principal street is lined with trees on either side, which gives it a pleasant rural character, and renders it one of the most interesting and prettiest little towns in Ireland. It has a handsome parish church, a large and elegant Presbyterian meeting-house in the centre of the town, and two others in different parts of it; several other dissenting places of worship, and a large R. Catholic chapel, at a short distance from the town; a news-room, a dispensary, and several schools. Linens are manufactured to a small extent. Pop. 3006.

COOKSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1238 ac. Pop. 142.

COOLAGHMORE, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 5505 ac. P. 1621.

COOLANEY, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 8½ m. S.S.W. Sligo; containing a Baptist meeting-house, a dispensary, and a court-house in the centre of the village, where petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. Pop. 380.

COOLBANAGHER, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 9621 ac. Pop. 2383.

COOLCASHIN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 1671 ac. Pop. 455.

COOLCRAHEEN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 2509 ac. P. 652.

COOLE, a vil. Ireland, co. Westmeath, 4 m. N.W. Castle Pollard, on the road to Granard. Pop. 371.

COOLE, par. Irel. Cork; 1153 ac. Pop. 283.

COOLEAGH, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2558 ac. Pop. 772.

COOLGRANEY, a vil. Ireland, co. Wexford, 3 m. S.S.W. Arklow. The vicinity was the scene of the last pitched battle between the insurgent and royalist forces, during the disturbances of 1798. Pop. 311.

COOLIN, or CUCHULLIN HILLS, a range of wild romantic hills, Scotland, Isle of Skye, commencing at the head of Scavaig Bay, and stretching in a N.W. direction, enclosing the romantic valley of Loch Coruisk, and that of Hart-o-Corry on the N.E. Seuir-na-Gilleann, at the N.E. extremity of the range, is estimated to be upwards of 3200 ft. high.

COOLINEY, par. Irel. Cork; 1152 ac. Pop. 437.

COOLING, par. Eng. Kent; 2000 ac. Pop. 144.

COOLKERREY, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 1619 ac. P. 457.

COOLMUNDRY, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1688 ac. P. 350.

COOLLOCK, par. and small tn. Irel. Dublin; 1734 ac. Pop. 499.

COOLOO, or KOOLOO:—1, A dist. in N. India, between lat. 31° 20' and 33° 0' N.; and lon. 76° 40' and 78° 35' E.; having the Himalayas N. and N.E. and N.W., the Sutlej S. and S.E., and the Beas W. and N.W. It is extremely mountainous, and the aspect of its hills is peculiarly dreary and barren, presenting nothing but rugged precipices and sharp peaks, projecting through the scanty soil. The only cultivation to be seen is adjacent to the petty forts and villages; but sheep pasture is said to be abundant in the proper season. Principal town, Sultanpur, near the source of the Beas; lat. 31° 55' N.; lon. 77° 5' E.—2, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa; lat. 20° 31' N.; lon. 84° 39' E.; 80 m. S.E. Sambulpoor. It is a considerable inland mart, the Berar merchants bringing their cotton to Cooloo, whence they return to the interior with salt.

COOLSCAMP, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. S. Bruges. It has two brick-works, and four mills; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and weaving. Pop. 2661.

COOLSTUFF, par. Irel. Wexford; 3347 ac. Pop. 636.

COOMASSIE, a large tn. W. Africa, cap. of Ashantee, residence of the Sovereign, 130 m. N. Cape Coast Castle, situated, according to Dupuis, nearly in lat. 6° 51' N.; lon. 2° 16' W. It is built on the side of a large rocky hill of ironstone, is of an oblong form, and nearly 4 m. in circuit. Four of the principal streets are about half a mile long each, and from 50 to 100 yards wide. The walls of the houses are formed of stakes and wattle-work, filled up with clay. All have gable ends, and ridged roofs, consisting of a framework of bamboo, thatched with palm leaves. Some have arcades, and many are highly ornamented with paint and carved work. The doors are of cotton wood, entire pieces, and occasionally the flooring is of the same material. The windows are of open wood-work, fancifully carved, painted red, and frequently cast in gold as thick as cartridge paper. Pop. estimated by the Ashantes themselves at upwards of 100,000.

COOMBE, two pars. Eng.:—1, (-Bisset), Wilts; 3110 ac. Pop. 406.—2, (-Keynes), Dorset; 1470 ac. Pop. 135.

COOMBS, par. Eng. Sussex; 1270 ac. Pop. 80.

COOPANG, COUPANG, COEPANG, or KOEPANG, a tn., Indian archipelago, S.W. coast, isl. Timor, in a bay of same name; lat. (Fort Concordia) 10° 9' 54" S.; lon. 123° 35' 45" E. (R.) It is the principal Dutch station on the island, is intersected by a shallow stream, and consists of two streets running parallel to the beach, and of about a quarter of a mile long, crossed by two small irregular streets. The houses near the sea are mostly small, and inhabited chiefly by Chinese, and consist chiefly of shops and stores, two or three of the latter belonging to Europeans. There are a pretty spacious Reformed church, built of brick; a school, and a dilapidated Dutch fort named Concordia; and the ordinary force consists of fifty soldiers, only a fifth part of whom are Europeans. The ground behind the town rises to a height of 500 ft., and is partially covered with wood; and on the low lands, behind the beach, are extensive groves of cocoa-nut trees. Coopang carries on a good deal of trade, exporting gold, maize, sandal-wood, wax, wax-candles, cordage, horses, pigs, and buffaloes; and importing bees, cutlery, hats, cloth, the products of Java and Celebes; Chinese earthenware, tools, iron vessels, mirrors, and coral. Ships passing frequently call at Coopang for supplies of vegetables and provisions, which are plentiful and

cheap, provided the purchasers can bargain in the Malay language. Pop. 5000.—The bay, about 15 m. long, E. to W., by probably half that width, has good anchorage, and is safe during the E. monsoon; and during the W. monsoon, safe anchorage is found a few miles S. from Coopang Bay, in the narrow, but deep channel, between the S.W. point of the island of Timor and the small island of Simoa, Samao, or Semao.

COOPER POINT, a headland on the E. coast of Australia; lat. 17° 20' S.; lon. 145° 50' E.

COOPER (PORT), or TOKO-LABO HARBOUR, New Zealand, E. coast, Middle Island, N. side, Bank's peninsula; lat. 43° 36' S.; lon. 172° 54' E. (R.) A considerable village of wooden houses has recently arisen here, and an excellent road formed, conducting to the interior. Much pains have been bestowed on the construction of this road, and where walls were found necessary, there was a degree of rivalry in building them, between the Maori and European labourers, the former, in a short time, equalling the latter in the execution of their work.

COOPER'S ISLE, an isl., N. Pacific; lat. 25° 30' N.; lon. 130° 30' W.

COOPERSTOWN, a vil., U. States, New York, agreeably situate at the outlet of Otsego Lake, 62 m. W. Albany. It has a court-house, jail, five churches, and an academy. Pop. 1400.

COORG, or KOORA [*Coduga*], an ancient principality, Hindoostan, among the W. Ghats, formerly independent, but now under the management of a British resident commissioner, between lat. 11° 25' and 12° 42' N., and about lon. 76° E.; greatest length about 60 m., mean breadth about 35 m.; area 2165 sq. m. The country in general is extremely rugged, and covered with forests, in some parts abounding in sandal and other valuable woods, but in others overrun with jungle, the resort of elephants and beasts of prey. From the moderate elevation of Coorg, the climate is temperate and healthy; the soil also is fertile, and in many parts well cultivated, yielding, in abundance, rice of superior quality. Great numbers of cattle are reared. The culture of pepper, cardamoms, and other spices, is much attended to. The manufactures are confined to the apparel of the natives; all their cotton cloths are imported. Periapatam was formerly the capital of the principality, but Mercara is the residence of the rajah, and the seat of his government.

In 1773, Hyder Ali made the rajah prisoner, and took possession of his dominions. This rajah dying in 1779, Hyder confined his son, Beer Rajindra, in Periapatam, and parcelled out the country into jaghires, among some petty Mogul chiefs. After an imprisonment of eight years he was released, and, being joined by all ranks of his subjects, succeeded in expelling the invaders. Before his death, in 1808, he wished to be succeeded by an infant daughter, to the exclusion of his brother, but she soon abdicated in favour of her uncle, who was at last confirmed in the government by the British. Pop. 60,000.

COOSA, a river, U. States, rising in Georgia, and, after a S.W. course of about 240 m. through the N.W. part of that state, and the N.E. part of Alabama, uniting with the Tallapoosa, 8 m. below Wetumpka, to form the Alabama. It is navigable for 8 m. above the point of junction.

COOSIMA, or KOOSIMA, a small volcanic isl. Japanese Archipelago, at the entrance of the strait of Sangar, between the islands of Jesso and Nippon, lat. 41° 21' N.; lon. 139° 46' E. It is completely barren, and uninhabited.

COOSOO, or KOOSOO, a tn., N.W. Africa, Guinea, Yarrriba territory, N. side of the Kong Mountains, lat. 8° 53' N.; lon. 4° 45' E.

COOSYA, or COSSAI, a mountainous country, Hindoostan, E. of the Brahmapoetra, lying between Bengal and Burmah, formerly part of the latter empire, now an independent state, under British protection. The inhabitants are good artificers, and formerly supplied all the gunsmiths of Burmah. The climate is healthy, and the country is, on this account, much resorted to by invalids from Calcutta.

COOTEHILL, a tn. Ireland, co. of, and 11 m. N.E. Cavan, on the Cootehill. It consists of four wide streets, is well built, and respectably inhabited. It contains a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and places of worship for Methodists, Moravians, and

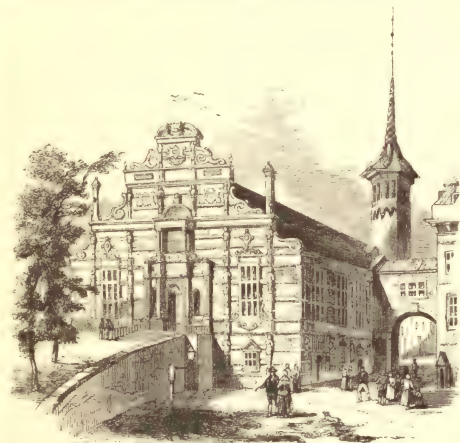
and surmounted with a handsome tower, about 250 ft. high. In the same quarter, but eastward, is Trinity Church, an edifice of singular construction, founded by Christian IV., remarkable for its round tower, and containing some fine oak carvings. Over the ceiling of the church is the hall of the university library; while the top of the tower is used as an observatory, the ascent to which is by an internal inclined plane, up which Peter the Great used to ride, and once drove his Empress in a carriage. The only other churches deserving of notice are the Church of the Holy Ghost, containing several interesting paintings, and a silver bas-relief of the Holy Supper; the Holmen's Kirke or Mariner's Church in the form of a cross, founded in 1617, recently restored, and possessing a fine altar and chancel, enriched with curious oak carvings; and the Church of our Redeemer, situate in Christianshavn, an edifice with an exterior remarkable alike for simplicity and beauty, and an interior adorned with an altar of Carrara marble, and several statues the size of life.

Palaces.—With these Copenhagen is amply supplied. In the Slotsholm, already mentioned, stands the palace of Christiansborg, a large massive building, of imposing appearance, on the spot where, in the 12th century, was erected the fortress which formed the first nucleus of the present city. Since then numerous royal buildings have occupied the same site. The chief of these was a palace, founded in 1731, and afterwards, in 1740, greatly altered and improved by Christian VI., who furnished it at immense expense, and enriched it with innumerable articles of *verdt*. In 1794, everything but its walls perished by fire. The present building, commenced in 1828, and of immense extent, has little architectural merit, but many of its decorations are by Thorwaldsen. In one of its wings the supreme court holds its sittings, in a hall which contains numerous sculptures and pictures by native artists, and in which is a superb throne, supported by lions of silver,

high, pointed roof. The regalia are kept here; and at one end of the Rittersaal—a spacious room, hung with ancient tapestry—is a magnificent throne of solid silver.

Municipal and other Public Buildings.—The townhouse, situate in the Gammeltove, and containing within its precincts the courts of justice, police office, &c., is a building of recent construction, but of no architectural merit. The most remarkable circumstance connected with it is, that it is the sixth townhouse which Copenhagen has had, the five which preceded it having perished by the flames. Adjoining the townhouse is the jail. The exchange, situate on the Slotsholm, near the palace, is a large, irregular, clumsy edifice, which has nothing worthy of notice connected with it, except its tower, which is about 176 ft. high, and covered with lead, terminating in a point, about which the tails of four dragons are twisted together, while their heads are turned so as to point out the four cardinal points. Tradition bears that this tower was transported from Kalmar, in Sweden, by Christian IV., as a trophy of his victory. Copenhagen is rich in museums and curious collections. The most recently-formed, but at the same time, perhaps, the most interesting of these, is Thorwaldsen's Museum, situate on the Slotsholm. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, in a style of architecture partly Egyptian, partly Grecian, and contains the rich bequest which that great sculptor made to his country, of his compositions and collections, during the course of half a century. The Museum of Northern Antiquities occupies a wing of the palace of Christiansborg, but a considerable part of the collections properly belonging to it is deposited in the Royal Museum, in the Droningen Tvegade. These combined collections form a museum which is almost unique. The antiquities are arranged in four sections, according to the ages to which they belong, and proceed in regular gradation, from the rudest efforts of heathenism to the age of chivalry. The royal museum of Natural History, in the Stormgade, is rich both in zoological and mineralogical specimens. Among the former, the most deserving of notice are the birds (particularly a complete collection of those of Iceland), and the insects; among the latter, a mass of native silver from Norway—the largest in the world, about 6 ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and 8 inches thick—and a magnificent piece of amber, found in Jutland, and weighing above 27 lbs. The other important collections are the royal cabinet of coins and medals, in the Castle of Rosenberg, alike remarkable for the number and the rarity of its specimens; the ethnographical museum, and the royal gallery of paintings, in the Christiansborg, containing about 1000 pictures, many of them by the first masters.

Educational Establishments, &c.—Among these the university naturally takes the first place. It was founded by Christian I. in 1478. The number of professors and lecturers at the commencement of 1850 was 46, of whom only 16 have a seat and vote in the Senatus or Consistorium. The average attendance of students is from 1000 to 1200. The present buildings, opposite the Frue Kirke, was erected in 1836. They are in the Gothic style, and have a façade 220 ft. long, with a portal 72 ft. high, over which is a flying eagle, in high relief, with the inscription *Calestem aspectu lucem*. The university is well endowed, and possesses numerous bursaries—the *Regenz (domus regia)*, an establishment connected with it, lodges, and partially maintains, 120 students. To the university, too, belong the chirurgical academy, two observatories, the one in the round tower already mentioned, and another recently erected near the W. gate; the botanical garden in Nyhavn, and the polytechnic school, in which a complete preparatory course is given. The other principal schools are the metropolitan school, the veterinary school, the military high school, the naval and military cadet academies, and the town schools. The principal scientific and literary associations of Copenhagen are—the academy of arts, which holds its sittings in the old palace of Charlottenburg, and possesses a considerable endowment; the royal Danish literary and scientific society, the royal society for northern antiquities, the agricultural society, the art-union, artist's union, musical union, &c. Copenhagen possesses several extensive and valuable libraries. That of the university, kept,



THE EXCHANGE, COPENHAGEN.

From Voyages de la Commission Scientifique du Nord.

gilt, and surmounted by a crimson canopy. The principal government offices are in the immediate vicinity; and behind the palace are royal stables for 200 horses, and a large riding school. The palace of Amalienborg, or rather four symmetrical palaces forming the circus of Frederick's Place, already mentioned, is the ordinary residence of the King and the royal family. There are several other palaces; but the only one deserving particular notice is the Palace or Castle of Rosenberg, in the N. part of the new town, and surrounded by extensive gardens, which are open to the public, and reaching up to the finely-planted ramparts, forms, along with them, the principal promenade. The castle is an irregular gothic building, planned by one of our own celebrated architects, Inigo Jones. It is flanked by four towers, and has a

demy, two observatories, the one in the round tower already mentioned, and another recently erected near the W. gate; the botanical garden in Nyhavn, and the polytechnic school, in which a complete preparatory course is given. The other principal schools are the metropolitan school, the veterinary school, the military high school, the naval and military cadet academies, and the town schools. The principal scientific and literary associations of Copenhagen are—the academy of arts, which holds its sittings in the old palace of Charlottenburg, and possesses a considerable endowment; the royal Danish literary and scientific society, the royal society for northern antiquities, the agricultural society, the art-union, artist's union, musical union, &c. Copenhagen possesses several extensive and valuable libraries. That of the university, kept,

as already mentioned, in the top of Trinity church, has 120,000 volumes; but by far the most important is the royal library, which occupies a large building to the S. of Christiansborg, and contains 400,000 volumes, and 15,000 MSS. It is particularly rich in northern literature, and among the MSS. is Rask's Sanscrit and Singhalese collection, which is said to be unique in Europe. Copenhagen possesses numerous hospitals and asylums, in which no kind of disease, poverty, or helplessness appears to be forgotten. At the head of these establishments is Frederick's hospital, which has beds for 350 patients, and which, in addition to the admirable accommodations of its interior, has a spacious court, laid out in planted alleys, as a promenade for the convalescent. The inhabitants of Copenhagen have a keen relish for public amusements, and find ample means of gratifying it in their theatres, casinos, and tivolis.

Harbour, Trade, &c.—The harbour is formed by the channel between the islands of Seeland and Amager, and possesses all essential requisites, being deep, spacious, and secure. The channel is closed at both ends—on the W. by the Langebrücke [long bridge], which opens in the middle, and has a length of 440 ft.; and on the E. by a continuation of a floating bridge, stretching in the direction of the channel for 1100 yards, and dividing it into two unequal parts; that on the S. forming the great naval station of Denmark, where each ship has its place, and a wooden gallery ranges round, so as to enclose the whole fleet, and make it as easy and commodious to view the ships as if they lay on dry ground. The average width of the channel is about 70 yards; its depth from 18 to 22 ft.; and from either side of it numerous canals branch off; those on the S., giving access to the arsenal, the building and graving docks, and other extensive premises required by the navy, while those to the N. often penetrate a considerable way into the city, and give important facilities for trade. The manufactures of Copenhagen are not very important, and are almost entirely confined to the supply of articles for home consumption, or for the army and navy. The chief of these are woollen cloth, for which, in addition to private establishments, there is a Government factory, employing 1200 persons, and annually furnishing about 150,000 ells; linen, and sailcloth, leather, tobacco, ironware, and porcelain. The shipping trade of Copenhagen is less extensive than might be expected from its admirable position, and other advantages. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1844, was 252; tonn. 15,579. The average entries of foreign vessels is 1400; tonn. 145,640. Of these, 250 come from Great Britain with cargoes almost exclusively confined to coal, salt, and iron. The transit trade has considerably diminished; the ports, from which much of it used to come, now communicating directly; but the coasting trade still gives the entries at 4000 vessels; tonn. 115,920. The chief imports of Copenhagen are colonial produce, wine, tobacco, and naval stores; the chief exports, grain, hides, and cattle. Copenhagen is regularly visited by steam packets, chiefly from ports in the Baltic, and a railway, to connect it with Cörsör, about 62 m. S.W., has been completed as far as Røeskilde.

History.—Copenhagen is first mentioned as a fishing hamlet in 1043. In 1168, Bishop Absalon founded a haven, and erected a fort on the Slotsholm, as a place of refuge against the northern pirates. It then bore the name of Axelhuis. Shortly after it rose to importance, and acquired its present name of Kjöbenhavn, or Merchant's Haven. It has occasionally suffered much from hostile ravages, and still more from accidental fires, which have repeatedly laid the greater part of it in ruins. Its crowning disaster was the bombardment by the British in 1807. Pop. 127,000, of whom the greater part are Protestants.—(Bagensen's *Danische Staat; Kopenhagen und seine Umgebungen*. 1850.)

COPFORD, par. Eng. Essex; 2350 ac. Pop. 645.

COPGROVE, par. Eng. E. York; 1050 ac. Pop. 103.

COPIAPO, or ST. FRANCISCO-DE-LA-SELVA, a tn. Chili, S. America, prov. Atacama, on r. bank river of same name, about 60 m. from its mouth, at which lies the village of Copiapo, once the port, but this is now Caldera, a little to the N., lat. 27° 19' S.; lon. 71° 2' W. The town is regularly built, mostly of sun-dried bricks and wood. It has a college and several convents. Earthquakes are of very frequent occurrence, and are at times very destructive. So accustomed are the inhabitants to these shakings, that though they have to rush out of their houses when they hear the rumbling noise that usually pre-

cedes them, they return as soon as the trembling is over, and converse as if nothing had occurred. In 1819 and 1822 the town was almost wholly destroyed by these visitations, and on 26th May, 1851, it was again seriously damaged, and the houses in one street shattered. The want of volcanoes in the neighbourhood is assigned as the reason for the frequency of earthquakes, though the whole country gives evidence of former and tremendous volcanic action.

Copipo is the centre of the chief silver-mining districts of Chili, and possesses numerous establishments for the reduction of the ore by the well-known process of amalgamation, the machinery being worked by water-power. Besides silver, copper is very abundant (see ATACAMA); and gold, quicksilver, and lapis lazuli, are to be found in the vicinity; but silver and copper are the only metals that are regularly worked. Pop. (1847), 11,898.—The river, which, descending from the Andes, flows N.W., and falls into the Pacific, has a total course of about 100 m. direct distance.

COPINSHAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, off the S.E. end of Mainland; lat. 58° 55' N.; lon. 2° 26' W. It is about 1 m. long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. During summer it is frequented by wild fowl, of various kinds, whose eggs and feathers constitute its chief traffic. Pop. (1841), 13.

COPLÉ, par. Eng. Bedford; 2170 ac. Pop. 551.

COPARAO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 11 m. E.N.E. Ferrara; with an annual fair. Pop. 2330.

COPPENAME, COPONAME, or CUPANAMA, a river, Dutch Guiana. It rises in the mountains of the Guacayanay country, flows N., and falls into the ocean at the mouth of the Saramacca. It is a broad and noble river, but obstructed with rocks and shoals. Its banks present a uniform and impenetrable mass of under-wood and timber trees, some of which are particularly adapted for boatbuilding, as the wood neither shrinks nor warps. Large quantities accordingly are taken for the Dutch royal marine. Total direct course, 93 m.

COPPENHALL, par. Eng. Chester; 3050 ac. Pop. 747.

COPPERMINE RIVER:—1, A river, British N. America, which falls, after a course of about 300 m., into the Arctic Ocean, at the Duke of York's archipelago, in lat. 67° 40' N.; lon. 115° 37' W.; having its source in a rocky district, about lat. 65° N., and lon. 112° W.—2, A river, U. States, rising in the N.W. territory, near the parallel 46° N., and, after a short N. course, falling into Lake Superior, between the Flint Steel on the E., and the Iron on the W.

COPPET, a vil. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the lake, and 9 m. N.N.E. Geneva. It is only remarkable for its château, with gardens and park, once the residence of Bayle (1670-1672), afterwards of the financier Necker, and his celebrated daughter, Madame de Staël-Holstein. Coppet has two yearly markets. In its vicinity several Roman inscriptions have been found. Pop. 600, all Calvinistic Protestants.

COPPINGFORD, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1030 ac. P. 45.

COPTS, the Christian descendants of the most ancient inhabitants of Egypt, mingled, in some degree, with the Greeks, Nubians, Persians, and Abyssinians; but kept entirely separate, by religious antipathies, from the Arabian and Turkish invaders. They prove their antique origin by the striking resemblance of their features to the paintings and sculptures on their ancient temples, and even to the mummies which are still preserved. Their characteristic features are—dark half-woolly hair, a flat forehead, small dark eyes, high cheeks, a short and somewhat elevated nose, large mouth, with thick lips, and a scanty beard. They have continued to profess Christianity, but have separated from the Greek church, and profess the tenets of the Eutychean sect. The Coptic language is now understood by few persons, and the Arabic being adopted in its stead, it may be considered a dead language. The Copts were at one time far more numerous than at present; they do not now compose more than one-fourteenth part of the population of Egypt, their number not exceeding 150,000, about 10,000 of whom reside at Cairo. They are distinguished by wearing a turban of black or blue, or a grayish or light brown colour, in contradistinction to the red or white turban. The Coptic era reckons from the persecution of Diocletian, called the Era of Martyrs, or from August 29, A.D. 284.

COQ (Le), a tn. Senegambia, country Fouta Toro, at the W. extremity of isl. Morfil, formed by a branch of the Senegal; lat. 16° 38' N.; lon. 15° 5' W.

COQUET, an isl. England, in the German Ocean, off the coast of Northumberland, with a lighthouse, having a fixed light 80 ft. above sea level; lat. 55° 20' 6" N.; lon. 1° 32' 15" W. (R.)

COQUET, a river, England. See COCKET.

COQUILAGE (GRANDE and PETITE), two isls., Chagos archipelago, Indian Ocean, about lat. 5° 20' S.; lon. 72° 20' E., covered with cocoa trees. Close to the N. island, Petite Coquillage, there is a good channel, with 14 to 15 fathoms depth of water in it; between the two islands, there are also 4 and 5 fathoms.

COQUIMBO, a prov. Chili, cap. same name; bounded, N. by prov. Atacama, E. the Andes, S. the river Choapa, and W. the Pacific. It occupies the entire breadth of Chili, from the Andes to the Pacific, and is generally about 100 m. broad. It is very mountainous; but there is only one volcano, that of Limari, within its limits. It has numerous mines of copper; and contains also gold, silver, quicksilver, and lead. The copper-mines are abundant and extensively wrought, forming now the staple mineral of the province, and of which very large quantities are exported. The flow of water throughout the province, except during the winter-months (May to August) is extremely small; none of the streams are navigable; the scantiness of their waters, the rapidity of their descent, and the ruggedness of their rocky and stony bottoms, rendering all attempts at navigation impracticable. The sides of the rivers are nearly perpendicular, and are sometimes crossed by a hanging lasso-bridge. The principal streams are the Coquimbo, the Barrazo, the Tongoy, and the Choapa; the latter, as already stated, forming the S. boundary of the province.

The climate is remarkably salubrious and delightful, it being always equable and mild. The province is not fertile in grain, not producing enough for its consumption, particularly in the N. valleys; but fruit is abundant, especially figs and grapes. About 25 m. E. from La Serena, there occurs a valley of 6 m. to 7 m. wide, remarkable for what are called parallel roads—narrow planes or terraces resembling roads—running along opposite sides of valleys at equal heights, supposed to be produced by the action of water, although there are instances where such supposition by no means fully or satisfactorily accounts for the phenomenon. These horizontal planes are in some places $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, but their general width is from 20 to 50 yards. There are three distinctly characterized sets, the uppermost being 300 ft. or 400 ft. above the level of the sea, and 250 ft. from the bottom of the valley; the other two are, respectively, about 10 and 20 yards lower down. The rocks in this valley are principally granite and gneiss, with masses of schist, trap, and quartz mixed indiscriminately. Pop. (1847), 73,574.

COQUIMBO, or LA SERENA, a seaport tn. Chili, cap. above prov., beautifully situated on the river of same name, and not far from its embouchure in the Bay of Coquimbo; lat. 29° 54' S.; lon. 71° 19' W. The town is well and regularly built; the houses, one story in height, are mostly constructed of sun-dried bricks, and standing apart from each other, with large gardens between. It is a bishop's see, and contains several churches and convents; a public school and hospital; and at the S. extremity is the plaza or public square. The port of Coquimbo is several miles from La Serena. It is well sheltered on the N., and is both spacious and safe in all seasons, and on this account is much frequented, although both wood and water are scarce, the latter being besides of indifferent quality. These inconveniences, however, are in some measure compensated by an abundance of fish and fresh provisions, both of which are to be had cheap. The export trade of the port consists chiefly of copper and more precious metals; the imports are provisions, clothing, and other necessities, for the supply of the inhabitants and of the mines. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered the port in 1847, was 145, tonn. 39,987; value of cargoes, £150,850. The value of exports, £259,244. But from the accounts lately received, the export trade has greatly increased during the last few years.

The inhabitants of La Serena are of mild and unaffected manners, well-bred, and hospitable, and appear to be, generally, in easy circumstances.

The name 'La Serena' was given to it by its founder, Don Francisco de Aguirre, in 1542, in honour of his native

place of the same name, in the province of Estremadura, old Spain. Pop. (1847), 16,000.

CORA, a tn. Turkey, cap. isl. Samos; lat. 37° 46' N., lon. 27° E. At a little distance are the ruins of the temple of Juno. Pop. 1000.

CORA, CORE, or CORI, a tn. Papal States, deleg. Frosinone, 30 m. S.E. Rome, situate on a hill, on which are the ruins of two temples—one of Hercules, and the other of Castor and Pollux; the former now occupied as the baptistry of an adjoining church. The town originally belonged to the Volsci, and in its neighbourhood the remains of Cyclopean walls are traced. Pop. 3000.

CORAL, a small rocky isl., Brazil, S.E. coast, prov. São Paulo, 20 m. S.S.E. Paranagua; lat. 25° 45' S.; lon. 48° 35' W. About 2 m. E. of the island, the water deepens to 12 fathoms.

CORAL SEA, a name first given by Flinders to that part of the S. Pacific Ocean lying between the Great Barrier Reef (see BARRIER REEF), on the N.E. coast of Australia, and the Solomon, Queen Charlotte's, and New Hebrides islands. From the extensive development of coral in this region, the name is exceedingly characteristic.

CORANNAS, a tribe of S. Africa, inhabiting the country lying between Griqualand on the E., and Namaqua-land on the W. They much resemble the Namacuas in customs, appearance, and language. They are chiefly to be found along the banks of the Great Orange River; are good looking, but excessively filthy. Their huts are constructed of matting, and are often removed from place to place. They cultivate nothing but tobacco, subsisting chiefly on the milk of their cattle, of which they have great numbers; their flocks also are immense.

CORANSAH, a dist. Upper Guinea, near the centre of the Ashantee country. Principal towns—Coransah, Sasafor, and Boben. The first lies 70 m. N.N.E. Coomassie.

CORATO, a tn. Naples, prov. of, and 27 m. W. Bari, cap. circiordario of same name. It contains a handsome collegiate church, five convents, and an asylum for female orphans. Pop. of tn., 3500; of circiordario, 13,163.

CORAZON, a mountain, Ecuador, in the Andes, 20 m. S.W. Quito. Its summit is occasionally covered with snow, and bears the form of a heart, from which it derives its name.

CORBALLY, three pars. Ireland—1, King's co. and Tipperary; 12,744 ac. Pop. 3373.—2, Cork; 869 ac. Pop. 193.—3, Waterford; 725 ac. Pop. 315.

CORBELL, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 17 m. S.S.E. Paris, agreeably situate, l. bank, Seine, at the confluence of the Essonne. It has large flour-mills, a grain market, an immense granary of six stories, capable of containing grain sufficient to supply Paris for a fortnight; and an ancient church. It has manufactures of shawls, cashmeres, printed goods, girths, woollen yarn, earthenware, and plaster; and has an extensive trade in grain, for the supply of the capital. Pop. 4358.

CORBETTA [anc. *Curia Picta*, *Curbitum*], a tn. and com., Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 22 m. N.N.W. Pavia, 10 m. W. Milan. It is well built, and has a large parish church, and a castle. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural; good wine is produced. Pop. 4020.

CORBRIDGE, a par. and vil. England, co. Northumberland; 13,130 ac. The VILLAGE, agreeably situate, l. bank, Tyne, here crossed by an old bridge of seven arches, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Hexham, has six respectable streets, and, besides the parish church, contains Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a national, and three other schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture; the only manufactures being earthenware, bricks, and tiles. Corbridge was formerly a borough and market town, and a place of considerable importance. Fairs for live stock, among the largest in the kingdom, are still held at Stagshaw Bank, within the parish. There is a station here on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. Pop. of par. 2103; of vil. 1356.—(Local Correspondent.)

CORBY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2800 ac. Pop. 791.

CORBY, a par. and vil. England, co. Lincoln; 3790 ac. The VILLAGE, 28 m. S. by W. Lincoln, was once a market town. It has an ancient church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a free grammar-school. Pop. 714.

CORCOMOHIDE, par. Irel. Cork; 10,013 ac. P. 5943.

CORCOVADO, a remarkable mountain, Brazil, 2 m. from Rio-de-Janeiro. The highest portion of the mountain, which appears separated from the general mass, rises in a sharp isolated peak to an elevation of 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. The view from the summit is magnificent, comprising the harbour, city, and environs of Rio Janeiro.

CORCUBION, a tn. and port, Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 50 m. S.W. Coruña, near Cape Finisterre. It has two squares, a parish church, school, prison, and some fountains. Fishing, salting fish, tillage, and cattle-rearing occupy the inhabitants. Imports:—sugar, brandy, soap, paper, wine, oil, glass, iron, esparto, fish-hooks, earthenware, wearing apparel, &c. Exports:—grain, timber, potatoes, salt fish, &c. Vessels that entered in 1843, 209; tonn. 5220. Pop. 1140.

CORDANGAN, par. Irel. Tipperary 3906 ac. Pop. 3088.

CORDES BAY, S. coast, Patagonia, Strait of Magalhaens, 45 m. N.W. Cape Froward. Its entrance is obstructed by sandbanks, and, in some places, by rocks. It was discovered, in 1599, by Simon de Cordes, a Dutch navigator.

CORDOUAN LIGHT-HOUSE. See ANTROS.

CORDOVA, a prov. Spain, Andalusia, bounded N. by prov. Badajoz and Ciudad Real, E. by Jaen, S. by Granada and Malaga, and W. by Seville; between lat. 37° 12' and 38° 44' N.; and lon. 3° 56' and 5° 32' W.; area. 6177 sq. m. It is naturally divided into two parts by the Guadalquivir. The N. portion is mountainous and rugged, being covered by offsets of the sierra Morena. The S. side is comparatively level, and remarkable for fertility and picturesque scenery. The mountain slopes are clothed with pine, oak, holly, beech, chestnut, birch, heather, broom, and other trees and shrubs; and they likewise yield iron, copper, silver, lead, antimony, and coal, marble, granite, &c. The plains and valleys are very fertile, producing large crops of grain, hemp, and flax; and a great abundance of grapes, figs, melons, oranges, lemons, mulberries, olives, and other fruits. Sheep, goats, pigs, horned cattle, mules, and an esteemed breed of horses, are reared; game and fish are also plentiful. The Guadalquivir, one of the finest rivers in Spain, traverses the province from E.N.E. to W.S.W., receiving in its course the Guadalbarro, Guadiato, Bembeza, Guadajoz, Guadamillata, and numerous smaller tributaries. The climate among the highlands is bracing and healthy, though cold and damp in winter; in the plains it is soft and genial, suited to the perfecting the rich fruits, and odoriferous and tropical flowers which abound. Woollen, linen, hempen, and silken fabrics, baize, hats, paper, soap, hardware, earthenware, leather, and esparto, are manufactured, brandy distilled, and wine and oil of fine quality expressed. The people are, however, chiefly devoted to tillage. Numerous universities, colleges, schools, and other benevolent institutions, are established in the towns. Pop. 348,956.

CORDOVA, or **CORDOBA** [anc. *Corduba*, and *Colonia Patricia*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, cap. above prov., lat. 37° 52' 15" N.; lon. 4° 49' 37" W. (L.); in a beautiful and extensive plain, r. bank, Guadalquivir, here crossed by a Moorish bridge of 16 arches, 65 m. N.E. Seville. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, several of which are in a ruinous state, and is entered by 13 gates, all of considerable antiquity, but of little architectural merit, excepting that called Puente, leading to Seville, consisting of a magnificent arch, resting on four Doric columns. The town is of a rectangular form, with its greatest length E. to W., and consists of two distinct portions—an upper and a lower—separated from each other by a wall. The former is the original nucleus of the town, forming that part to which the name of Villa properly belongs, and was occupied originally by the Romans, who founded it; the latter was intended for the native population. The extent of space occupied is far larger than the present inhabitants require, and hence signs of ruin and decay meet the eye in every quarter. In consequence, Cordova has

sometimes been described as partaking less of the character of an existing town, than of a magnificent museum of antiquities. The houses are generally large and commodious, consist of two stories, and have spacious courts, often entered by a



CORDOVA.—From Holbert's Spanish Sketches.

porch of marble columns, and supplied with fountains of pure water. They have usually good gardens attached to them. The streets, on the contrary, are generally narrow, dirty, and ill paved. There are several exceptions, however; but, by a strange reversal of the usual order, the one called Feria, which is the most spacious of all, is one of the worst built. The squares are numerous, and, for the most part, of large dimensions. They are 18 in number; but the only one deserving of particular notice is that called Plaza de la Constitución, still better known by its original name, Corredera, given to it as the place where tournaments and other feats of chivalry were performed, and bull fights exhibited. The houses around it are built on a uniform plan, with the greatest regularity, are supported on arches, and adorned with three rows of balconies. The edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral, a vast structure, occupying the site of a Roman temple of Janus—originally built by the Moors, in the 8th century, for their principal mosque—of a square castellated form, and unprepossessing appearance externally, but remarkable within for its labyrinth of low pillars, consisting of rare marbles, jasper, and other costly materials, collected, and in a manner huddled together from all quarters, and for the variety and richness of its decorations; the collegiate church of San Hipolito, founded in 1348, by Alphonso XI., who, as well as his father, Ferdinand IV., are buried in it; the church of Santa Marina, of very ancient Gothic, and adorned with some fine paintings; the church of San Salvador, a beautiful Doric structure, originally belonging to the Jesuit College; the church of Santa Maria Magdalena, one of the oldest in Cordova, and believed to have been used as a Christian church during the domination of the Moors; the monastery of San Pablo, one of the most remarkable edifices of the place, but now, in consequence of the suppression of the monastery, in a very dilapidated state; the monastery of San Pedro el Real, also suppressed, and hence, though a beautiful and noble structure, converted into a cloth factory; the provincial and city offices, forming an extensive series of buildings, many of them interesting from the remains of Roman and Moorish structures incorporated with them; the Episcopal Palace, finely situated, surrounded by beautiful gardens, and possessing a library of 15,000 volumes, but, though of much pretension, of no architectural merit; the general hospital, founding, and several others; the diocesan seminary, colleges of Ascension and Santa Victoria, and a large number of primary schools. The manufactures, which were at one time extensive, have greatly fallen off, and now consist chiefly of common woollen and linen cloth, a few silk stuffs, as taffety serge and ribbons, soft soap, hats, plate, leather, and starch. There are also a paper, and numerous flour mills. The trade

in the above articles is of very limited extent; and the only other article deserving notice is flour, of which a good many barrels are sent to Madrid and other places. Besides a weekly market, there are two annual fairs, both of which last three days, and are numerously attended. The business done is chiefly in cattle and horses.

Cordova was founded by the Romans, but at what period is uncertain. It was afterwards taken by the Goths, and again by the Moors, when it was rendered subject to the Caliphs of Damascus. In 1236 it was taken, and almost wholly destroyed, by Ferdinand III. of Castile—a blow from which it never recovered. It contained, in the 10th century, nearly a million of inhabitants, 300 mosques, 900 baths, and 600 inns—a statement which sufficiently marks the importance and splendour from which it has fallen. Cordova is the birthplace of the two Senecas, and of Lucan, the poet. Pop. 41,976.

CORDOVA, a prov. and city, La Plata. The PROVINCE, which, after that of Buenos Ayres, is the most important of the Union, is bounded, N. by Santiago del Estero, E. by Santa Fe, S. by the Pampas, and W. by provs. Rioja, San Juan, and San Luis. Near the W. frontier, running N.W. to S.E., and also ramified throughout the central parts of the province, are the mountain ranges of the sierra de Cordova, from which descend numerous rivers and streams, fertilizing the adjacent plains. Of these streams, the Tercero is the only one which reaches the Paraná, all the rest being lost in the level intervening plains. The plains, being perpetually irrigated by so many streams, produce abundance of excellent pasture for cattle and sheep, which are reared in great numbers, as the people prefer pastoral to agricultural pursuits. That portion of the province nearest the sierra is covered with woods and forests. The trees are, for the most part, varieties of the mimosa family; and the palm, aloe, and cactus, in every variety, are also found in the northern part. The governor, though elective, possesses nearly arbitrary power; he not only commands the troops and the militia, but, on appeal, may reverse the decisions of the legal tribunals. Besides Cordova, the capital, there are other towns—Concepcion, Ranchos, and Carlotta—which are little else than miserable villages. Pop. (1822–23) 85,000.—The CITY, cap. of above prov., is situate in a beautiful valley, on the Primero, and is well sheltered from the N. and S. winds, 387 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, lat. 31° 35' S.; lon. 63° 50' W. It is well built, and contains many churches, and a university, once held in great repute, but now dwindled down to a mere provincial school. It was for a long period the residence of a bishop. Here, also, was the celebrated library belonging to the Jesuits, which, on their expulsion from the city, was transferred to Buenos Ayres. Provisions are remarkably cheap, and the inhabitants are noted for their unbounded hospitality to strangers. Cordova is the centre of communication between Buenos Ayres and the upper provinces. Its produce, which consists principally of hides and wool, is sent to the capital of the republic, from which it receives goods of European manufacture in return. It was founded by the conquerors of Tucuman, in 1573. Pop. (1822–23) 13,000.

CORDOVA, or CORDOBA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state of, and 57 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz, at the foot of the volcano of Orizaba. The streets are broad, and well paved; the houses generally of stone. It has numerous domes, towers, and steeples, and a large square in the centre, with Gothic arcades on three sides—the Cathedral (a very handsome edifice, and richly decorated in the interior) occupying the fourth—and a fountain in the middle. Cotton, woolen stuffs, and leather, are manufactured, and sugar, coffee, and tobacco, cultivated. According to Humboldt, the quantity of tobacco produced in the districts of Cordova and Orizaba was sufficient, before the revolution, for the supply of all Mexico. The climate is hot and moist, and the country around very productive. Pop. (1841) 6000.

CORDOVADO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, 17 m. S.S.W. Udine, between the Tagliamento and the Limene. It contains a castle, parish church, and six oratories. P. 2395.

COREA, or KOREA [called by the natives *Tejo-sien*, by the Chinese, to whom it is tributary, *Kwa-li*, and by the Japanese *Ko-rai*, whence its European name of Corea, or Korea], is an extensive country in N.E. Asia, whose limits are not

accurately known, bounded, N. by Manchouria, from which it is separated by the Amba Chayan Alin mountains; N.W. by the Chinese prov. Leao-tong, from which it is separated by a wooden stockade, now in ruins, and connected with the great wall of China; E. by the Sea of Japan, S. by the strait of Corea, and W. by the Whanghai, or Yellow Sea, and the Gulf of Leao-tong. The cap., King-hi-tao, is situate on the Kiang river, in the centre of the kingdom, lat. 37° 40' N.; and long. 127° 20' E. Corea comprises a peninsula with a small portion of the continent to which it is attached—the continental portion extending in breadth from lon. 124° to 132° E., the peninsula from lon. 125° 15' to 131° 30' E., its average width being about 135 m., while the total length of the country, from N. to S., is somewhat less than 600 m., between lat. 33° 20' and 43° N. Corea also includes numerous groups of islands in the Yellow Sea and strait of Corea, and the island of Quelpaert, 50 m. S. the peninsula. Area of continental portion, about 80,000 sq. m.

The PENINSULA is traversed through its length by a cordillera, abrupt and precipitous on the E., but forming a gentle slope on the W. side, which, being watered by the principal rivers of the country, is exceedingly fertile. The largest of these rivers are the Yalukiang and the Thumenkiang, navigable for considerable distances into the interior, for boats of ordinary size. The former is capable of bearing vessels of large burden for 20 m. above its mouth. The coasts are, for the most part, rocky and almost inaccessible; yet there are some excellent harbours. The climate is very cold, and in the summer rain is frequent. In the N. the only grain that can be grown is barley; but in the S. the soil is fertile, and wheat, cotton, rice, millet, indifferent legumes, and hemp, are grown extensively. The rice is inferior to that of Japan, but cultivated with much assiduity, and under considerable disadvantages, from the hilly nature of the country. A decoction of pinang, a kind of walnut, is substituted for tea. The ginseng root is a production of Corea, greatly valued in China and Japan, where high prices are given for it. Its virtue is said to depend much upon the locality whence it is brought, the best being from the mountains of the N. It is transparent, and of an amber colour, and is kept in beautiful boxes of gold and silver, among grains of rice. Potatoes were introduced by Gutzlaff and Lindsay, in 1832. The uncultivated northern parts of the kingdom are covered with extensive forests. Fruits are abundant, including pears, plums, strawberries, blackberries, apricots, and grapes; but, on account of the continual summer rains, all are watery and insipid. Gold, silver, copper, rock-salt, iron, and coal, are found, but are little attended to. The domestic animals are oxen, pigs, goats, dogs, and cats, and a small race of horses, very strong and spirited, called mon-k-wat. Oxen only are used for agricultural labours, the horse being reserved expressly for the saddle. Sheep are almost unknown, there being, it is said, a prohibition against rearing them. Stags, hares, foxes, wolves, and sables, are abundant; and the skins of the sables form a prominent article of tribute. The royal tiger and panther are so numerous that their skins form an article of commerce with foreigners. These animals are distinguished from those of the same kind found in the tropics by the greater length of the hair—the Bengal tiger being far inferior in beauty of coat to that of Corea. Corean musk is much used as a medicine and perfume. The birds are domestic fowls, pigeons, geese, ducks, cormorants, pheasants, falcons, herons, cranes, and storks. Caymans, of 30 or 40 ft. long, are said to be in the rivers, and venomous serpents are common. Whales, seals, &c., frequent the coast in winter. Fish are very plentiful.

The manufactures of Corea are, generally speaking, coarse. They comprise tissues of hemp, cotton, and grass, strong but coarse; silk in considerable quantity, but not very fine; pottery and porcelain, sometimes of monstrous size; excellent arms—Corean sabres and pignards being much sought for by the Chinese; and well-made matchlocks. Paper is an important article of manufacture, entering, as it does in Corea, into the construction of numerous articles. Of paper are made hats, umbrellas, sacks, and cloaks, which appear to wear well. A few slips of wood, covered with paper, forms a door, through which the occupant, by making a hole with his finger, is enabled to see what is going on in the street. Ships in Corea are simple and light, from 30 to 50 ft. long; the wood work clumsy, and fastened with wooden pegs, no metal being

employed in joining any part of them. They have two masts, each supporting a sail made of straw matting, attached to a heavy yard, and capable of being furled or unfurled by means of a pulley at the upper extremity of the mast. The anchor is of wood, as it is never necessary to sink it, and the cordage made of straw, or the stalks of palm leaves.

The foreign commerce is trifling, and confined to China and Japan. Skins, silk, raw and manufactured, cotton cloths, paper, and ginseng, are exported; and aromatic woods, pepper, various kinds of horn, and Japan ware, are imported. A strong feeling of jealousy existing, on the part of the government, of intercourse with foreign countries, there is little or no commercial communication with Europeans, and scarcely even with the Chinese. A similar disinclination existing to traffic with the Manchoo Tartars, the northern frontier is deserted for several miles. Internal commerce there can be almost none, from the want of good roads; those that are best not being capable of admitting more than four men abreast, and frequently, by rocks or large stones, reduced to half that breadth: many are mere paths, scarcely traceable, and often inundated. The bridges, composed of stakes fixed in the stream, and covered with earth, are swept away by every flood: but numerous streams have not even this apology for a bridge, but are supplied only with stepping-stones.

Corea is governed by a king, whose sway is, in a manner, absolute, and, though tributary to China, his freedom of action seems quite uncontrolled. The governmental constitution of the crown is organized like that of China. The ministry is divided into five departments, which form the centre of all civil and military appointments, so that from them issues the administration of every religious, political, and social ordinance. The power of the king is held inviolable and sacred, from the union in his own person of the hierarchical and secular sovereignty. The country is divided into eight circles, or provinces, each of which is placed under the authority of special governors, who, as in Japan, are personally responsible to the government. The king's revenues, which are very considerable, are derived chiefly from the letting out of lands, and a tithe of all produce, he being the possessor of nearly all the landed property in the kingdom. The prevailing religion is Buddhism, which was introduced, from China, in the year 372, although there appears to be another religion in existence in the country, like the Sin-too in Japan, and the Tao-syn in China. Confucius also is much esteemed in Corea, and has many followers. Christianity, which had been introduced through Japan, is now extinct. By some, the population is divided into four classes—peasants, artisans, soldiers, and priests; by others, into slaves, people, and nobles. In whatever manner divided, it would appear that the privileged classes, whether rich or poor, exact great submission from those under them, demanding and obtaining the infliction of most summary and unreasonable punishment on those who have offended them, and often, with impunity, taking the law in their own hands.

The Coreans, in stature, rarely exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. They are strong, well-made, and active. The majority have the low forehead, the depressed nose, wide nostrils, oblique eyes, thick lips, and scanty beard, characteristic of the Mongolians; while others have the nose straight, and elevated at the root, the conformation of the eyes resembling the European, the forehead higher, and the beard thicker, than those of the other race—altogether indicating a Caucasian origin. In manners, the Corean is habitually serious, but he readily becomes frank and cheerful. His deportment is easy and assured, and seems to show more pride and independence than that of the Chinese and Japanese; but he is inferior to the latter in civilization and intelligence. He is said to be faithful and honest, but gluttonous, and fond of an intoxicating liquor made of rice, and, altogether, more inclined to oriental effeminacy than the Japanese; yet, though loving repose, he does not fear fatigue, and, in summer, labours all day and sleeps little. The Corean is fond of music and dancing, is a great talker, and a habitual liar, knowing and having seen everything. He is filthy in his person and in his house, which in towns, though sometimes built of brick, more frequently consists of a few branches covered with earth and straw, raised a few inches above the ground, to admit below the flies of the cooking fires, and without any aperture for light or air, except the door. The beams of the roof form the wardrobe;

the earthen floor is covered with mats, which also serve as beds, and, altogether, the interior is sombre, dirty, and miserable-looking, and is rich in nothing but insects of every size and kind. The dog is considered a delicacy, and takes the place of mutton, there being, as already stated, no sheep in Corea. Vinegar, oil, onions, and garlic, are used at repasts; also wine of many kinds and colours, but none made of grapes. In warm weather, the nobles drink brandy and honey-water; the common people rice-water.

Polygamy is allowed in Corea, but the women enjoy more freedom than in China. For dress, both sexes wear wide pantaloons; the men have a vest which reaches below the haunches; the women a linen jacket, and a short robe, confined in plaits at the loins. Ladies wear very ample robes, and sleeves which conceal the hands. The rich wear silk stuffs; the common people cotton, generally white, which, being easily soiled, gives them a very slovenly appearance. Sandals, made of straw, are used by the women and children, worn elegantly interlaced with bands of coloured cotton; persons of consequence have shoes like the Chinese. Young and unmarried persons, in general, wear long hair, parted in the centre of the forehead, and falling on the neck; ladies have their hair curled in a tuft on the forehead, and confined at the back of the neck with a needle magnificently ornamented. The men fasten their hair in a knot on the top of the head, and have a band of horse hair, called man-gong, curiously twisted, round the forehead. In summer, pointed hats of straw or bamboo are worn, having immense brims, and covered with cotton, painted white or black; and in winter, caps which entirely cover the head, and are lined with the fur of the gray squirrel. Parasols and fans are generally used, the latter often beautifully adorned with precious stones.

Of all the languages of N.E. Asia, the Corean is the least known. Pure and original in principle, it has become corrupted by the introduction of a multitude of Chinese words, and by the general use of Chinese characters, which are employed by the higher classes for all official, scientific, and religious purposes, while, for the uses of private life, another kind of character is used, remarkable for simplicity.

Corea was first subjugated by the Tartars, but in about a.c. 1120, the Chinese appear to have gained possession of the country. The Japanese conquered and held it between the years 1692 and 1698, when it again fell under the sway of China, and still pays a small annual tribute of 800 oz. of silver to the Emperor; to whom, also, an embassy is sent every year with presents, and to communicate information of any political event of importance that may have occurred. — (Siebold's *Archiv. zur Beschreibung von Japan*; Belcher's *Voyage of the Samarang*; Klaproth; Ritter's *Erdrkunde*; Du Halde; *Nouv. Ann. Voy.*, &c.)

COREA, or KOREA (ARCHIPELAGO OF), or COREAN ARCHIPELAGO, an extensive group, or a series of groups, of islands, chiefly in the Whanghai or Yellow Sea, W. coast, Corea, and extending from the island of Quelpaert; lat. (N. part) $33^{\circ} 29' 42''$ N., lon. $126^{\circ} 56' 30''$ E. to lat. $36^{\circ} 50'$ N. They are very imperfectly known, but form several groups, of which, reckoning S. to N., may be named, Port Hamilton, Lya's, Amherst's, Hatton's, and Clifford's islands. They are chiefly of granite rock, rising at times to sharp peaks of 2000 ft. high, and having frequently most fantastic shapes, and rugged and bare; basalt likewise occurs, and sometimes is columnar. Many of the islands, however, are fertile, and covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and the hamlets and houses of the more wealthy inhabitants are often delightfully situate, embosomed in shady groves, with verdant meadows beside, browsed on by numerous cattle. The houses consist of a sitting-room, a sleeping apartment, and a shed for culinary purposes. A main occupation on many of the islands, more especially those having little vegetation, is fishing, which, in fact, must form the principal source of subsistence to the inhabitants. See QUELPAERT.

COREA (STRAIT OF), a narrow sea connecting the sea of Japan with the Yellow Sea; and having the peninsula of Corea on the N.W., and the Japanese island of Kiu-Siu on the S.E. It contains several islands.

CORELEY, par. Eng. Salop, 1340 ac Pop. 525.

CORELLA, a tn. Spain, Navarre, 12 m. W. Tudela, 15 m. N.N.W. Tarazona, in a plain, l. bank, Alabama. The streets are clean, paved, and lighted with lamps. The town

row, dirty, and crooked. It contains a citadel, customhouse, five churches, six convents, an hospital, and an aqueduct. The neighbourhood produces wine, oranges, olives, and lemons. The ancient Sybaris, of which no vestiges now remain, was situate not far from this town. Pop. 13,204.—2, prov. Terra di Otranto, 14 m. S.S.E. Lecce. Pop. 2460.

CORINALDO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 24 m. W. Ancona, between the Misa and Cesano. It has six annual fairs. Pop. 5859.

CORINGA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., 6 m. S. Nicastro. It suffered from an earthquake in 1783. In the vicinity are mines. Pop. 3000.

CORINGA [*Caranga*], a considerable seaport, Hindoostan, prov. N. Circars, dist. of, and 38 m. S.E. Rajamundry; lat. 16° 49' N.; lon. 82° 19' E. (N.); near the mouth of the Godavery. With the exception of Blackwood's harbour, Coringa Bay is the only smooth water during the S.W. monsoon, on W. side of the Bay of Bengal, and it possesses the only wet dock on the continent between Calcutta and Bombay. A great number of small vessels are annually built here. Cotton stuffs and teak are exported; and silk, paper, copper, &c., imported. In 1784, an inundation of the sea destroyed many lives and much property.

CORINTH, an ancient and celebrated city, Greece, in the Morea, near the S.W. extremity of the isthmus of same name, between the gulfs of Corinth and Egina, 48 m. W. by S. Athens; lat. 37° 58' 22" N.; lon. 23° 28' 29" E. In remote times, Corinth was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece, being an entrepôt for all merchandise passing from sea to sea, and commanding, at the same time, all the traffic from N. to S. Goods conveyed by sea from the W. were landed at

tionary war in 1822. A few houses, however, have since been built, and new streets marked out; and although no great progress has been made, it has begun to assume a neat and orderly appearance. The traces of the ancient walls of the city are still discernible; but the principal and most interesting monuments of antiquity now remaining are the citadel or Acro-Corinthus, and seven Doric columns the remains of a Doric temple, at the S.W. extremity of the town. The citadel stands on an elevation 1800 ft. high, on the S. side of the city, and is considered the second strongest fortification in Greece. The view from this point is singularly magnificent. The columns above mentioned are of the most remote antiquity, but are not remarkable for their beauty or proportions. To the N. of the market-place, there is also a large mass of brick work, supposed to be the remains of a bath or gymnasium. Ancient Corinth was sacked, and nearly destroyed by the Romans, B.C. 146; nearly all the treasures of art there accumulated were carried to Rome. The later city was possessed successively by the western Emperors and the Venetians; from the latter, Mahomet II. wrested it A.D. 1458. It was recovered afterwards by the Venetians in 1687, and retaken by the Turks in 1715, who held it till 1823. The air of Corinth is unhealthy, particularly in autumn, when the principal inhabitants retire to their country houses. It was on account of this insalubrity, and of the impracticability of forming ports in either of the gulf that, on the establishment of the kingdom of Greece, after the revolution of 1823, Athens was chosen as the future capital, and place of royal residence, instead of Corinth.

CORINTH (ISTHMUS OF), a narrow tract of land, Greece, connecting the Morea with N. Greece, and separating the Gulf of Lepanto or Corinth from the Gulf of Egina.

It is about 10 m. in length, and from 6 to 4½ in breadth. Many projects were early set on foot to cut through this isthmus, and to form a communication between the gulfs above named, by which a long and, as it was then considered, dangerous navigation round the Malea promontory or Cape St. Angelo, and Cape Matapan, might be avoided; and such an attempt was actually made by the Emperor Nero, by whose order an excavation was begun about 200 ft. wide, but very shallow, the traces of which may still be seen for about 1200 yards. The rocky nature of the isthmus, consisting of a limestone ridge, forming the connecting link between two lofty mountain chains, presented obstacles which the engineering skill of those times was unable to overcome. The plan of fortifying it, so as to guard the Morea against hostilities by land, early suggested itself, and was actually accomplished. A great wall, flanked with towers, was built, and may still be traced across through its whole course. On this tract, the celebrated Isthmian games were held.

CORINTH (GULF OF), or GULF OF LEPANTO [anc. *Corinthiacus Sinus*], a large arm of the sea, or rather salt water lake, Greece, communicating with the sea by the strait of Lepanto. It forms the principal N. boundary of the Morea, separating it from Livadia; greatest length, W. to E., 75 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., nearly across its centre, 24 m. It is well adapted for commerce, and its shores were anciently studded over with thriving towns. Few of these now remain, but the traffic is still sufficient to give animation to one of the most interesting and magnificent scenes of which Europe can boast. The outline of the coast is infinitely varied by bold promontory, gentle slope, and cultivated level. The back ground, both on the N. and S. sides, is formed by lofty mountain ridges, which are richly clothed with wood, and send down numerous sparkling torrents into the gulf. Each step which the traveller takes along the shore presents some new beauty to the eye, or suggests some glorious recollection to the mind.

CORIO, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. of, and 7 m. N.N.W. Turin, on a hill. Pop. 5298.

CORISCO, a bay and isl. W. Africa, bight of Biafra. The bay, 32 m. broad, extends from Cape Esterias on the S., to Cape St. John on the N., and 14 m. inland. It is 8 m. N. the Gaboon, and receives the Moonjee Angra or Danger on



the harbour of Lechaum, in the bay of Corinth, about 1½ m. N. from the city, and thence carried across the isthmus to the harbour of Kerkiras [anc. *Cenchreae*], in the bay of the same name, gulf of Egina, about 7 m. E. by S. Corinth, where all merchandise from the E. was landed, and, consequently, conveyed to Lechaum for re-shipment, each taking the city on their way. Thus advantageously situated, Corinth became very early renowned for riches, and its appearance then corresponded with its wealth and resources. It was profusely adorned with fountains, statues, theatres, and various public buildings, of such peculiar excellence in design, as to give rise to a new order of architecture now known by its name. But no portion of this splendour has existed for centuries; and for ages, the visitor to Corinth has had to climb over masses of masonry, and by ruined walls, to reach the streets of the modern town, now itself no longer in existence, having been destroyed during the late revolu-

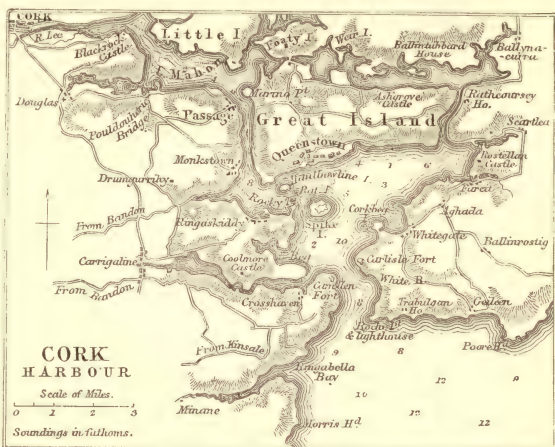
the N., and the Moondah on the S.—The ISLAND, at the mouth of the bay, is 12 m. long, by 6 broad; lat. $0^{\circ} 54' 30''$ N.; lon. $9^{\circ} 16'$ E. The natives are generally considered to be very treacherous; but ivory, ebony, and other articles may be obtained from them at a moderate rate, in exchange for tobacco, rum, or beads.

CORK, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Munster, having St. George's Channel S., co. Limerick N., Kerry W., Waterford and Tipperary E. Extreme length, E. to W., 110 m.; extreme breadth, 70 m.—being the largest co. in Ireland, both in extent of surface and arable land; area, 2885 sq. m.; 1,846,333 ac., of which 1,308,882 are arable, and 465,889 uncultivated. The W. part of the county is mountainous, the N. and E. extremely fertile; in the latter part, lying N. of the Blackwater, is a rich, level tract of country, upwards of 20 m. in length, E. to W., and from 5 to 9 m. in breadth. The coast is indented with numerous bays and inlets, of which the more important are Bantry, Dunmanus, Clonakilty, Kinsale, Cork harbour, and Youghal; and serrated with headlands and promontories. Off the coast lie the islands of Cape Clear, Whiddy, and several smaller ones. The climate is remarkably mild, though moist, and is without the extremes of heat and cold experienced in the same latitude in England. The county is watered by the Bandon, Lee, and Blackwater, and numerous smaller streams.

The soils vary considerably; but, excepting on the estates of resident gentlemen, agriculture is not generally in a very advanced state. The principal crop is potatoes; but oats are also grown extensively, and wheat in considerable quantities. The cattle in the S. and S.W. are extremely small, but yield abundance of milk. In the N. parts of the county they are of superior size and form. There are extensive dairies in various parts of the county, especially in the vicinity of Cork city. The mineral productions are chiefly iron (not wrought since the timber of the county was exhausted), copper, manganese, coal, limestone, fullers' earth, and brick clay. In the copper mines at Allahies—the most important in Ireland, and situate at the S. extremity of the mountainous peninsula between Kenmare river and Bantry Bay—1000 hands are employed; and the produce, in 1848, was 5000 tons. The fishery districts are Youghal, Cove, Kinsale, Skibbereen, and Castleton, comprising 389 m. of coast, and having, in 1849, 5281 registered fishing vessels, employing 22,908 men and boys. In 1848 there were 325 national schools in operation, attended by 52,813 children, being an increase of 25 over the number at school in 1841. The county returns eight members to Parliament; two for the county, two for Cork city, and one for each of the boroughs of Youghal, Bandon, Mallow, and Kinsale. Pop. (1841) 773,398; (1851) 563,158.

CORK, a city and river-port, Ireland, cap. co. Cork, at the head of the estuary of the Lee, lat. (custom-house) $51^{\circ} 53' 48''$ E.; lon. $8^{\circ} 27' 45''$ W.; 138 m. S.W. Dublin. It is the second city of Ireland, as regards population, wealth, and commerce, and is a county in itself, having a jurisdiction separate from that of the county of which it is the capital. It lies in the centre of a valley, surrounded by hills, of various but moderate elevation, and is divided into three unequal parts—the principal portion occupying the flat lands on the S. side of the Lee. It is about 2 m. in extent, and its breadth, E. to W., about 1 m. The general appearance of the city is cheerful and picturesque, although its suburbs, and many of its lanes, present appearances of the most wretched poverty. The principal streets, all of which are on the S. side of the river, are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas, while most of the houses are large and well built. The Lee is crossed by nine bridges, several of which are modern and elegant structures. The principal public buildings are the county and city courthouse, county jail, city jail, house of correction, female penitentiary, old county courthouse, man-

sion-house, bank of Ireland (provincial and national), commercial buildings, county clubhouse, chamber of commerce, customhouse, convict depot, savings bank, N. and S. infirmaries, lunatic asylum, which admits 446 patients; Episcopal



palace of the bishop, diocesan library, and the new Queen's college, opened in November, 1849. The principal churches are St. Finbar's cathedral, in the S.W. part of the town; Christ's church, St. Peter's church, St. Paul's church, St. Nicholas' church, and other two. Besides these, there are two chapels of ease, three R. Catholic parochial chapels, four monasteries, and two nunneries, with a chapel attached to each; two Presbyterian, and seven other dissenting meeting-houses. Near the city is a cemetery, after the plan of Pere la Chaise; and on the W. of it is a beautiful promenade, of a mile in length, shaded by a double row of elms on either side, called the Mardyke. A park also has been lately enclosed, containing about 240 ac. Among the charitable institutions are the house of industry, which maintains upwards of 1200 paupers; the fever hospital, capable of accommodating 300 patients the magdalene asylum, the foundling hospital, two lying-in-hospitals, and a number of schools. There are also several establishments for the promotion of science and literature, including a mechanics' institute, and an extensive library and museum of natural history attached. The schools for general education are numerous. The number attending them, in 1841, was—in rudimental schools, males, 5702; females, 4817;—in superior schools, males, 680; females, 468;—total, 11,667. There are two theatres and a circus in the city, and three clubhouses. On a height, above the town, are cavalry and infantry barracks for 2000 men.

The principal manufactures of the city are tanning, distilling, brewing, iron foundries, glass, and gloves; woollen and cotton, formerly carried on to some extent, are now nearly extinct. Besides the works above enumerated, there are also seven distilleries, and several large breweries. The trade of Cork is extensive; chiefly in grain, provisions, butter, and live stock. Bacon and hams also are cured in large quantities for exportation. The customs duties received at Cork, in 1848, was £286,113. In 1836, the number of vessels registered belonging to the port was 302; tonn., 21,514; in 1845, it was 384; tonn. 39,378, besides 14 steamers of 2902 tons; and in 1848, it was 396; tonn. 46,453; and 20 steamers, tonn. 4276. The following table shows the declared value of the exports of Cork from 1839 to 1850:—

1839	£132,231	1845	£118,129
1840	110,006	1846	94,331
1841	94,190	1847	74,490
1842	113,085	1848	75,504
1843	113,148	1849	105,752
1844	91,082	1850	116,268

The foreign and colonial trade is principally with Portugal, the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and Canada; the trade with the W. Indies has declined.

The harbour of Cork is unsurpassed for capacity and safety. It is distinguished by upper and lower; the latter is situate 11 m. below the city, is 3 m. long and 2 m. broad, and completely landlocked. Its entrance is by a channel, 2 m. long and 1 m. broad, defended on each side by forts Camden and Carlisle. The upper portion extends for about 5 m. below the city to Passage, and has been deepened so, that vessels of 600 tons can unload at the quays, where there is a depth of 7 ft. at low water, and dredging machines are kept constantly at work, deepening and clearing the channel. The tide flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the city. Within the harbour are several islands; the principal of which are Great Island—on which is situate the town of Cove, now called Queenstown—Little Island, Foaty Island, Spike Island—on which is a bomb-proof artillery barrack, and a convict dépôt, for the reception of criminals under sentence of transportation—Haulbowline Island, on which is an ordnance dépôt, and Rocky Island, on which are two powder magazines, excavated in the rock. The principal market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. The city sends two members to the House of Commons. Cork is connected by railway with Dublin and Limerick, &c., to the N., and with Bandon Bridge, to the S. Pop. (1841) 80,720; (1851) 85,485.

CORKBEG, a tn. and com. Ireland, Cork, 2671 ac. Pop. 1603.

CORLEONE, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 22 m. S. Palermo, near the source of the Belici. It is well built, has several churches and convents, a prison, royal college, and some other public edifices. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 12,527.

CORLETO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. of, and 22 m. S.S.E. Potenza, on an acclivity near the Sauro. The district is famous for its fruit, and produces good wine. Pop. 4087.

CORLEY, par. Eng. Warwick; 1280 ac. Pop. 288.

CORMACHITI [anc. *Crommyon Promontorium*], a lofty promontory, sometimes called Mount Cormachiti, on the N. of the island of Cyprus, a little N.E. of a small town of same name, and visible at sea, in a clear day, from 12 or 15 m., lat. $35^{\circ} 23' 48''$ N.; lon. $32^{\circ} 55' 15''$ E. From this point E. the island decreases in height.

CORMANTYN, or CORMANTINO;—1, vil. Upper Guinea, Ashantee. It is large and populous, lies on a steep hill, and is said by the Negroes to be the oldest in the kingdom of Fantis. From the name of this village, many of the blacks in the W. Indies are called *Coromantis*.—2, (-Little), near Annamaboe. Previous to the abolition of the slave trade, it was a great resort of Dutch slavers, and has been thoroughly demoralized in consequence. The inhabitants are fishermen, and do some trade, in ivory and other articles, with vessels in Annamaboe roads.

CORMAYEUR, or COURMAYEUR, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 18 m. W.N.W. Aosta, in the Val d'Entreves, 1 bank, Dorea Baltea, at the foot of Mont Cornet, not far from Mont Blanc. It is 4211 ft. above the sea, and its position is considered one of the finest in the Alps. It is the common centre from which no less than six routes diverge, and is much resorted to in summer-time, particularly by the Piedmontese, for the sake of its mineral waters, the exquisite freshness of its climate, and other attractions. The village of Cormayeur is large, and contains many good houses. The principal springs in the neighbourhood are those of La Victoire, La Marguerite, and La Saxe. The first two rise from alluvium, and are saline; the last rises at the junction of limestone with granite, is sulphureous, and used both for baths and internally. Pop. 1535.—(Forbes.)

CORME, or CORINE, a small port, N.W. coast, Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 30 m. W. by S. Coruña, on a bay of same name, which receives several streams of excellent water.

CORMONS, a tn. Austrian Illyria, gov. of, and 26 m. N.W. Trieste, in a mountainous district. It is surrounded by an old wall, and defended by a castle; contains a parish church. Silk worms are reared, and some silk is spun. Pop. 3600.

CORNARD, two pars. England, Suffolk;—1, (-Great), 1610 ac. Pop. 938.—2, (-Little), 1480 ac. Pop. 396.

CORNATE, or CORONATE, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 21 m. N.N.E. Milan. It is well built and clean, and contains a Jesuit college, two churches, and some handsome private residences. Pop. 2000.

CORNEGILIANO, two tns. Sardinian States;—1, A small seaport tn., div. of, and 3 m. W. Genoa. It has manufactures of whitelead and soap; but many of the inhabitants are fishers. Pop. 2035.—2, (-d'Alba), div. Coni, 27 m. S.S.E. Turin. Much silk is collected here. Pop. 1816.

CORNELLY, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1480 ac. Pop. 119.

CORNER INLET, Australia, New S. Wales, lat. $38^{\circ} 47'$ S.; lon. $146^{\circ} 20'$ E.; behind Wilson's Promontory. At the entrance there is a bar, on which, at low water, there is from 16 to 18 ft. A group of islets, called Direction Isles, lie a few miles outside the bar. Over the N. shore of Corner Inlet is a woody range, the summit of which is 2110 ft. high.

CORNETO [anc. *Cornuetum*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 10 m. N. Civita Vecchia, near 1. bank, Marta, and about 3 m. from the Mediterranean. It stands on a steep and lofty ridge, evidently of volcanic formation, and is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, forming a picturesque and imposing object from all parts of the coast. It is irregularly built, and has several narrow streets; but many improvements have recently taken place—old houses have been removed, and several parts of the town begin to assume a modern and elegant appearance. The principal building is the old Gothic cathedral, a venerable structure of the 9th century, so much injured by lightning, in 1810, as to be no longer used, but still remarkable for its fine dome and portal, and a lofty tower, the only one of four which the lightning spared. The other buildings of note are the palace Vitelleschi, a fine specimen of the domestic Gothic of the 15th century, but now converted into an inn; the townhouse, adorned with frescoes illustrative of the history of the town, and several private palaces and convents. The trade is in corn and oil. Corneto is the see of a bishop, said to have been founded in the 6th century. About 1 m. from it stood the ancient Tarquinii, on a flat table land, still called Turchina. Nothing of it now remains, except some of the foundations of the walls, built in the massive style of Etruscan masonry; but on the hill, Monte Rossi, opposite to it, is the ancient necropolis, in which hundreds of ancient sepulchres have been found, and, by means of excavations carried on an extensive and systematic scale, many interesting Etruscan antiquities have been obtained, which now enrich the British museum and other collections. Pop. 4000.

CORNEY, par. and vil. Eng. Cumberland; 3890 ac. Pop. 273.

CORNHILL, a chapelry and vil. England, co. Durham; 4430 ac. The vil. is beautifully and romantically situate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Coldstream, and 13 m. S.W. Berwick, r. bank, Tweed. Its castle was twice destroyed by the Scots. It has a church; and a fair is held in December. Pop. 823.

CORNIGLIO, a tn. and com. Italy, duchy of, and 25 m. S.S.W. Parma, 15 m. E. by S. Borgotaro, on a rising ground at the confluence of the Beatica and Parma rivers. It contains a church, session-house, cavalry barrack, medical and other schools, and manufactories of files, saws, and cutlery. Three cattle fairs are held during the year, in June, July, and September. The vicinity is fertile and well cultivated; the pasturage rich and abundant; and there are fine forests of chestnut and other timber. Pop. 5335.

CORNO (MONTE), also called GRAN-SASSO-D'ITALIA, a mountain, Naples, the culminating peak of the Apennines; lat. $42^{\circ} 27'$ N.; lon. $13^{\circ} 38'$ E.; height, 9519 ft.

CORNUDELLA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 24 m. N.W. Tarragona, in a mountainous district. It contains a parish church, courthouse, and two primary schools; and has several distilleries of brandy, and numerous flour mills, and some trade in grain. Pop. 1637.

CORNWALL, a maritime co. England, forming the S.W. extremity of the island of Great Britain, and surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E., where it is bounded by co. Devon. Its figure, though very irregular, bears some resemblance to that of a right-angled triangle, the base, 43 m., resting on Devon; the perpendicular, 70 m., washed by the W. portion of the English Channel; and the hypothenuse, 78 m., washed by the Atlantic Ocean; area, exclusive of the Scilly isles, 1330 sq. m., or 851,200 ac. The coast-line on

the side stretching from N.E. to S.W., is not very much broken, but has been scooped out by the sea into a number of shallow bays, or which that of St. Ives appears to be the principal, while the most prominent headland is that of Trevoze Head. The S. coast is much more broken, and is marked, both by bolder promontories and deeper bays. Of the former, proceeding E., the most prominent are St. Michael's Mount, Lizard Head, Penderis Head, Deadman's Point, Chapel Point, and Black Head. Of the latter, the most extensive and important are, Mount Bay, Falmouth Harbour, Garrans Bay, St. Blazey Bay, and Plymouth Sound. Intermediate between these two coasts is the remarkable promontory bearing the appropriate name of Land's End, and presenting to the sea steep granite cliffs, about 60 ft. high. Nearly contiguous to it is Mount Pertinney, 689 ft., forming the termination of a chain of hills, to which the name of Devonian Range has been given, from receiving its largest development in co. Devon. The part of it belonging to Cornwall stretches through it in a direction from N.E. to S.W., forming its principal watershed, the land on either side of it sloping down, more or less gradually, towards the coast, though sometimes sending off lateral branches, which, as we have seen, terminate in bold headlands. The nucleus of this range is granite, which occasionally bursts through the surface, and forms huge, insulated masses, but is more generally covered with extensive slate strata, provincially called *killas*. The granite is generally of a white or whitish grey colour, and, having the property of decomposing rapidly when exposed to the air, has formed valuable beds of kaolin, or porcelain earth, which is largely employed in the potteries in making the finer kinds of ware. The slate, which overlies the granite, is seldom of a quality which enables it to be used for roofing. The most elevated points of the Devonian Range in Cornwall are Brown Willy, 1368 ft.; Caraton Hill, 1208 ft.; Kit Hill, 1067 ft.; and Hensbarrow Beacon, 1034 ft. The rivers of Cornwall are numerous, but short. The largest, the Tamar, forms the boundary between Cornwall and Devon, during the greater part of its course, and more properly belongs to the latter county, from which its principal affluents are derived. Its whole course is 56 m. The other rivers peculiar to the county are the Fowey, Fal, Alan or Camel, Seaton, Looe, Hel or Helford, and the Heyl. As they all flow to the coast, they become accessible to the tide, and thus are of much more navigable importance than their size might seem to indicate; both furnishing a considerable extent of inland navigation, which has been much increased by canals, and forming valuable harbours by their mouths. The climate, owing to the great extent of surface exposed to the sea, and the general elevation of the ground, is both variable and of a lower temperature than that of the inland counties, which are 2° or 3° farther N. The soil, too, is generally of very indifferent fertility, consisting of decomposed slate, which, though sufficiently porous to admit of easy drainage, must be heavily manured, in order to raise abundant crops. In many of the more elevated districts, much of the land is almost barren. Little wheat is grown; but barley, particularly a naked kind, called *pillez*, is extensively cultivated for the fattening of pigs and poultry. The favourite and most abundant crop is potatoes, to the growth of which the soil seems so peculiarly adapted, that two good crops have often been obtained in one season—an early crop in June, and a late crop in October. It is not, however, in its agriculture that Cornwall finds the principal source of its wealth. Its mines of copper and tin still constitute its richest treasures, though the value of the latter has undergone considerable diminution, from the large importations from Banca; and the former will probably be similarly affected by the recent discoveries in Australia. The chief mining district is in the S.W. part of the county, stretching from St. Agnes, on the N.W. coast, by Redruth, to the neighbourhood of Helston and Marazion. The veins of copper and tin usually run E. and W., penetrating both the clay-slate and granite, and sometimes alternating with each other. The depth to which they extend is unknown, as the bottom of a vein has never yet been seen; and hence the only apparent limit to the extent of the mining field, is the imperfection of the machinery by which it is laid dry and ventilated, so as to be rendered workable. The knowledge of this fact has had a wonderful effect in stimulating ingenuity, and hence the art of mining, in all its branches, has

been carried, perhaps, to greater perfection here than in any other part of the world. The Cornish engines are famous for their magnitude, and the wonderful labours which they perform; and the miners are unequalled for the boldness, skill, and perseverance which they manifest in tracing the ore to almost fabulous depths. Instead of a general description, which could only furnish a very vague and imperfect idea of the working, the following sketch of the Botallack Copper Mine places it vividly before the eye. This mine is situated close to Cape Cornwall, a few miles N. of Land's End, on a shore exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic.



BOTALLACK COPPER-MINE, CORNWALL.

The workings are on the very verge of the cliff, and, descending beneath the sea, are carried 480 ft. beyond low water mark. The dashing of the waves is distinctly heard by the miner at his work, and, in stormy weather, the large stones driven towards the beach grate upon each other with a noise resembling thunder. The average annual produce of tin is about 4000 tons, and that of copper 12,000 tons. The actual produce of fine copper in 1847 and 1848, was 12,870 tons, obtained from 155,616 tons of ore. Besides these metals, silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, cobalt, and bismuth, are found in comparatively small quantities. There are no manufactures, properly so called, excepting carpets, at Truro, and a few coarse woollens, there and elsewhere. The exports are confined to mineral produce and fish.

At the time of the Roman conquest, Cornwall was occupied chiefly by tribes of Cimbric and Damnonii, and became included in the province of Britannia Prima. After the Romans withdrew, the natives regained their independence, and retained it till the time of Athelstan, when they were subdued by the Saxons. Their Celtic origin is fully established, by the abundance of rude monuments spread over the country, and consisting chiefly of unwrought stones placed erect, singly, or in circles, with others laid across. Their language, also, was a Celtic dialect, and, under the name of Cornish, continued to be partially spoken till the commencement of the present century. The inhabitants were formerly much addicted to gymnastic sports, especially wrestling, the love of which still prevails. Cornwall forms a royal duchy, settled on the eldest son of the sovereign, who accordingly, to his other titles, adds that of Duke of Cornwall. Pop. (1841) 341,279; (1851) 355,558.

CORNWALL, New, a name given to a portion of the W. coast of N. America, on the Pacific Ocean, between New Norfolk and New Hanover, extending from lat. 54° to 57° N., and from about lon. 130° to 136° W., and belonging, partly

to the British, and partly to the Russians. It is traversed in its whole length by a branch of the Rocky Mountains. On the coast are numerous islands, among which are those of the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York. The climate near the sea is mild. Slates are found, and there are several hot springs.

CORNWALL, a co. Van Diemen's Land, dist. Launceston. It contains seven hundreds, and is divided into 25 parishes. It is watered by several streams, the largest of which are the N. and S. Esk. Its principal mountain is Benlomond, 4200 ft. in height.

CORNWALLIS.—1, An isl. Nova Scotia, N.E. side of Chedabucto Bay, lat. 45° N.; lon. 62° W.—2, Two isla. N. Pacific, lat. 16° 53' N.; lon. 169° 31' E., surrounded by a reef; discovered by H.M.S. Cornwallis, December 14, 1807.—3, A port, E. side of the N. Andaman island, lat. 13° 18' N., about 16 m. S. Cape Price. It makes an excellent harbour, stretching about 6 m. into the land in a N.W. direction, and in breadth about 3 m., being land-locked on every side, and surrounded by lofty mountains, covered with impenetrable forests, and is secure from all winds. Its scenery is magnificent.

CORNWELL, par. Eng. Oxford; 820 ac. Pop. 97.

CORNWOOD, par. Eng. Devon; 10,680 ac. P. 1080.

CORNWORTHY, par. Eng. Devon; 2600 ac. P. 554.

CORO, a seaport tn. Venezuela, cap. prov. of same name, 144 m. E.N.E. Maracaibo, on El Golfoete, a bay of the Gulf of Maracaibo, 2½ m. S.W. from the Caribbean Sea; lat. 11° 24' N.; lon. 69° 46' W. (N.) The streets are regular, but the houses are mean. It has two churches, several chapels, a convent, and an hospital. The climate is hot, dry, and healthy, but water has to be brought from a distance on mules. The trade was once considerable with the W. India islands in mules, goats, hides, sheep-skins, cheese, &c., but is now much fallen off; as is also the town, since 1636, when the seat of government was transferred from it to Caracas. Pop. 4000.—The province extends from the Gulf of Maracaibo, on the W., to the Gulf of Triste, on the E., and is bounded, S. by provs. Carabobo and Truxillo. The soil is, in general, dry and sandy, and much of the prov. still remains in an uncultivated state; but, in some places, cacao, coffee, maize, and plantains are produced in abundance. Pop. consisting of Creoles, Indians, Negroes, and mixed races (1846), 72,321.

COROFIN, or **CURAFIN**, a tn. Ireland, co. Clare, 8 m. N.N.W. Ennis, on an acclivity on the Fergus, crossed here by a stone bridge. It has one straight and one crooked street, both badly kept; the houses are mere cabins; it has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two schools, with a dispensary and poorhouse. Many of the females support themselves by knitting stockings, while the male part of the population are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 900.

COROMANDEL, **COAST OF**, [*Cholomandala*], a name applied to the E. coast of the Indian peninsula. The whole coast, from point Calymere, lat. 10° 18' N., lon. 79° 51' E., (N.), to Balasore, lat. 21° 28' N., lon. 87° E., (N.), is usually comprehended under this designation; but the name is properly applied only to that part of it S. of the mouth of the Kistna, about lat. 16°, the more N. parts being the coasts of Golconda and Orissa. The Coromandel coast is open, sandy, and has no secure harbours; the surf, continually beating on it, renders landing difficult, often dangerous, and is only to be accomplished in native boats, of a peculiar construction. The N.E. monsoon, which sets in about the middle of October, is frequently accompanied with violent hurricanes; nor is serene weather expected till the middle of December. The S. wind sets in about the middle of April. During the continuance of the hot winds, the coast of Coromandel resembles a barren wilderness.

COROMANDEL, a harbour, E. coast, New Ulster, or N. Island, New Zealand, W. side of the peninsula, terminating in Cape Colville, which forms the estuary of the Thames, and the upper or S. part of the Bay of Shouraki, lat. 36° 46' S.; lon. 175° 27' E. (N.)

CORON, or **KORON**, a seaport tn., Greece, Morea, at the extremity of a point of land at the foot of a gentle sloping mountain, S.W. side of the gulf of same name, 7 m. N.W. Cape Gallo; lat. 36° 46' 4" N.; lon. 22° E. It has now only an inconsiderable trade in oil and silk, but was formerly a place of considerable importance, having a strong fortress, which, with the town, is little more than heaps of ruins. Upon the summit of the castle hill, which is very steep on all sides, seems

to have stood the acropolis of the ancient city that formerly occupied this site, and of which nothing remains but a few cisterns and walls. The population consists of about 200 Turkish, and 130 Greek families.—(Leake's *Morea*.)

CORONADA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, on a rocky plain, near l. bank, Sajar. It is very indifferently built, and the streets are narrow, winding, and ill paved. It contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, and an endowed school, and has some manufactures of linen, and brick and tile works. Pop. 1407.

CORONATA, isl. Adriatic. See *INCORONATA*.

CORONATION GULF, an extensive gulf, Arctic Ocean, W. Kent peninsula, and S.W. Victoria Land, between lat. 66° and 68° N.; lon. 108° and 116° W. It receives the Coppermine, and several smaller rivers, and its surface is dotted with innumerable islands.

CORONATION ISLANDS.—1, A small isl. S. Atlantic Ocean, one of the New Orkney group, lat. 60° 46' S.; lon. 45° 53' W. (N.).—2, A group of islands, N.W. coast Australia, between York Sound and Brunswick Bay, about lat. 14° 55' S.; lon. 124° 52' E.—3, An isl. Russian America; its S. point is in lat. 55° 52' N.; lon. 134° 10' W. (N.)

CORONIL, a tn. Spain, Andalucia, prov. of, and 28 m. S.S.E. Seville, and 12 m. W.S.W. Moron, on three small hills. The houses are, in general, very well built, forming numerous, clean, spacious, and paved streets, and two squares, the principal containing the townhall and promenade. The other public edifices are a parish church, three chapels, three schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse, cemetery, and ancient castle. *Manufactures*.—Earthenware, linen, woollen, cotton, silken, and hempen fabrics; hardware, wine, oil, vinegar, &c. *Trade*.—Grain, cattle, and manufactured goods. Two annual fairs. Pop. 3778.

COROORA, or **CORURA**, an isl. N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Pellew group, about lat. 7° 30' N.; lon. 135° E.

CORPACH, a vil. Scotland, co. Argyre, E. bank Loch Eil, 2½ m. N. Fort-William. It lies at the entrance of the Caledonian Canal, formed by a series of 11 locks, including the sea-loch, rising to the level of Loch Lochy. Eight of these are close together, within 1½ m. of the sea, and are called 'Neptune's Staircase.' Corpach has a Free church, and a school, and near it is the parish church of Kilmallie. On a hill hard by is a monument to Colonel Cameron, who fell at Quatre Bras, June 15, 1815. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing. Pop. (1851) 1060.

CORPUSTY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1350 ac. Pop. 449.

CORRAL, several tns. and vils. Spain, of which the principal are:—1, (*de Almaguer*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 45 m. E.S.E. Toledo, r. bank, Rianzeres. It is tolerably built, and has a parish church, four schools, a townhall, prison, and convent. The people are engaged in agriculture and weaving. Pop. 3209.—2, (*de Calatrava*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 8 m. S.S.W. Ciudad Real, in a large plain. It contains two squares, a parish church, three schools, a cemetery, and old tower. Pop. 1315.

CORRALES, several small tns. Spain, particularly a tn. Andalucia, prov. of, and 52 m. E.S.E. Seville, in a plain at the S. base of a hill. It has a square, a church, two schools, townhall, prison, and storehouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tillage and cattle-rearing. In the neighbourhood are several quarries of gypsum. Pop. 1671.

CORREGAUM, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, on the l. bank, Beemah, 17 m. E.N.E. Poonah, lat. 18° 37' N.; lon. 74° 16' E.; remarkable only as having been the scene of a desperate and successful resistance on the part of a handful of British troops to an Indian army of 20,000 horse, and several thousand infantry, on the 31st December, 1817—the former having been commanded by Captain Staunton, and the latter by Bajerow.

CORREGGIO, a tn. duchy of, and 14 m. N.W. Modena, on a canal that communicates with the Po, by the Novo canal and the Secchia. It is meanly built, and defended by a citadel. The painter, Antonio Allegri, commonly called Correggio, was born here. Pop. 5000.

CORREZE, a river, France, which rises, in the mountains, of Monédières, in the N. of the dep. to which it gives its name, flows S.W., passing Tulle and Brives, and, without leaving the dep., joins l. bank, Vézère at St. Pantaléon, after a course of about 50 m. No part of which is navigable.

CORRÈZE, an inland dep. France, between lat. 44° 54' and 43° 44' N., and lon. 1° 12' and 2° 29' E., having N. dep. Creuse; N.E., Puy-de-Dôme; E., Cantal; S., Lot; W., Dordogne; and N.W., Haute-Vienne. It was formed from part of the former province of Limousin, and derives its name from the river Corrèze, by which it is traversed; area, 2218 sq. m.; cap. Tulle. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Garonne, and is watered by the Dordogne and its affluents. Surface mountainous, especially to the N. and E. The N. part is traversed by an offshoot from the mountains of Auvergne, which separates the basins of the Garonne and Loire. The culminating point is Mount Oudouze, 4475 ft. high. Soil far from fertile, except in a few of the valleys. Heaths occupy a great extent of surface, and agriculture is in a very backward state. The produce of grain is insufficient for the consumption, but the deficiency is supplied by the potato and chestnut crops. Vines occupy 59,173 ac.; but the wine is of poor quality. Hay is particularly abundant, and large crops of beetroot are grown, besides maize, barley, hemp, flax, &c., in moderate quantities. Minerals—iron, coal, slates, mill and grindstones, granite, lime, and pottery clay, but they are little attended to; so that, with the exception of the iron-works, which employ about 100 workmen, the only manufacture of note is that of fire-arms at Tulle, employing about 1000 hands. Water power is abundant, but it is not taken advantage of. The trade is principally in wine, wood, nut-oil, bees-wax, horses, cattle, leather, paper, iron, &c. The houses of the peasantry are of the worst and meanest description; dirty, unhealthy, and generally filled with smoke. A peculiar custom prevails here, contrary to the general law of France, of endowing the eldest son with a fourth of the paternal property over and above his fractional share, giving rise, as might be anticipated, to innumerable family broils. The people have a great aversion to enter the army; but are said to make good soldiers. The department is divided into 3 arrondissements, 29 cantons, and 286 communes. It forms the diocese of Tulle. Pop. (1846), 317,569.

CORRIB LOCH, a large lake, the second in size in Ireland, co. Galway, about 23 m. in length, and varying from 2 to 6 m. in breadth, and composed of two expansions, united by a narrow channel, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at its narrowest part, across which is a ferry. It is about 3 m. distant from the sea at Galway, where it is only 14 ft. above sea level. It is separated from Loch Mask by a narrow isthmus, through which there is a subterranean channel. It has about 40 m. of navigation, and its numerous islands contain nearly 1000 ac. of land.

CORRIENTES.—1, A cape, S. side, isl. Cuba, 30 m. E. by S. Cape St. Antonio, which it much resembles; lat. 21° 45' 20" N.; lon. 84° 31' 3" W.—2, A Cape, La Plata, Buenos Ayres; lat. (E. summit) 38° 5' S.; lon. 57° 29' W.—3, A Cape, New Granada; lat. 5° 33' N.; lon. 77° 29' 30" W.—4, A Cape, W. coast, Mexico, 150 m. N.W. Acapulco; lat. 20° 25' N.; lon. 105° 39' W.—5, A Cape, S. coast, Africa; lat. 24° 7' 30" S.; lon. 35° 30' 30" E.

CORRIENTES, a dep. and tm. La Plata. The DEPARTMENT, between lat. 27° and 31° S.; lon. 57° and 60° W., is bounded E. and S. by Missions and Entre Rios, W. and N. by the Paraná, which separates it from Paraguay. In the S. it is well-wooded and fertile, while in the N. it is marshy, and contains the remarkable lagoon of Ybera (*which see*). The natural productions of the soil are similar to those of Brazil, and consist of cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, indigo, &c. Pop. (1824), between 35,000 and 40,000.—The town, cap. of the dep., is agreeably situate, on elevated ground, l. bank, Paraná, near its confluence with the Paraguay; lat. 27° 28' S.; lon. 58° 44' W.; 390 m. N. Buenos Ayres. Its houses, chiefly of one story, and all supplied with galleries to protect from sun and rain, form irregular, unpaved streets, many of which have a slope to the river. The line of houses facing the river forms an exception to the general irregularity. There are two squares, one in the middle of the town, in which are the public buildings; and the other outside, used as a market-place. There are four churches; the cabildo, in which the representatives meet, and a college, founded by the Jesuits. Bed-chambers in Corrientes have no furniture, but one or two beds surrounded with coloured curtains; a chair would be a luxury. In the houses of the common people, heated by means of a brazier which blackens everything with

smoke, skins are used for coverlets; and the domestics, without distinction of age or sex, sleep in a common room, a circumstance not a little contributing to foster that libertinism with which this class is charged. Both in town and country, morality is low; and depravity, both in language and manners, great; incest is said to be common. Corrientes is well placed to serve as an entrepôt of goods, between the upper parts of the Paraguay and the Paraná, and the seaports at the mouth of the La Plata. Pop. 8000.—(D'Orbigny's *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*.)

CORRINGHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 2590 ac. Pop. 255.—2, Lincoln; 6270 ac. Pop. 564.

CORROBEDO CAPE, a headland, W. coast, Spain, Galicia; lat. 42° 35' N.; lon. 9° 7' W. (R.)

CORROGE, par. Irel. Tipperary; 868 ac. Pop. 520.

CORROPOLI, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., dist. of, and 14 m. N.N.E. Teramo. It stands on a gentle slope; contains four churches, and two convents; and has an annual fair. Pop. 2771.

CORRYRECKAN, a noted gulf and whirlpool, W. coast, Scotland, between the islands of Jura and Scarba, about lat. 56° 10' N.; and lon. 5° 40' W. The breadth of the gulf is about 1 m., and at certain times of the tide, and in high winds, the water rushes through it with great velocity and noise, and at such times there would be danger in attempting the passage with small vessels; but, in general, it is not at all so perilous as the appalling sights and sounds it presents would indicate, the latter having invested it with terrors which it really does not possess.

CORSCOMBE, par. Eng. Dorset; 4170 ac. Pop. 810.

CORSE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2190 ac. Pop. 482.

CORSENSIDE, par. Eng. Northumberland; 9710 ac. Pop. 1108.

CORSEWALL POINT, a headland, Scotland, N.W. coast of co. Wigton, at the entrance to Loch Ryan; lat. 55° 0' 30" N.; lon. 5° 9' 30" W. (R.) A lighthouse here, 92 ft. in height, the lantern 112 ft. above high water exhibits a revolving light visible nearly 15 m. off.

CORSHAM REGIS, a par. and tn. England, co. Wilts; 6710 ac. The town, of great antiquity, is 4 m. S.W. by W. Chippenham, and is a station on the Great Western Railway. It is neatly built, and healthy. It has an ancient church, two Independent, and two Baptist chapels; a free school, a British school for boys and girls; and numerous charities. Before the introduction of machinery, the manufacture of woollen cloth was carried on here to a considerable extent, but it is now extinct. Cattle fairs are held in March and September. Pop. (1851), 3200.

CORSICA (French, *Corse*), an isl. Mediterranean, forming the French dep. of same name. Bonifacio, its extreme S., is in lat. 41° 23' 48" N., and lon. 9° 9' 15" E. (R.); and Cape Corso, its extreme N., is in lat. 43° 0' 35" N., and lon. 9° 23' 3" E. (L.) It is separated from the island of Sardinia, on the S., by the strait of Bonifacio, about 10 m. wide, and its shortest distance from the mainland, nearly from Cape Corso due E. to the coast of Tuscany, is 50 m. Its nearest distance from France is, N.W., about 100 m. It is somewhat irregular in shape, but tolerably compact, except towards the N., where it terminates in a long and narrow tongue of land, about 22 m. long, by about 6 m. broad. Greatest length, N. to S., 110 m.; greatest breadth, near its centre, 53 m.; area, 3377 sq. m. The E. coast is remarkable for its uniformity, presenting a line which is broken in only one or two places by comparatively small indentations. To this the W. coast presents a striking contrast, a number of deep bays following each other in rapid and almost uninterrupted succession. Of these, the most important, proceeding N. to S., are the gulfs of St. Fiorenzo, Calvi, Porto, Liscia, Ajaccio, and Valinco. The interior is traversed by a mountain chain, which has its principal direction N. to S., but throws out several lateral branches, particularly to the N.W. The culminating point, Monte Rotondo, near the centre of the island, has a height of 9054 ft., while several of the other summits considerably exceed 7000 ft., and the greater part of the year are covered with snow. The mountain masses are chiefly composed of granite and porphyry, and appear to be generally overlaid by extensive beds of limestone. From the E. and W. sides of the chain numerous streams descend to the opposite sides of the coast. They are mere torrents, short and rapid, and altogether unfit

for navigation. The largest, both proceeding from the E. slope, are the Golo and Tavignano. Along with the other torrents which take the same direction, they have accumulated large quantities of debris and alluvium, which, preventing the egress of the waters, have gradually formed, on the E. coast, a long series of lagoons and morasses, and made that part of the island very unhealthy; but, with this exception, the climate is one of the finest in Europe. The heat is sometimes excessive, but the sky is generally clear, and the air bracing. Owing to the mountainous nature of the surface, the greater part of it necessarily remains in a state of nature, covered with primeval forests, or, when not absolutely naked and barren, clothed with herbage well fitted for the rearing of young cattle. Numerous valleys, however, lie between the lofty ridges, and sometimes plains of considerable extent occur, the soil of which is generally fertile, and well adapted for the growth of all the ordinary cereals. Not less than one-seventh of the whole surface is devoted to the culture of grain, and a return of twentyfold is not uncommon. The lower sunny slopes are generally covered with vineyards; but, owing probably more to mismanagement than to any defect in the soil, none of the wines produced have, as yet, attained a high name. The olive appears to be indigenous to the island, and is found growing luxuriantly in all parts of it. It also forms an important branch of regular culture, and is understood to yield very profitable returns. The mulberry, orange, and citron, succeed well, particularly in the lower valleys near the coast; and it is thought that indigo, cotton, and sugar, might be cultivated with success. One of the most valuable productions of the more elevated districts is the chestnut, on which, at least during the winter months, the poorer inhabitants principally subsist. Among domestic animals, the first place seems due to mules and goats. The former are finely formed, sure-footed, and hardy, and are almost the only animals employed for transport; the latter are of a large and handsome breed, and are kept in vast numbers. Both horses and cattle are indifferent; and the sheep, though remarkable for the delicacy of their flesh, are small in size, and yield inferior wool. The principal wild animals are the boar and the fox. The wolf is unknown. Deer are numerous in the forests, and all the smaller game and wildfowl are common. Eagles, vultures, and numerous other birds of prey, frequent the loftier mountain districts. Both in the rivers, in the lagoons, and along the coast, fish abound, and active fisheries are carried on. Corsica is not rich in minerals. Numerous metals exist in small quantities, and iron is worked to some extent; but the economical value of the whole is very limited. At present, the principal source of mineral revenue is derived from quarries of fine granite, porphyry, and marble. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress. The chief exports are wine, brandy, olive oil, chestnuts, fruit, and fish. The Corsicans are of middle size, and of a dark and somewhat bilious complexion. They are generally sober and hospitable, and have repeatedly given proofs of their boldness and love of independence. One of the darkest features in their character is a love of revenge.

From the Phœnicians, its first colonists, the island took the name of *Cyros*; and from the Romans that of *Corsica*. On the decline of the Roman empire it was seized by the Goths, and passed from them to the Saracens. In 1481, it fell under the dominion of the Genoese, who retained it, with some interruption, till 1755, when a great part of it was wrested from them, and made independent, by the celebrated General Paoli. France, founding on a pretended cession by the Genoese, obtained forcible possession of it in 1768, after the inhabitants had distinguished themselves by a long and valiant resistance; and it is now so incorporated with France, as to have become one of its departments. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into five *arrondissements*—Ajaccio (the capital), Bastia, Calvi, Corte, and Sartene; subdivided into 61 cantons, and 355 communes. The most distinguished individuals to whom Corsica has given birth are Paoli and Napoleon. Pop. (1846) 230,271.

CORSICO, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 3 m. S.W. Milan, on the Grand Canal. It possesses a church and session-house. Pop. 1319.

CORSLEY, a par. and vil. England, co. Wilts; 2580 ac. The VILLAGE, situate in a valley, 3 m. W.N.W. Warminster, has a parish church, recently erected, two chapels, belonging

to Anabaptists and Wesleyans, and a national school. Pop. (agricultural) 1621.

CORSO, an isl., W. coast, Patagonia, and about 8 m. long; lat. (S.W. summit) 49° 48' S.; lon. 75° 34' W. (R.).

CORSO, or **COISSE** [anc. *Promontorium Sacrum*], a cape, forming the N. extremity of Corsica; lat. 43° 0' 35" N.; lon. 9° 23' 3" E. (L.). It is a headland about 5 m. broad, a moderate height above the shore, but ascending rapidly towards the interior. Separated from it by a narrow channel, in which the depth of water, generally about 8 fathoms, diminishes at one point near the centre to 4 fathoms, is the little island Giraglia, with a watch tower upon it. In the neighbourhood of the cape, variegated marble and jasper are found.

CORSÖER, or **KORSÖER**, a small seaport tn. Denmark, W. coast, isl. Seeland, on the Great Belt, 62 m. S.W. Copenhagen, lat. 55° 20' 19" N.; lon. 11° 7' 43" E. (L.). It lies on a narrow spit of land, has a church, a good small harbour, a dockyard, and regular communication across the Belt, both by steam and packet-boat, with Nyborg. Pop. 1600.

CORTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1210 ac. Pop. 604.

CORTORPHINE, par. Scotland, Edinburgh, 4 m. by 2 m. Pop. (1851) 1499.

CORTACHY and **CLOVA**, par. Scot. Forfar; 23,680 ac. Pop. 867.

CORTAILLOD, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, on the lake, and 5 m. S.W. Neuchâtel. It is a well-built place, and has one of the most important cotton factories of Switzerland. The wine of the district bears a strong resemblance to Burgundy. Pop. 1070.

CORTE, a tn. France, dep. and near the middle of isl. Corsica, in its N. half. It lies about 35 m. N.E. Ajaccio, i. bank, Tavignano, on the E. slope of a hill overlooking a delicious valley covered with gardens, vineyards, oliveyards, and country seats. The town is defended by a fort, and it is so irregularly built, that it may be said to have no streets. The principal buildings are the old palace, in which the court sits; the house of the heroic Gaffori; the citadel, an old castle built in the 15th century; and the barracks, capable of holding 1200 men. It has a polytechnic elementary school; and an abundant supply of water is obtained by an aqueduct, 4374 yds. long. There is some trade in the grain and wines of the vicinity. It was the seat of the government of Paoli. Pop. 4164.

CORTE DEL PALASIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 4 m. N.E. Lodi. It contains a parish church, oratory, and chapel, and stands in a district which is fruitful in corn and flax, and contains rich pastures. Pop. 1380.

CORTEGANA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N. Huelva, on an elevated plain. It is commanded by a castle, has tolerably well made streets, and two squares; a parish church, four schools, town and session houses, a prison, hospital, storehouse, cemetery, and several convents. Linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, locks, corks, and implements of husbandry, are manufactured; wine and oil expressed; and some trade carried on in cattle, grain, and manufactured goods. Pop. 3295.

CORTEMAGGIORE [anc. *Castrum Lauri*, or *Curia Major*], a tn. and com. Italy, duchy Parma, 15 m. E. by S. Piacenza, r. bank, Arda. It is well built, of a quadrangular form, and has two parish churches, a townhall, Hebrew, medical, and elementary schools; an hospital, theatre, market-house, and cavalry barrack. The surrounding country is flat, and affords good herbage for cattle; but, from want of irrigation, no great quantity of grain is produced. Four fairs are held annually. Pop. 2000; of com. 4597.

CORTEMARCO, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11 m. S.W. Bruges. It has some woollen manufactures, two brickworks, a tannery, a dyework, several breweries, and numerous mills. Pop. 4513.

CORTEMIGLIA, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 32 m. N.E. Coni, 31 m. S.W. Alessandria, traversed by the Bormida, which is crossed by a bridge, and divides it into two parts, one of which is defended by a wall, flanked with towers. It contains a ruined castle, the ancient residence of the marquises of Cortemiglia. Pop. 1990.

CORTE-OLONA, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 11 m. S.E. Pavia, cap. dist. of same name, i. bank, Olona. It is well built, contains a parish church, and has a weekly market. Pop. 1330.

CORTES, several tns. and vils. Spain, particularly—1, (-de la Frontera), a town, Andalusia, prov. of, and 48 m. W. by S. Malaga, at the foot of the sierra de Martin Galgujo. It is tolerably well built, and contains a parish church, two chapels, three schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, and numerous fountains, some of them chalybeate. The inhabitants are engaged in boiling soap, tanning, weaving, expressing oil and wine, and in husbandry. Pop. 3295.—2, (-de Arenoso), a town, Valencia, prov. of, and 28 m. N.W. Castellon-de-la-plana, 15 m. N. Viver, between the rivers Villahermosa and Mijares. It possesses a church, townhall, prison, school, and four convents. The inhabitants are occupied in weaving, dyeing, and husbandry. Pop. 1775.—3, A town, prov. Navarre, 12 m. S.E. Tudela, near r. bank, Ebro, on the confines of Aragon. It contains four squares, a church, townhall, prison, two schools, a handsome and spacious aqueduct, and a magnificent palace of the Duke of Granada. Pop. 960.

CORTEZ, or **CORTITZ**, an isl. Russia, gov. of, and 39 m. S. Ekaterinoslav, formed by the Dnieper. It stands 165 ft. above the level of the river, and is surrounded on all sides by masses of granite, which make it naturally, without the aid of art, almost impregnable. It was early selected by the Zaporog Cossacks as the site of their celebrated Setcha; and on their removal, in 1784, to the banks of the Kuban, by Catherine II., was settled with a colony of Germans, composed entirely of Prussian Mennonites. Cortez is the most important of 16 villages, which were similarly settled at the same time. The inhabitants are industrious, but too strongly attached to antiquated customs to give ready admission to modern improvements. They have some manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, but live chiefly by agriculture and the rearing of cattle.

CORTINA, a tn. Austria, duchy Tyrol, l. bank, Botta, here crossed by a fine bridge, 64 m. S.E. Innsbruck, and 54 m. E. by S. Brixen. It has a church, and some trade in wood. Pop. 2700.

CORTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Suffolk; 1430 ac. Pop. 442.—2, (-Denham), Somerset; 1140 ac. Pop. 480.

CORTONA [anc. *Corythus*, *Cortona*], a tn. grand duchy Tuscany, prov. of, and 52 m. E.S.E. Florence. It rises amidst vineyards, on the acclivity of a steep hill, and commands a magnificent prospect of the Thrasimene and Clusian lakes, the mountains of Radicofani, and the wide and variegated vale of Chiana. It is very ancient, having been founded by the Pelasgi, who made it their capital. It was subsequently colonized by the Romans. The original walls of Cortona are still to be seen, serving as foundations to the modern walls, which were built in the 13th century. Cortona being considered the capital of the ancient Etruria, was chosen as the seat of the Etruscan Academy, in 1726. Many interesting antiquities are still preserved in the town. It has six churches and a cathedral, containing some fine pictures and a tomb, said to be that of the Consul Flaminius. It has also a theatre, library, cabinet of natural history, museum of antiquities, &c. Quarries of very fine marble are worked in the neighbourhood. A small sepulchral chamber, a little below the town, has received the name of the Grotto of Pythagoras. This is a building, however, not an excavation, being formed of large blocks of sandstone, and containing a room about 7 ft. sq., with square recesses, probably for cinerary urns. It is interesting, chiefly as indicating that the builders were, 'without doubt, acquainted with the principle of the arch, though afraid, perhaps, to confide much to it.' P. (1853), 4277.

CORUCHE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 24 m. S.E. Santarem, near the Sorraia. It is well built, contains a church, hospital, and almshouse, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2350.

CORUISHK (Lochn), a small lake, Scotland, Isle of Skye, 12 m. S. Portree, 1 to 2 m. in length, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It contains a few rocky islets, and many historical incidents are connected with it. The scenery around the lake is exceedingly wild and mountainous.

CORUNA (LA), a prov. Spain, one of the four into which Galicia is divided, occupying the N.W. extremity of the Spanish peninsula, between lat. 42° 21' and 43° 47' N.; and lon. 7° 40' and 9° 14' W.; bounded, N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by prov. Lugo, and S. by Pontevedra; area, 4899 sq. m.; cap. same name. It is mountainous, interspersed with plains and fertile valleys; the coast, bold, and rugged, forms some

deep bays and lofty capes. Some of the mountains are capped with snow during the greater portion of the year; their lower slopes are covered with forests of pine, oak, beech, chestnut, and other timber, for ship and domestic building, &c., abounding with wild boars and wolves, which, in winter, descend into the plains, and commit great depredations amongst the flocks and herds. Some iron, copper, silver, and coal mines are wrought, but to no great extent. The province is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Ume, Tambre, Lezaro or Jallas, Mandeo, and Mera. The plains and valleys are, in some places, exceedingly rich; yielding good crops of maize, rye, millet, oats, hemp, flax, beans, pease, grapes, olives, oranges, large quantities of potatoes, and other fruits and vegetables; but little wheat or barley is grown. There are immense tracts of meadow land, on which numerous flocks of sheep, goats, and considerable numbers of horned cattle, depasture; and pigs find excellent food in the acorns, beech-nuts, chestnuts, &c., in the forests. Mineral and medicinal springs—feruginous, chalybeate, calcareous, and sulphureous—are plentiful. In the high lands, the climate is cold, damp, and much exposed; while the valleys are warm in summer, and have scarcely any severe frosts in winter; heavy rains are frequent at some seasons of the year. Weaving, tanning, making hats, shoes, hardware, earthenware, ropes, and sailcloth, shipbuilding, fishing, preparing bacon, tillage, and cattle-rearing, occupy the inhabitants. Brandy, wine, oil, fish, bacon, fruits, vegetables, iron, copper, lead, soap, and paper, are exported. Glass, sugar, coffee, vinegar, cutlery, perfumery, and other articles imported. The state of education is most deplorable, and the condition of the peasantry wretched in the extreme. Pop. 511,492.

CORUNA (LA) [Latin, *Coronium*; English, *Corunna*; French, *Corogne*], a city and seaport, Spain, N.W. coast, Galicia, cap. above prov., on the extremity of a small peninsula at the entrance to the estuary of the Coruña river, 318 m. N.W. Madrid; lat. (Castle St. Antonio) 43° 22' 30" N.; lon. 8° 22' 42" W. (R.) (For plan of position, &c., see FERROL.) It stands partly at the base, and partly on the acclivity of a hill, these portions being called, respectively, the upper and lower towns, the former is walled round, and defended by a citadel. The streets of the upper division of the city are steep and narrow; those in the lower are more spacious. Both are extremely filthy, though among the best paved of any town in Spain. It contains plain-looking townhouses, a custom-house, several churches and convents, two hospitals, two barracks, an arsenal, prison, house of correction, and schools of design, mathematics, and navigation; and two theatres, the old and new, the latter of which is a very elegant edifice. It likewise possesses several literary societies, two small libraries, and several benevolent institutions. Coruña is the residence of a captain-general, and a provincial intendant, and of British, French, Danish, and Sardinian consuls; and the seat of the supreme court of justice for Galicia. The harbour is spacious and secure, and protected by two forts; one on an insulated rock at its mouth, called Fort St. Antonio, which has been used as a state prison; the other, Fort St. Diego, situated on the mainland. The chief objects of interest are the royal arsenal, and the lighthouse, situated on the N. shore of the peninsula, called the Tower of Hercules, 92 ft. in height, and which is seen, in clear weather, from a distance of 60 m.; it is said to be of Roman construction. The linen manufactures of Coruña, once famous in the peninsula, have declined in consequence of foreign competition, and are now nearly extinct. The only manufactures of importance now carried on are glass, soap, starch, some common cottons, iron-founding, oil-cloth, hats, and the salting of provisions. It has also some considerable fisheries, particularly of sardines. The vessels entered and cleared at the port, from 1843 to 1846, were as follows:—

	Outward.		Inward.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1843.	531.	32,766.	446.	30,401.
1844.	1036.	45,957.	1212.	53,013.
1845.	637.	32,150.	576.	34,124.
1846.	138.	22,491.	89.	14,063.

In the bay before Coruña, the famous Spanish Armada was refitted during four weeks, May 1588, prior to sailing for England; and under the walls of the town Sir John Moore fell, in the engagement which took place there with the French, under Marshal Soult, on January 16, 1809. He lies buried at

the extremity of the upper town, in the Campo de San Carlos; a tomb has been erected over his grave at the expense of the British Government, and the ground around it has been planted as a public alameda. Pop. 19,415.

CORVO, an isl., N. Atlantic, forming the most N.W. of the Azores; lat. (N. point) $39^{\circ} 43' 30''$ N.; lon. $31^{\circ} 7' 15''$ W. Area, 16 sq. m. Its coasts are high and rocky, but the interior is fertile and well-wooded. It has two small ports, which are seldom visited by strangers. Hogs, wood, and corn are exported to the other islands; and its wheat is esteemed the best of all the Azores. The inhabitants, who are very poor, amount to about 700.

CORVOEIRO, a cape, N.W. coast, Africa, 40 m. N. Cape Blanco; lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$ N.; lon. 17° W.

CORWEN, a market tn. and par. N. Wales, co. Merioneth. The town is beautifully situated on the Dee, in a romantic valley, at the foot of the Berwyn mountains, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. Llangollen, and consists of one street, composed of plain stone houses, built on each side of the great Holyhead road. Water abundant. It has an Established church, three dissenting chapels, a school, reading-room, and a union workhouse. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture. Pop. 2129.

CORYTON, par. Eng. Devon; 1710 ac. Pop. (1851) 311.

CORZOLA, a tn. Dalmatia. See **CURZOLA**.

COS, or **Kos** (now called *Staneho*), an isl., Asiatic Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, coast of Anatolia, at the mouth of the gulf of same name; lat. (W. point) $36^{\circ} 43'$ N.; lon. $26^{\circ} 49' 30''$ E. (E.) It is 21 m. long, and about 6 broad; on the S. is a lofty range of mountains; and the remainder of the island is a delightful plain, of extraordinary fertility, producing, in abundance, corn, cotton, silk, and wines, all of excellent quality. Orange, lemon, pomegranate, fig, and other fruit trees, abound; especially in the neighbourhood of Cos, the only town of importance in the island. It occupies the site of the ancient city; and in the public square there is an enormous plane tree, probably the largest in the world, supposed to be 1000 years old. It is a miserable place; and the harbour, formerly much resorted to, has now become so filled up, that vessels of the smallest size cannot enter it. The principal commerce of the town and island consists in the exportation of fruits to most of the islands of the archipelago. The Turks inhabit the town, while the Greeks are scattered in villages through the island. Cos gave birth to Hippocrates the physician, Apelles the painter, and Ariston the philosopher. It became subject to the Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman empires in succession. The population of the island, formerly 20,000, has, notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, and the delightful climate, been for many years gradually declining, and does not now exceed 4000.—

The **GULF OF COS**, called, also, **BOODROOM** [anc. *Ceramus*], on the coast of Anatolia, is 17 m. wide at its entrance, and extends inland 52 m. It is very deep, being seldom less than 300 ft., even near the shore. On the S. shore are numerous excellent harbours; but as there are no inhabitants near the coasts, it is with great difficulty that supplies can be obtained. In the summer months, the upper part of the gulf, being unhealthy, is abandoned by the inhabitants.

COSALA, a tn., Mexican confederation, state of Sonora and Chinaloa, 80 m. N.E. Mazatlan. Near it is a gold mine, exceedingly rich, which, however, is not worked. Pop. 6000.

COSBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 2550 ac. Pop. 1013.

COSSEL, a tn. Prussia. See **KOSSEL**.

COSENZA [anc. *Cosentia*], a tn. Naples, cap. prov. Calabria Citra, 150 m. S.E. Naples, at the confluence of the Crati and Bussento, in a valley surrounded by hills, 11 m. E. from the Mediterranean. The Bussento, which is here crossed by two bridges, divides the town into two parts, and the marshes formed by the river above and below the town are said to render the situation unhealthy. It is fortified, and has a vast citadel. The streets, with one exception, are narrow and crooked. The town contains a handsome cathedral, several churches and convents, a seminary, an hospital, a founding hospital, a magnificent courthouse or tribunal, one of the finest buildings in the kingdom; a royal college, two academies, and a theatre. It is the seat of an archbishopric, and of the civil and criminal courts of the province, as well as the residence of the civil and military authorities. Cutlery and earthenware are manufactured here; and a considerable trade is carried on in silk, wine, manna, fruits, flax, &c. The

extensive game forest of Sila is at a short distance from the town. In the 16th century, a celebrated academy was founded here by Bernardino Telesio, a native of the town.

Cosenza, anciently the capital of the Brutii, submitted to the Romans, was taken by Hannibal; from whom the Romans recaptured it soon afterwards. Alaric, the Goth, laid siege to it in 410, died before its walls, and was interred by his soldiers in the bed of the Bussento. It was afterwards sacked by the Saracens, who were expelled in turn by the Normans, who, having founded the kingdom of the two Sicilies in 1130, made Cosenza the capital of Calabria Citra. Pop. 9000.

COSGOVE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1760 ac. Pop. 701.

COSHETON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 2000 ac. Pop. 513.

COSI, **Koose**, or **Koosa**, a river, Hindoostan, rising in two branches in the mountains of Nepal, not far from Khatmandoo, flowing S.E. to near Chattr, then turning almost due S., and, after a total course of 300 m., falling into the Ganges, lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$ N.; lon. $87^{\circ} 15'$ E.; on the l. bank, by a channel 2 m. wide, which, however, except in the height of the rainy season, is almost completely occupied by islands and sandbanks. Its principal affluent is the Arun, supposed to rise on the N. side of the Himalaya.

COSIHUIRACHI, a tn., Mexican confederation, stato Chihuahua, under the parallel of $28^{\circ} 12'$ N. Its population, which formerly amounted to 10,700, has, in consequence of the falling off in the productiveness of the mines in the neighbourhood, been reduced to 3000.

CÖSLIN, a tn. and gov. Prussia. See **KÖSLIN**.

COSMOLEDO ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, at the N.E. entrance to the Mozambique Channel, about lat. $9^{\circ} 40'$ S.; lon. $47^{\circ} 42'$ E. This group consists of a ring of coral about 30 m. in circumference, inclosing a magnificent lagoon, into which there is no apparent entrance. These isles are sometimes resorted to for fish, and a few blacks are left on them, who wait the vessels' return. On the S. side there is a patch of sand, where small vessels may anchor during the N. monsoon.

COSME (Str.), a vil. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, so close on Chalon-sur-Saône, as to be only its suburb. Pop. 1741.

COSNE [anc. *Conium*], a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 31 m. N.N.W. Nevers, r. bank, Loire, at its confluence with the Nourain. It is well built, and the streets are clean and straight. The Loire is crossed here by a suspension bridge, and the Nourain or Nohain furnishes water power to numerous works, amongst which are several cutleries, and an anchor manufactory. There is a considerable trade in iron, grain, wine, wood, hemp, and cattle. Under the Romans, Cosne was called Condote. Pop. 5376.

COSPOOR, or **KHASPUR**, a fortified tn. India, beyond the Brahmapootra, prov. Cachar, of which it is the capital. It is situated on the Madhura, a small stream, celebrated for the clearness of its waters, 61 m. E. Silhet, in Bengal. It was formerly a flourishing place, and enjoyed almost all the trade between Bengal and the kingdom of Assam.

COSSACKS, the general term employed to designate a military people of Russia, and also part of the territory which is occupied by them. The following article first describes the territory, and then gives a short account of the people:—

Cossacks, **Don**, a gov. S. Russia; bounded, N. by govts. Saratov and Woronez, W. Woronez and Ekaterinoslav, S. sea of Azof and Caucasus, and E. Saratov and Astrakhan. Greatest length, from N. to S., 330 m.; breadth, from W. to E., varying from 130 m. to 275 m. The government consists, for the most part, of one of those extensive flats called steppes; but there is some hilly land, particularly towards the S. which may be regarded as forming one of the last ramifications of the Caucasian chain. The soil is in general so very sandy, as to be scarcely fit for cultivation. Towards the N. there is some tolerably arable land, and along the banks of the rivers even a rich alluvium is found; but the S., where not absolutely waste, affords, at the best, an inferior pasture. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Don, which forms a kind of semicircle around its centre, and, towards the E. of the government, approaches the Volga so near as to be, at one point, not more than 35 m. distant from it. Unfortunately, the land between the rivers is so hilly, as to prevent the formation of a canal, which might unite them. The Don, besides watering the government centrally, receives several

important tributaries within it, and, after the confluence of the Manitch, has a breadth of about 1000 yards. The climate is, on the whole, mild and agreeable; but in winter both intense cold and violent storms occasionally prevail. The chief employment is the rearing of cattle; but, where the soil is suitable, all the ordinary cereals and legumes are cultivated, and yield good crops. Hemp and flax are also grown, and good wine is produced, part of it scarcely inferior to the light French wines, and part resembling Burgundy. From several lakes in the S. large quantities of salt are obtained. Fish, including sturgeon, salmon, and carp, abound, and form a principal article of food. The caviar of the government is in great request, and forms a considerable export.

Cossacks, people.—The people from whom the above government derives its name are not confined to it, but form the principal part of the population of several extensive districts in Russia, where, according to the localities which they occupy, they receive different designations, and are called Don Cossacks, Cossacks of the Black Sea, Kuban, Volga, Ural, Siberian Cossacks, &c. Their origin is involved in considerable obscurity. Their very name has been the subject of keen dispute, but the prevailing belief now is that it is of Tartar derivation. In general, it may designate any light-armed trooper; but it is often used in a mere vituperative sense, and applied to any member of a vagrant horde which roams or makes incursions into a district, and lives on the plunder of its inhabitants. Though the Cossacks possess several characteristics by which they are easily distinguished, they do not appear to have sprung from one original stock. There is evidently a mixture of blood among them. They bear a close resemblance to the Russians, but are of a more slender make, and have features which are decidedly more handsome and expressive. They have a quick, keen eye, and an ear which is ever on the alert, and are active, spirited, and brave. Their intellect is good, and they often exhibit a remarkable degree of acuteness. Education, accordingly, has made some progress among them, and their old capital, Staro-Teherkassk, contains a gymnasium, in which the proficiency of the Cossack pupils would not suffer by comparison with that of any other town of the Russian empire. Their language is a mixture of Russian, Polish, and Turkish; their religion that of the Greek Church, to which they are strongly attached, and the superstitious practices of which they are particularly careful in observing. In many of their domestic habits they contrast favourably with the Russians. They are much more cleanly, and pay a greater regard to personal appearance. Like them, they often drink to excess, but seem more alive to the degradation which results from it; and, accordingly, when they do indulge in bacchanalian orgies, have generally the sense to keep them private. The martial tendencies of the Cossacks are very decided, and have from time immemorial formed their distinguishing feature. The whole structure of society among them is military. Originally, their government formed a kind of democracy, at the head of which was a chief or hetman, of their own choice; while, under him, was a long series of officers, with jurisdictions of greater or less extent, partly civil and partly military, all so arranged as to be able, on any emergency, to furnish the largest military array on the shortest notice. The democratic part of the constitution has gradually disappeared under Russian domination. The title of chief hetman is now vested in the heir-apparent to the throne, and all the subordinate hetmans and other officers are appointed by the Crown. Care, however, has been taken not to interfere with any arrangements which fostered the military spirit of the Cossacks; and hence all the subdivisions of the population into pulks and minor sections, with military heads, and of the villages into stanitzas, still remain. Throughout the empire, wherever particular alacrity, vigilance, and rapidity of movement are required, the qualities by which the Cossack is distinguished mark him out for employment. His proper sphere, undoubtedly, is to act as a light-armed trooper, and to be, as the celebrated Suwarrow emphatically expressed it, 'the eye' of the army, protecting its rear in retreat, or pushing forward in advance, and making it almost impossible for a flying enemy to escape. How admirably the Cossacks are adapted to these purposes, was made known to all Europe during the disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow. The Russian government, however, has found other fields for their exer-

tions. When a frontier is to be guarded, the qualities required very much resemble those which make the Cossack so valuable to an army in the field; and, accordingly, colonies of Cossacks have been planted on all the borders of S. Russia, along the Kuban and the Terek, and form a most effective barrier against sudden incursions by half-civilized tribes. In the Caucasus, however, the Russians have met with a foe of a different stamp; and, instead of having merely to repel sudden incursions, are obliged to fight for every inch of ground on which they plant their feet. In this way they have been constrained to fix upon a series of strong positions, on which they have constructed a kind of forts, called kreposts. The nature of these, the sudden attacks to which they are exposed, and the mode of giving the alarm, so as to call in the



KREPOST, OR COSSACK POST, ON THE CIRCASSIAN FRONTIER.
From *Hommeire de Hell*, Steppes de la mer Caspienne.

aid of neighbouring posts, are well exhibited in the accompanying illustration. In this service Cossacks chiefly are employed; and, though that remarkable quickness of ear, by which they can catch the slightest sounds, at almost incredible distances, may fit them well for it, it certainly must be a service altogether uncongenial to their nature and habits. The Cossack is almost always on horseback, and is in his element when scouring the open fields. Here he is cooped up within a narrow space, and dare not venture 100 yards beyond it, without exposing himself to the deadly aim of a Circassian. So monotonous is this mode of life, so different from that which he had been accustomed to lead, that the Cossack often abandons himself to despair, and disappoints the Circassian, by becoming his own murderer.

COSSAL, par. Eng. Notts; 720 ac. Pop. 334.

COSSATO, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. Biella, 42 m. N.E. Turin, on a hill. It has some trade in wine. Pop. 2500.

COSSE-LE-VIVIER [anc. *Cossiacum*], a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 11 m. S.S.W. Laval. It has six annual fairs. Pop. 1999.

COSSEY, or COSTESSY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3150 ac. Pop. 1074.

COSSEIR, a tn. Egypt. See KOSSEIR.

COSSIMBAZAR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, dist. of, and 1 m. S. Moorsheadabad, l. bank, Bhagirathy, the most sacred branch of the Ganges; lat. 24° 10' N.; lon. 88° 15' E. It has an extensive traffic, and, during the rainy season, has a great variety and extent of water-carriage; but for two or three months of the year the river is not navigable. The quantity of silk consumed here annually by the natives, in the

manufacture of carpets, satins, silk bonnets, and other stuffs, is very great, while there is also a large exportation to Europe, and to nearly every part of India. Cossimbazar has been long famous for its cotton stockings, which are wire-knitted, and highly prized. This town is the station of a circuit court, comprehending the adjoining districts of Boglipoor, Dinagepoor, Rungpoor, Purneah, Rajeshahy, and Birbhoom. Formerly the French and Dutch had factories here. Pop. 25,000.

COSSINGTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Leicester; 1810 ac. Pop. 310.—2, Somerset; 1400 ac. Pop. 248.

COSSONAY, a tn. and dist., Switzerland, can. Vaud, 9 m. N.W. Lausanne. It is old, lies on a rising ground, and its houses are generally well built. It has an old church, an hospital, and on a neighbouring height the ruins of a castle. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, and are mostly in easy circumstances. Pop. of tn. 859; dist. about 10,000.

COSTA RICA, the most S. state of the Republics of Central America; bounded N. by Nicaragua, from which it is separated N.E. by the river San Juan; E. and N. by the Caribbean Sea; E. and S. by New Granada, from which it is separated E. by the river Escondido, and S. by the cordillera de Cabeceras; and S. and W. by the Pacific; between lat. 8° and 11° 30' N.; lon. 83° and 85° W. Area, about 16,250 sq. m. The country is intersected diagonally by the primary range of the isthmus, which throws off numerous spurs on either side, giving to the surface a continued alternation of abrupt heights and sudden depressions. The principal range contains several lofty eminences, and volcanoes, both active and extinct or dormant, including those of Orosi, Votos, and Cartago; from the summit of the last of which, both the Pacific and Atlantic can be distinctly seen. The N.W. districts are more rugged and mountainous than the S.W., but along the coast of the Pacific, especially around the Bay of Nicoya, the country has a most beautiful and picturesque appearance, being diversified by valleys, and intersected by numerous streams. Costa Rica contains some of the richest gold mines in this portion of America, whence the origin of its name; these mines, however, are now not at all, or very little wrought. Silver and copper are also found, but they, in like manner, receive little notice. In all parts of the state, with exception of the sea coasts, the climate is mild and temperate, never subject to excessive heats or colds, and rarely experiencing any other vicissitudes than those from the dry to the rainy season. It is, therefore, extremely well adapted to agricultural purposes, and capable of bringing to maturity many European plants, as well as most of those peculiar to the tropics. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially on the table lands, and in the valleys between the mountains. Among its agricultural productions are coffee, cacao, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar, and a little wheat, which last not being an article of general consumption, is not much attended to. The horses of Costa Rica are of an inferior description; but the mules are greatly esteemed; and cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs are reared in great numbers, and of excellent quality. The wild animals include the cougar, wolf, tapir, wild boar, fallow-deer, hares, sloths, and squirrels. The wooded coasts of the Pacific are most infested by dangerous reptiles, and great devastation is frequently caused by locusts. The birds, which include vultures, pelicans, parrots, pigeons, ducks, quails, teal, exhibit the gayest and most beautiful plumage.

The woods of Costa Rica are valuable, comprising mahogany, cedar, Brazil, and various other kinds of timber; and on the sea coast of Nicoya, some pearls, and large quantities of mother-of-pearl shells are found. Coffee, however, forms the most important product of the state. Its cultivation, though only introduced about the year 1830, has increased so rapidly, that 3000 to 4000 tons of the seeds are now exported annually. Tobacco, which is of excellent quality, is a Government monopoly, and is sent chiefly to Nicaragua, though some of it finds its way to the British market. The other exports are gold, sugar, Brazil wood, and mother-of-pearl. The imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods. Total exports, 1845, £126,340; imports, £87,600.

Costa Rica is divided into 3 departments:—the E., the W., and that of Nicoya. Each of these is again subdivided into partidos or districts. The principal cities are San José, the capital; Cartago, Erredia, Estralla, Esparza, and Ujarras. The two established ports of entry are Punta Arenas, in the

Gulf of Nicoya, and Matina, on the Caribbean Sea. The Government of Costa Rica was established in 1823, and is accounted the best and most liberal in Central America. It has a representative Legislature, and the executive is intrusted to a supreme chief. The religion is R. Catholic. The annual net revenue of the state averages about £26,400. The inhabitants are extremely industrious and orderly, and are making rapid strides in wealth and improvement. They were formerly subjected to great poverty, and it is only of late years, and since the cultivation of coffee on an extensive scale began to be encouraged, that they have attained to anything like their present prosperity.

In 1849–50, the Government granted to Mr. G. Lafond, the French consul-general, a tract of land, from the Gulf of Dulce, on the Pacific, to the Boca del Toro, on the Caribbean Sea, for the purpose of opening a route between the two oceans. The route across the isthmus by the San Juan river, along part of the frontier of Costa Rica, is so far opened, that steamers now ply on the river in connection with others on the lake of Nicaragua. Pop. 150,000; of whom 25,000 are Indians.—(Dunlop's *Travels in Central America*; Bailey's *Central America*; Bull. Soc. Geo. Paris; Kiepert's *Map of the Republics of Central America*.)

COSTIGLIOLE, two tns. Sardinian States, Piedmont:—1, (*di Saluzzo*), div. of, and 12 m. N.N.W. Coni, r. bank, Varacta. It contains a communal college, has iron forges, and silk mills. In the neighbourhood a good muscat wine is made. Pop. 2390.—2, (*d'Asti*), div. Asti, cap. mandamento, 123 m. W.S.W. Alessandria. Pop. 4500.

COSTOCK, or CORTLINGSTOCK, par. Eng. Notts; 1320 ac. Pop. 470.

COSTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 1680 ac. Pop. 147.—2, Norfolk; 300 ac. Pop. 48.—3, (*Hackett*), Worcester; 1400 ac. Pop. 211.

COSTROMA, gov. and tn. Russia. See KOSTROMA.

COTAGAITA, a river and tn., Bolivia. The river rises on the E. slope of the Bolivian Andes, about lat. 21° S., and after a direct E. course of 187 m., falls into the Pilcomayo, in lat. 20° 48' S.; lon. 66° 28' W.—The town is situate, 1. mile of the river, 88 m. S.S.E. Potosi.

COTABAMBA, a dist. Peru, intendency of Cuzco, between the Apurimac and Pachachaca, intersected, S. to N., by the Oropesa, an affluent of the Apurimac. It is 78 m. long, and 50 broad; almost entirely covered with mountains, which are clad with snow during the greater part of the year. Grain is produced in the valleys. Pop. 19,824; of whom 18,237 are Indians.

COTARINGAN, or COTARINGIN, BORNEO. See KOTTA-WARINGIN.

CÔTE-D'OR, an inland and W. dep., France, cap. Dijon, formerly part of prov. Burgundy, having N. deps. Aube and Haute-Marne; E. Haute-Saône and Jura; S. Saône-et-Loire; W. Nièvre and Yonne, between lat. 46° 55' and 48° N.; lon. 4° 5' and 5° 35' E. It derives its name from a chain of hills, extending S.W. from Dijon, called Côte-d'Or, or hill of gold, on account of the excellence of its wine. Area, 8354 sq. m.—The department belongs to the basins of the Seine, the Loire, and the Rhone; but chiefly to those of the first and last. It is watered, N.W. by the Seine, which has here its source, and its affluents, the Aube, Ource, Armançon, and Serain; E. by the Saône, and its affluents the Vingeanne, Tille, Ouche, and Dheune; and S.E. by the Arroux an affluent of the Loire. It is also intersected S.E. to N.W. by the Burgundy Canal. The surface is rather elevated, presenting some plains to the E. and N.W., but generally covered by offsets of the little mountain range of the Côte-d'Or, which traverses the department S. to N.; height, 1476 to 1640 ft.; uniting the Cevennes mountains to the plateau of Langres, and forming part of the watershed between the basin of the Mediterranean and that of the ocean. In the S. the soil is rich and fertile, elsewhere it is generally stony. The climate is, in general, mild, and rather dry than moist; the air pure, clear, and salubrious. Grain of various kinds is generally and successfully cultivated, the produce exceeding the consumption. French beans (*haricots*), prunes, hemp, rape, and beetroot are raised in considerable quantities. There are extensive forests, chiefly of coppice wood. The vineyards of the E. slopes of the Côte-d'Or, called the Côte-de-Nuits and the Côte-de-Beaune, produce, in abundance, the celebrated

wines of Upper Burgundy, both red and white; among the former may be named Romanée-Conti, Chambertin, Vosne, and Nuits; and among the latter Puligny. Red and white sparkling wines are also made. Excellent horses, good sheep, and cattle, and bees in large numbers, are extensively reared. The iron ore extracted supplies 60 iron-works, containing 43 furnaces, 112 forges, and four steel-works. The produce of pig and bar iron is 12,000,000 francs (£480,000). There are two mines of anthracite, and quarries of lime, gypsum, marble, lithographic stones, millstones, &c. Large quantities of tiles are made, and earthenware of good quality, paper, cloth, leather, beet sugar, beer, grain spirits, &c. The trade of the department is much facilitated by the Saône and Burgundy Canal. The principal articles of commerce are wine, brandy, vinegar, wood, mustard, for which Dijon is particularly celebrated; oil, leather, wool, hemp, iron, steel, nails, grindstones, and timber. The department possesses one normal, 19 superior, and 889 elementary schools; with 18 establishments for secondary instruction, one royal, and seven communal colleges; it is divided into four arrondissements, subdivided into 36 cantons, and 723 communes. Pop. (1846), 896,624.

COTE-ST.-ANDRE (LA), a tn. France, dep. Isère, 27 m. N.W. Grenoble, agreeably situated at the foot of a hill, on the Frette. It was once fortified, and figured much in the religious wars, during which it suffered severely, and its fortifications were razed. It has manufactures of pyroligneous acid, wax-candles, and tapers, leather, glass, and liqueurs, which, under the name of Eaux-de-la-Côte, are much esteemed. Good white wine is grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8009.

COTEAU-DES-PRAIRIES, an elevated region or swell in the prairies of N. America, separating the basin of the Mississippi from that of the Missouri. It commences about the parallel of 46° N., and between the meridians of 98° and 99° W., and extends S.S.E. 200 m., to the head of the Blue Earth river, where it gradually falls to the level of the surrounding country.

CÔTES-DU-NORD, a maritime dep., N. coast, France, forming part of ancient Brittany, cap. Brieu; having N. the English Channel, E. dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, S. Morbihan, W. Finistère. It comprehends several small islands in the channel, the principal of which are Brehat and the Seven Islands. Area, 472,198 ac.; 1967 sq. m. To the N. it is watered by a number of small streams, which fall into the English Channel; and to the S. by several which fall into the Vilaine and Aulne. From E. to W. it is traversed by a chain of hills, called the Montagnes Noires, the culminating point of which is Menez Haut, 1112 ft. above sea level. The coast extends about 150 m., and is much indented. It presents a series of granite cliffs, at the foot of which is a strand of considerable breadth in some localities. There are several tolerable ports at the mouths of the small rivers. The only good land is found in the vicinity of the coast. The rest is inferior, a large portion being sand and stones, and a considerable breadth covered with heath. Agriculture is in a very backward state, but the produce of grain is sufficient for the consumption. Cider is produced in large quantities. Hemp, flax, hay, pease, beet-root, &c., are extensively grown. One of the main branches of industry is the rearing of cattle and horses; the latter held in high estimation. Sheep are comparatively scarce, and of inferior quality. Bees are very numerous. Excepting iron, which is wrought to a small extent, the minerals of the department are unimportant. There are salt-works, employing 180 workmen; and granite, of very fine quality is abundant, but not much used. On the coast, the herring, pilchard, and mackerel fishery is pursued with activity. The principal branch of manufacturing industry, and that for which the department is celebrated, is the spinning of flax and hemp, and the weaving of linen and sailcloth, sent principally to the S. American market. The department contains numerous tanneries, paper-works, manufactures of woollen yarn, common woollen goods, shoes for the troops, beet sugar, earthenware, &c. The only navigable rivers are the Rance and Blavet; a few of the others, however, are accessible at high water. Two canals, that between Nantes and Brest, and that of the Ile and Rance, traverse the department. The language commonly spoken is the Bas-Breton. The people are rough, rude, passionate, and indolent, but very hospitable, and make excellent soldiers and seamen. The department is

divided into 5 arrondissements, subdivided into 48 cantons, and 376 communes. Pop. (1846), 628,526.

COTESWOLD, or **COTESWOLD HILLS**, a range of hills, England, co. Gloucester, which they traverse N. to S. for upwards of 50 m.; extreme elevation, near Cheltenham, 1134 ft. They are divided into the Upper and Lower Coteswolds; the waters, which descend from the W. declivity, after a short course, fall into the Severn.

COTGRAVE, par. Eng. Notts; 1210 ac. Pop. 850.

COTHAM, par. Eng. Notts; 1210 ac. Pop. 87.

COTHELSTONE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1240 ac. P. 104.

CÔTHEN, or **COETHEN**. See **KÖTHEN** and **ANHALT**.

COTHERIDGE, par. Eng. Worcester; 1900 ac. P. 228.

COTI, a territory, tn., and river, Borneo. See **KOTI**.

COTIGNAC, a tn. France, dep. Var, 9 m. N.N.E. Brignoles. It stands at the base of a steep tufa rock, whose precipices overhang, and seem to threaten the houses beneath, contains a public library of 4000 volumes; and has manufactures of silk and leather; a trade in wine, silk, and figs; and eight annual fairs. In the neighbourhood, on a height, stands the church of Notre-Dame de Grace, founded in 1519, and long famous throughout Provence for the pilgrimages which used to be made to it. Pop. 3397.

COTINDIBA, or **COTINGUIBA**, a river, Brazil, which rises in the N. side of Mount Itabaiana, flows almost due E., first in an impetuous torrent over a rocky bed, and afterwards in a wide, but shallow channel. It falls into the Atlantic, near the ruins of the old town of S. Christavão, 18 m. N.N.E. Segrippe d'El Rey, after a course of about 90 m. It is navigable for large barges by the help of the tide, but the water over its bar never exceeds from 6 to 8 ft. Its chief affluent is the Poxim.

COTLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 1040 ac. Pop. 269.

COTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1130 ac. Pop. 307.

COTOPAXI, a volcano, S. America, Ecuador, in the Andes of Quito, about 60 m. N.E. the mountain of Chimborazo, and 30 m. S.E. Quito; lat. 0° 43' S.; lon. 78° 40' W. It is the loftiest volcano in America that has been active in modern times, being 18,875 ft. high, and, though almost under the equator, its top is covered with perpetual snow. In form it is a remarkably regular truncated cone. The scorie, lava, and rocky fragments, which are the produce of its eruptions—the most frequent and disastrous that occur on the plateau of Quito—cover an area of some 50 or 60 sq. m., and, if heaped together, would form of themselves a large and lofty mountain. Its first recorded eruption occurred about the time of Pizarro's invasion of S. America, and is said to have facilitated not a little the subjugation of that country, by rousing the superstitious fears of the Peruvians, and paralysing all their efforts at self-protection. In 1698, an eruption destroyed the city of Tacunga. In 1738, the flames rose 3000 ft. above the brink of the crater; and in 1743, the fire burst forth from several new apertures near the summit, followed by profuse torrents of water, which flooded and desolated the whole plain below. For three entire days this torrent continued to flow, and then gradually subsided; but flames issued for many days subsequently, accompanied by frequent and loud reports. In the May also of the following year, 1744, the internal fire opened for itself new passages on the mountain-sides, and the explosions were heard at a distance of not less than 500 m. Again, in April, 1768, the smoke and ashes were so dense, and caused such darkness, that many of the inhabitants of the province of Quito, especially in the towns of Hambato and Tacunga, were compelled to go about with lanterns during almost the whole day. In 1803, another eruption occurred, after an apparently complete state of quiescence during 20 years. In the January of that year, the snows began suddenly to melt; and in a single night, the internal fires became so active, that at day-dawn the outer walls of the cone were seen to be quite bare, and of a dark brown hue, like vitrified scorie or lava. At the port of Guayaquil, which is 130 m. distant, in a straight line, Humboldt heard, day and night, the roaring and explosions of this volcano, like continued discharges of a battery of artillery; and distinguished these tremendous sounds even when sailing on the Pacific Ocean.

COTRONE [anc. *Crotone*], a seaport tn., Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., on the Ionian Sea, at the mouth of the Esaro, 36 m. E.N.E. from Catanzaro; lat. (mole) 39° 7' 30" N.; lon. 17° 9' E. (r.) It is fortified, and defended by a

strong citadel, surrounded by a ditch, and communicating with the town by a drawbridge. The streets are narrow and dismal, and the houses of the poorest description. The harbour is protected by a mole, and by the tongue of land on which the town is built; but it admits only small vessels, and is of little commercial importance. Cotrone is the seat of a bishopric suffragan to Reggio, and contains a cathedral, five other churches, two convents, a seminary, an hospital, a military hospital, and several houses of refuge. Corn, wine, oil, turpentine, and silk are produced in the neighbourhood, and form the articles of export. The ancient Crotona, one of the richest and most populous cities of Magna Græcia, is said to have been founded by a colony from Greece seven centuries before the Christian era. It was sacked by Agathocles B.C. 299, and taken by the Romans B.C. 277. Its inhabitants were renowned for their strength and dexterity in wrestling, and so great was their superiority, that the last wrestler of Crotona was proverbially said to be the first of the other Greeks. The famous Milo, and many other distinguished athlete, who appeared at the Olympic games, were Crotonians. Pythagoras resided here after leaving Samos, and founded an extensive school, besides instructing the inhabitants in the precepts of philosophic morality. Pop. 4530.

COTRONEI, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., 21 m. N.E. Catanzaro. Pop. 1378.

COTTA, a vil. Ceylon, 6 m. E. Colombo, formerly one of the capitals of the Kings of Ceylon. It consists of one long street, bordered on either side by plantations of cocoa-nut, areca, coffee, and jack trees, entwined with pepper and betel vines. There is here a Christian institution, under the church missionaries, in which a number of Singalese and Malabar youths receive instruction in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English languages, mathematics, and theology. The building is neat and handsome. There are here also a chapel and a printing-office. — (*Ceylon Gaz.*)

COTTBUS, or KOTTBUS, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, cap. circle of same name, 1. bank, Spree, 70 m. S.E. Berlin. It has three suburbs, is surrounded with walls, has four churches, a gymnasium, a library, an orphan asylum, two hospitals, and an old castle, with four towers. It is the seat of the Government for the circle, of a municipal court, and of a board of taxation. It has some manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs, tobacco, leather, and paper. Cottbus is one of the oldest towns in Lusatia. It was ceded to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna, having previously belonged to Saxony. Pop. 8727. — THE CIRCLE, area, 255 geo. sq. m., is flat, tolerably fertile, and has a pop. of 50,317.

COTTENHAM, a par. and vil. England, co. Cambridge; 7510 ac. THE VILLAGE, situate 6½ m. N. Cambridge, has a handsome parish church, with a lofty tower; a Baptist meeting-house, an endowed free school, some almshouses, and several charities. In 1676, it was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire. — THE PARISH is famed for the excellence of its cheese. Pop. 1833.

COTTERED, par. Eng. Hertford; 1760 ac. Pop. 465.
COTTERSTOCK, par. Eng. Northampton; 690 ac. P. 204.
COTTESBACH, par. Eng. Leicester; 1230 ac. Pop. 82.
COTTESBROOK, par. Eng. Northampton; 3850 ac. Pop. 252.

COTTESFORD, par. Eng. Oxford; 1528 ac. Pop. 187.
COTTESMORE, par. Eng. Rutland; 2420 ac. Pop. 670.

COTTICA, a river, Dutch Guiana, rising near the N.E. extremity of the colony, flowing with a crooked course N.W. and W., and falling into the Commenwyne on the r. bank. Total course, about 40 m.

COTTINGHAM.—1, A par. England, Northampton; 3220 ac. Pop. 1033.—2, A par. and tn. England, E. Riding, York; 8530 ac. THE TOWNS, situate on a plain 4½ m. N.W. Hull, consists of three principal streets running E. and W.; well built of brick; plentiful supply of good water. It has an Established church, a Methodist, and an Independent chapel, with a school in connection with each of the three. A curious cave runs under the site of old Cottingham castle; but not a vestige of the building now remains. The York and North Midland Railway has a station at Cottingham. Pop. 2618.

COTTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1820 ac. Pop. 545.

COTUY, a tn. Hayti, on an affluent of, and near the r. bank of the Yuna, towards the E. end of the island, 45 m.

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N.W. the town of San Domingo. It is regularly built, and has some trade in beef, tallow and hides. Pop. 1600.

COUBEABIA, a tn. Central Africa, Darfur, 40 m. W. by S. Cobbe; lat. 14° N.; lon. 26° 30' E. A market is held here, which has long been celebrated for a coarse cotton cloth called Tokes, and for leather sacks.

COUCKELAERE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. S.W. Bruges, on the Westebeke. It has two breweries, a distillery, and five mills; but the chief occupations are weaving and agriculture. Pop. 4152.

COUDIAC, or PETICODIAC, a river, British N. America, New Brunswick, falling into Shedopy Bay, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, after a course of about 60 m., first E., and then S. It is navigable to Dorchester.

COUDOONIA, a river of W. Africa, Soodan, rising in a mountain range between the parallels of 9° and 10° N., and after a considerable course, chiefly S.W., falling into the Niger 5 m. N.W. Egga.

COUDRE, an isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, 55 m. N.E. Quebec. It is about 6 m. long, and 3 at its greatest breadth. The soil is good, and in a high state of cultivation. Pop. about 300.

COUERON, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 19 m. S.E. Savenay, r. bank, Loire, on which there is a port, and accommodation for careening vessels. It has some bottle and glass works. Pop. 1162.

COUESNON [anc. *Cana Cæturnum*], a small river, France, which rises near Fleurigné, arrond. Fougères, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, flows first W., then almost due N., enters dep. Manche, and, shortly after passing Antrain, falls into the English Channel near Pontoison, after a course of about 37 m. It is navigable as far as Antrain in high spring tides.

COUGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3260 ac. Pop. 326.

COUGHTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 3070 ac. Pop. 955.

COULAN, or QULON, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, prov. Travancore; lat. 8° 53' N.; lon. 76° 39' E. It has a considerable trade in cotton, pepper, ginger, and other spices; there is also abundance of excellent fish, tortoises, rice, bananas, pine-apples, and other fruits. The Brahmans have here a temple dedicated to Silva; and the R. Catholics three churches. It was taken by the British from the Dutch, and its fortifications dismantled.

COULFO, a tn. in N.W. Africa. See KOOLFU.

COULL, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 744.

COULMAN, an isl., Antarctic Ocean; lat. 73° 36' S.; lon. 170° 0' 2" E. Discovered by Sir James Ross, on January 17, 1841; it was covered with snow.

COULOMMIERS, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 14 m. S.E. Meaux, r. bank, Grand Morin. It is ill-built, but situate in a picturesque and fertile country. It has a considerable trade in grain, flour, Brie cheese, melons, wool, leather, horses, and cattle; with numerous tanneries, tan-mills, and an extensive paper-work. Pop. 3006.

COULSDON, par. Eng. Surrey; 3930 ac. Pop. 1041.

COULSTON (EAST), par. Eng. Wilts; 1080 ac. Pop. 105.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, a military station, U. States, Iowa, r. bank, Missouri, 36 m. above the confluence of the Platte. It rises 150 ft. above the level of the river, and, in a military point of view, is almost impregnable. In April 1847, the Mormons, who had been violently expelled from this place, consisting of 143 men, two women, and two children, took a hitherto unexplored direction to the N.W., and formed the pioneers of the new Mormon settlement of Utah.

COUND, par. Eng. Salop; 5890 ac. Pop. 808.

COUNTISBURY, par. Eng. Devon; 3290 ac. Pop. 185.

COUPANG, a tn. isl. Timor. See COFANG.

COURBEVOIE, a vil. France, dep. Seine, 5 m. N.W. Paris, 1. bank, Seine; having numerous well-built country houses, nearly all supplied with gardens. The barracks, built here by Louis XV. for the Swiss regiment, are the most extensive in the neighbourhood of Paris. It manufactures white lead, printed cottons, brandy, and potato flour; and has an establishment for washing wool; with a trade in wood, wine, brandy, and vinegar. There is a river port on the Seine, and an entrepôt for goods. Pop. 3570.

COURCELLES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5 m. N.W. Charleroi. Here are some manufactures of linen and nails, a brewery, a flour and a fuling mill. Pop. 4049.

COURNON, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. E.S.E. Clermont, near l. bank, Allier. It has an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 2535.

COURPIÈRE, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 22 m. E. Clermont, l. bank, Dore. It manufactures lace, woollen bands, crucibles, glass, pottery, and stoneware. Pop. 1471.

COURRIÈRES, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 18 m. E.S.E. Bethune. Pop. 2538.

COURTENHALL, par. Eng. Northampton; 1510 ac. Pop. 143.

COURTENAY, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 55 m. E. Orleans, l. bank, Bied. Its old castle was formerly the residence of the Courtenay family, one of whose ancestors was a son of Louis le Gros. It has a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1984.

COURTHESON, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 10 m. N.N.E. Avignon, on a branch of the Ouzèze. It is agreeably situate in a fertile district, near some salt marshes, which were formerly a salt lake. It manufactures madder; and has some silk spinning-mills. Pop. 2553.

COURLAND, [Slavonic, *Kors*; German, *Kurland*], a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Livonia and the Gulf of Riga, W. the Baltic, S. Wilna, and E. Vitebsk; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 230 m.; breadth, varying from 150 to 20 m., and diminishing from W. to E., till it terminates almost in a point; area, about 11,000 sq. m. In the neighbourhood of Mittau, the capital, the surface is diversified by hills of very moderate height—Huneinberg and Silberberg, the highest, not exceeding 500 ft., but elsewhere, and particularly towards the coast, it is flat, and contains extensive sandy tracts, often covered with heaths and morasses. About two-fifths of the whole government are occupied by wood, and there are no fewer than 300 lakes, mostly of small extent; but Usmeiten, the largest, has a circuit of 24 m., is in many places 12 fathoms deep, and abounds with fish. The principal rivers are the Aa and the Windau. The latter is above 150 yds. wide at its mouth, and is in course of being connected with the Niemen by a canal, commenced in 1825. The extent of the surface occupied by swamps and lakes produces frequent mists, rendering the air both damp and cold; but the climate, notwithstanding, is said not to be unhealthy. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants, and is in a more advanced state than in some of the neighbouring governments, though the land is generally of light sandy texture, and requires to be frequently and heavily manured. The best soil is on the frontiers of Livonia, and yields large crops of barley and oats, but very little wheat. In the same neighbourhood a little hemp and flax are grown. The grain produced exceeds the consumption. Fruit trees thrive tolerably well, but the produce is indifferent. Tobacco, too, is grown, but only in patches. The timber of the forests consists of birch, alder, beech, pine, and oak, but is not considered fit for shipbuilding. The horses, cattle, and sheep, are generally of inferior breeds; but attempts have been made to improve the last by the introduction of the merino. The fishing, particularly along the coast, is of an average annual value of about £3000. The minerals are confined to a little iron, limestone, and amber. The manufactures are insignificant, with exception, perhaps, of tiles, which are made to a considerable extent. Distilleries, also, are numerous. About a half of the inhabitants are Letts. They chiefly occupy the rural districts, and, up to 1820, were divided into peasants and slaves. At present they are free, but do not possess any property. The prevailing religion is Lutheran—the Greek church, notwithstanding the proselytizing attempts of the Russians, barely counting 15,000 adherents. Pop. (1850), 564,000.

COURTLARI, or **COURTELART**, a market tn. Switzerland, bail. same name, can. of, and 24 m. N.W. Bern. It has an old castle, and a well-frequented market. Nicolas Beguelin, teacher of Frederick the Great, was born here 1714. Pop. 878.—The **BAILWICK** has a pop. of 11,373.

COURTMACHERRY, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 20 m. S.S.W. Cork, on a bay of the same name. It consists of one long street, stretching along the S. side of the bay. It has a small pier; and some fishing trade. It is resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 740.

COURTRAY, or **COURTRAI** [Flemish, *Kortryk*; Latin, *Cortoriacum*], a fortified tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 26 m. S. Bruges, on the Lys. It is well built,

having handsome and spacious streets, and a fine Grande Place, with several other squares. The principal edifices are, the townhall, of Gothic architecture, with nothing remarkable in its exterior, but adorned within by two remarkable sculptured chimney-pieces; the ancient market Halles, with a façade surmounted by five elegant turrets, one of them topped by a flying Mercury of gilded bronze; the church of St. Martin, founded by St. Eloi, about 650, with a majestic portico, from which ascends a graceful tower (one of the loftiest in Belgium), and adorned within by a fine Crucifixion by Vandyke; the church of St. Michael, a large and regular edifice, and containing an image of the Virgin, the object of great veneration and numerous pilgrimages; and Broelen-Torren, two colossal towers, built for defence of the town, in 1413 and 1465, and with walls above 8 ft. thick. Courtray has a court of first resort, a court of commerce, a merchants' exchange, and entrepôt for goods. It contains a college, an ecclesiastical seminary, an academy of painting, a *mont-de-piété*, a public library of 12,000 vols., &c. It is the seat of an extensive manufacture of table linen, in high repute; cottons and muslins; has spinneries of flax and cotton wool; large bleacheries for linens, distinguished as *toiles de Courtray*, but which are, for the most part, woven at Roulers, and the neighbouring communes. It contains dyeworks and bleacheries, the former famed for the brilliancy of the colours produced. Courtray lace is celebrated, as well as its thread-blond; its cotton cambrics, *guingams*, and flannels, are largely exported. In August a fair is held in the town for ten days. The first Flemish cloth manufacture was established here, in 1260. The Lys gives Courtray water communication with the principal towns of Flanders and the department Nord of France, while railways connect it with Ghent, Tournay, and the French frontier, towards Lille. Courtray is of early origin; in Roman times it was called *Cortoriacum*. The Normans took and fortified it in 880; the locality was made a county in 988. The (first) 'battle of the Spurs' was fought close to the town, July 11, 1302, between the Flemings and French, in which the latter were defeated with immense loss, including the 8000 *gilt spurs* of the killed or vanquished French knights that gave name to the fight. In 1382, the French took and sacked the town, professedly to revenge this signal defeat. In 1385, Count Philip the Hardy erected new fortifications, and strengthened the old, as did the French, in 1647; the latter took the town again in 1793. Courtray, under their republic and empire became chief town of an arrondissement of the department of the Lys. In 1814 it reverted to the Netherlands. Pop. 19,429.

COURTEE ISLAND, one of the Laccadives, lat. 10° 31' N.; lon. 72° 43' E.; 2½ m. long and 1 m. broad. It affords good water, and two species of excellent coconuts. A steep coral reef encompasses the S. and W. sides of the island, projecting 2 m. in some parts. The E. side is also steep and rocky. The proper entrance is at the N.E. end of the island, but the boats of the natives pass through other parts of the reef.

COUSCEA, a tn. Africa. See CONSECA.

COUSERANS-LE, an anc. dist. France, situate among the Pyrenees, near the frontiers of Spain. It was a dependency of the former province of Gascony, and now forms part of dep. Ariège. It had been a bishopric from 506 to the revolution of 1793. Its capital was St. Lizier.

COUTANCES [anc. *Constancia*], a tn. France, dep. Manche, 16 m. W.S.W. St. Lo, at the confluence of the Soulle and Bulsard. It is built on a hill, 4 m. from the sea, with which it communicates by a canal. The streets, formerly crooked and ill laid out, have been improved. On the summit of the hill is the cathedral, one of the finest churches in Normandy, in the early pointed style, with two lofty towers terminating in spires, and serving as a landmark for ships navigating the channel. The church of St. Pierre is also a fine edifice, of the 15th century. The valley bounding the town, to the W., is crossed by an ancient aqueduct, consisting of five perfect arches and 15 piers. Coutances is the seat of the assize court for the department, tribunal of first resort, and of commerce; and of a bishopric. It has two seminaries, an academy, and communal college; a prison, theatre, and small public library; marble-works, glass-works, and manufactories of parchment, thread, druggets, muslins, &c. A considerable trade is carried on in grain and farm produce,

horses, cattle, thread, wool, quills, hemp, &c. Coutances is an ancient town, and had a bishop in 430. It was afterwards fortified, and became the capital of the district of Cotentin. The fortifications have almost entirely disappeared. P. 7442.

COUTHUIN-REPPE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Liege, 1. bank Meuse, 4 m. W. Huy. Both coal and iron are worked; and there are also limekilns, a brewery, and an establishment for preparing the manure well known by the name of Dutch ashes. Pop. 2499.

COUTRAS, a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 27 m. N.E. Bordeaux, 1. bank, Dronne, in a district that produces red wine of fair quality. It has several mills, and a trade in flour, with which it supplies Bordeaux. In 1587, Henry IV., then King of Navarre, defeated the Leaguers before its walls. Pop. 1355.

COUVES, two small isls. Brazil, off the coast of prov. São-Paulo, about 12 m. E. the bay of Ubatuba, lat. 23° 25' S.; lon. 44° 55' W. The larger is well supplied with wood and water, and has a commodious bay opposite to the mainland.

COUVET, a large vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 14½ m. S.W. Neuchâtel, beautifully situate in the Val de Travers, 1. bank, Reuse. It has many well-built houses, and is the chief seat of the lace manufacture of the canton.

COUVIN, a com. and tn. Belgium, prov. of, and 33 m. S.S.W. Namur. It has a church with a fine tower, of early, though unknown date. The district possesses extensive iron mines, and is an important seat of iron manufactures, having several blast furnaces, malleable iron works, steel works, foundries, and steam-engine factories. Pop. 2338.

COVE, or **COVE OF CORK**, a tn. Ireland. See **QUEENSTOWN**, its new name.

COVE, two pars. England, Suffolk:—1, (*North*), 1910 ac. Pop. 219.—2, (*South*), 1520 ac. Pop. 194.

COVENEY, a par. Eng. Cambridge; 8420 ac. P. 1523.

COVENHAM, two pars. England, Lincoln:—1, (*St. Bartholomew*), 1340 ac. Pop. 277.—2, (*St. Mary*), 950 ac. Pop. 169.

COVELONG, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, Carnatic, on the Coromandel coast, presid. of, and 22 m. S. Madras, lat. 12° 46' N.; lon. 80° 18' E. The Imperial East India Company of Ostend had here their chief factory. In 1750 it was taken by the French, but in 1752 surrendered to the British, by whom the fortifications were destroyed.

COVENTRY, a city, England, co. Warwick, 85 m. N.W. London, 9½ m. N.E. Warwick, and a station on the London and N.W. Railway. It is situate partly on a gentle eminence rising in a valley, and partly on a hill, falling away gradually on each side—the whole stretching E. to W. for nearly 2 m., and bounded on the N.E. by the river Sherbourne and the brook at Radford. The more modern parts of the town are regularly and well built; but a few irregular and narrow streets still remain, lined with houses in the style of the 15th and 16th centuries, composed of heavy wooden beams, filled in between with brick and plaster, and often having their peaked upper stories projecting far into the street over the under ones, so as, in many instances, nearly to meet, thereby greatly obscuring the light of the street. Still, however unsuited to modern notions, these houses are often highly picturesque. Several new streets have been formed of late years, a number of new and handsome houses built, and a great and general improvement effected in the appearance of the town. The whole is well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water, from the corporation water-works. Amongst the more remarkable buildings are St. Michael's church, a masterpiece of the lighter Gothic style, and having numerous windows of ancient coloured glass, and a beautiful spire, 363 ft. high; Trinity church, with a spire 237 ft. high; St. John's church, a plain cruciform structure, of the time of Edward III.; Christ church, a handsome modern building, attached to the elegant spire of the Greyfriars' monastery. St. Mary's hall, erected in the time of Henry VI., and esteemed one of the finest specimens of the ornamental architecture of the 15th century in England. The interior decorations are of a corresponding magnificence, rendering the whole an object of the greatest interest. The hall, the roof of which is of finely carved oak, is now used for civic purposes, and occasionally for public entertainments. To these buildings may be added

the theatre, a neat and commodious house; the town-hall, the drapers' hall, the jail, barracks, and several other handsome public structures. During the monastic ages, Coventry had a large and magnificent cathedral, which was destroyed at the Reformation. Besides the six churches belonging to the Establishment, it has a handsome Gothic R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship belonging to Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. The charitable institutions are numerous and well endowed, the principal of which are Sir Thomas White's charity, founded in the reign of Henry VIII., with an annual income of between £2000 and £3000; the Bablake men's hospital, income about £1500; and the Bablake boy's hospital, with an income of about £940. Besides these, there are various other considerable charities, and several minor ones. The scholastic foundations are, the free grammar school, a richly endowed institution, with exhibitions and fellowships attached; several other charity schools, a school of design, and a number of well conducted private academies. There are also a library, a mechanics' institute, a society for the diffusion of religious and useful knowledge, several dispensaries, an hospital, and a beautifully laid out cemetery, planned by Mr. Paxton.

Coventry was celebrated for its manufactures of cloth caps and bonnets as early as the 16th century, and also for a kind of blue thread, called 'Coventry true blue.' These were succeeded by the manufacture of woollen broadcloths of various descriptions, which continued long the staple trade of the town, till superseded, in turn, by weaving, now, together with watch-making, the staple business of the place. Gauze and ribbons of all descriptions are made, and fringe-making and silk-dyeing carried on. Coventry is the greatest emporium for ribbons in England; and watch-making, introduced at a very remote period, has so much increased, especially within the last 40 or 50 years, that a greater number of watches is now made here than in London, and of equal quality. Coventry was formerly surrounded with lofty walls, in which were 12 gates. Its pageants and processions were of the most magnificent description, and *Mysteries* were here enacted in a style nowhere else equalled. The old predilection of the people of Coventry for gorgeous pageantry, is still manifested by the triennial processional show in honour of the Countess Godiva, who unwittingly tempted 'Peeping Tom of Coventry' into the indiscretion which obtained for him the sobriquet by which he has been immortalized. This procession, till within the last few years, was commonly graced by the presence of the mayor and corporation, in their official robes; but since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the presence of the civic body has been discontinued. The origin and meaning of the well-known figurative threat of 'sending to Coventry' has been variously given, but is still uncertain. Coventry sends two members to the House of Commons, and has done so since 1453. Registered electors (1850) 4139. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Market days, Wednesdays and Fridays. Various fairs; the principal one held on the first Friday after Trinity Sunday (lasting eight days), and the others in March, May, August, and November. Pop. (1841) 30,743; (1851) 36,801.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

COVENTRY, several post townships, U. States:—1, Vermont; 54 m. N. by E. Montpelier. Pop. 786.—2, New Hampshire; 70 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 413.—3, Connecticut; 17 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2018.—4, Pennsylvania; intersected by the Tioga, in which is a vil. of same name. Pop. 2620.—5, Rhode Island; 13 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 3433.—6, New York; 114 m. S.W. Albany, with vil. of same name. Pop. 1681.

COVERHAM, par. Eng., York (N. Riding); 22,120 ac. Pop. 1254.

COVILHÃ, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira Baixa, 20 m. S.W. Guarda, in a finely-wooded district, at the foot of the Serra de Estrella. It is built on an acclivity, in the form of an amphitheatre; is defended by a fort, contains several churches, two convents, an hospital, and almshouse; and has considerable manufactures of cloth; and thermal springs. Pop. 6951.

COVINGTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1290 ac. P. 142.

COVINGTON, a vil. U. States, Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the mouth of Licking Creek, by which it is separated from Newport, directly opposite to Cincinnati, of which, from the

arrangement of the streets, it appears a continuation. It has six churches, four academies or high schools, and several manufacturing establishments, particularly of tobacco. Pop. 2026.

COVINGTON and THANKERTON, par. Scotland, Lanark; 4 m. by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pop. (1851) 548.

COWALL, a peninsular dist. Scotland, co. Argyll, about 30 m. in length, and varying from 10 to 15 m. in breadth, bounded, W. and N.W., by Loch Fyne; E. by Loch Long and the Frith of Clyde; and S. by the Bay and Kyles of Bute. It is hilly, and its coast is indented, partly rugged, and has numerous creeks, arms of the sea, and small harbours. It contains several parishes. Pop. (1841) 9397.

COWARNE, two pars. England, Hereford:—1, (-Much), 2970 ac. Pop. 557.—2, (-Little), 830 ac. Pop. 187.

COWBRIDGE, a parl. bor. market tn. and par. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan. The town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. Cardiff, consists chiefly of one spacious street, containing many well-built and several handsome houses. It has a church, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; a free grammar, and several other schools, with numerous charities; five cattle fairs and two great markets annually. Cowbridge is contributory, with Cardiff and Llantrissant, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Several Roman coins have been discovered in the vicinity. P. 1080.

COWBIT, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4590 ac. Pop. 664.

COWDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 3170 ac. Pop. 695.

COWES, West, a seaport tn. and watering-place, England, co. Southampton, Isle of Wight, N. side, l. bank, Medina, at its mouth, lat. 50° 46' N.; lon. 1° 17' 45" W. (N.) The town itself has no great claims on admiration, its streets being narrow and steep, and many of its houses old and inelegant; but, from its fine position on an acclivity, with its buildings rising above each other, from the margin of the river to the summit, it presents an exceedingly agreeable and picturesque appearance, particularly from the roadstead, although a nearer approach by no means lessens its attractions, bringing into view the noble castles of E. and W. Cowes, the Marine Parade, and splendid mansions of E. Cowes Park, with its magnificent trees. It has numerous shops, many of them very handsome, and five places of worship—namely, Cowes chapel, occupying an elevated situation, and surmounted by a majestic tower; Trinity chapel, having also a neat and well-proportioned tower; the Independent chapel, a neat structure; and the Wesleyan and R. Catholic chapels. The only other public structures are, the markethouse, a plain but commodious building; the townhall, containing also a large hall belonging to the Mechanics' Institution; the customhouse, an elegant stone building; the Royal Yacht Clubhouse, a tasteful edifice, situate on the Parade; several handsome hotels; and the castle, which stands at the N. extremity of the Marine Parade—the latter one of the fashionable resorts of the place. A considerable trade is prosecuted here in provisions, and other articles for the supply of the shipping. The principal exports are wheat, flour, malt, barley, wool, and salt, large quantities of which are shipped for France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. Shipbuilding is carried on to a pretty large extent; and here some vessels of war, remarkable for their sailing qualities, have been built, and some, also, of the finest boats belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. The harbour is finely sheltered, perfectly safe, and the roadstead affords excellent and secure anchorage. On these accounts, they are generally crowded with vessels of all sizes and different nations, both outward and homeward bound. W. Cowes is also the rendezvous of the Royal Yacht Squadron, established June 1, 1815, now (1851) consisting of 163 members, possessing yachts of different sizes, from 30 tons to 451 tons; total tonn. 10,000, employing upwards of 1400 seamen, besides shipwrights, joiners, sailmakers, &c. The season for the yachts at Cowes is from the middle of May to the 1st November. A regatta is held here annually, and usually lasts three days. Cowes is much resorted to as a bathing place, being considered one of the finest watering-places in England, with reference to the facility of sea-bathing, the beauty of its situation, and the attractive nature of the scenery by which it is surrounded on all sides. The bathing-machines are stationed on a fine beach in the vicinity; and the accommodation for visitors is ample and of the best description, and public places of resort and

recreation numerous, including assembly-rooms, reading-rooms, &c. Steamers ply between W. Cowes and Southampton, Portsmouth, Yarmouth, &c. Pop. 5000.

E. Cowes is situated on the r. bank of the Medina, directly opposite W. Cowes, with which it communicates by a ferry. It contains a church, the foundation-stone of which was laid in September, 1831, by her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria; an Independent chapel, and a public botanic garden. At a short distance E. from the town is Osborne House, one of the summer residences of her Majesty, Queen Victoria. It is situated on a spacious lawn, sloping to the sea, and commands a series of the most beautiful and extensive views.—(Brettell's *Handbook to the Isle of Wight*.)

COWER, a trading place of N.W. Africa, on the Gambia, about 80 m. from its embouchure, lat. 13° 37' N.; lon. 14° 30' W. Its trade consists principally in the exchange of corn, millet, hides, ivory, wax, &c., for rum, tobacco, gunpowder, iron-bars, &c.

COWFOLD, a par. and vil. England, co. Sussex; 4640 ac. The village, pleasantly situate 5 m. S. by E. Horsham, has a handsome church. A corn market is held every alternate Wednesday. Pop. 943.

COW-HONEYBOURNE, par. England, Gloucester; 1080 ac. Pop. 327.

COWLAM, par. Eng. East York; 1930 ac. Pop. 44.

COWLEY, three pars. England:—1, Gloucester, 1600 ac. Pop. 317.—2, Middlesex; 300 ac. Pop. 392.—3, Oxford; 940 ac. Pop. 606.

COWLING, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2820 ac. Pop. 882.

COWLITZ, a rapid but navigable river, W. side of Vancouver's Island. On its banks is a settlement of Canadians, and at its mouth the Hudson Bay Company has a store for wheat and other produce.

COWSBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 1220 ac. P. 108.

COWTHORP, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1280 ac. Pop. 115.

COWTON-EAST, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3150 ac. Pop. 454.

COX.—1, (-Bazar), tn. and anchorage, Chittagong, India, beyond the Brahmappootra, E. coast, Bay of Bengal, lat. 21° 25' N.; lon. 91° 55' E. The channel leading to the anchorage has from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on the bar, and from 5 to 8 fathoms inside. Excellent spring water is abundant here.—2, (-Island), at the mouth of the Hoogly, contiguous to the N. end of Sagor island. It is about 3 m. in length, 2 m. in breadth, and bounds the N.E. side of Sagor road.—3, (-River), river, New S. Wales, which rises in co. Cook, 75 m. N.W. Sydney, flows S. and then E., forming the boundary between cos. Cook and Westmorland, and falls into the Willondilly; total course about 60 m.

COXIM, a river, Brazil, rising among the mountains, dist. Camapan, in the S. of prov. Matto-Grosso, flows N.E., till it receives the Camapan, when it turns N.W., and has a very circuitous course till it joins l. bank, Taquari, in lat. 18° 24' S. Its principal affluents, besides the Camapan, are, on the right, the Barreiro, Inferno, Sellado, and Jauru; and, on the left, the Paredão, Furado, Oreilha-de-ANTA, Bieudo, and Taquari-Mirim. In the upper part of its course it is very impetuous, and is broken by numerous rapids; but about 120 m. of the lower part are available for canoes, which descend from the confluence of the Camapan to the Taquari, in 7 or 8, and ascend the same distance in 25 days.

COXWELL, GREAT, par. Eng. Berks; 1440 ac. P. 351. COXWOLD, a par. and vil. England, co. York (N. Riding); 14,590 ac. The village, pleasantly situate 17 m. N. by W. York, has an ancient church, supposed to have been erected A. D. 700; a free grammar school, an hospital for 10 poor men, and other charities. A large cattle and sheep fair is held here, August 25, and races take place on the Monday after Michaelmas. At Shandy Hall, in the village, Sterne resided for about seven years, during which he wrote *Tristram Shandy*, and other works. Pop. 1076.

COY INLET, a small bay, on the E. coast of S. America, Patagonia; lat. 50° 54' S.; lon. 69° 8' W. (N.)

COYCHURCH, par. Wales, Glamorgan. Pop. 1254.

COYLE, a river, Hindoostan, which rises in Bahar, flows S.E., crosses Orissa, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, about 10 m. N. Point Palmyras; lat. 20° 47' N.; lon. 85° 20' E. Total course, about 300 m.

COYLTON, par. Scot. Ayr; 11,515 ac. Pop. 1484.

COYTY, par. Wales, Glamorgan. Pop. 1930.

COZUMEL, an isl. Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Yucatan, lat. 20° 34' N.; lon. 86° 44' W. It is 30 m. long, by about 8 m. broad, and is low, flat, and covered with trees. It is fertile, and abounds in fruit and cattle. Numerous interesting remains of ancient buildings have been discovered on it. When visited, in 1518, by Juan de Grijalva, it contained a numerous population, and was much resorted to, as a place of peculiar sanctity, by the Indians of the neighbouring continent.

CRAB ISLAND.—1, An isl. 10 m. off W. coast, Madagascar, lat. 21° 4' S.—2, An isl. British Guiana, lat. 6° 21' N.; lon. 57° 33' W.—3, An isl. W. Indies. See BIEQUE.

CRACOW, or KRAKOW [German and Polish, *Krakau*], formerly a part of the old kingdom of Poland, and more recently an independent republic, lying between lat. 49° 52' and 50° 17' N. and lon. 19° 7' and 20° 17' E.; about 48 m. in length, and 14 m. wide, throughout the broadest portion: area, 500 sq. m. It is now extinct, having been incorporated with the Austrian dominions in 1846. The surface consists of an undulating plain. The climate is moderate, and the soil rich, producing corn, pulse, flax, some fruits, and honey. Cattle, sheep, and swine abound, as do also fish and game. The minerals are coal, iron, marble, freestone, clay, &c. By the Partition treaty of 1795, Cracow fell to the share of Austria; and in 1809, formed, with Western Galicia, the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. At the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, it was formed into an independent republic by the allies, but was subsequently, as above stated, again incorporated with Austria, and is now included in the government or grand duchy of Cracow, the most W. division of Galicia.

CRACOW, a city, formerly cap. of above republic, and anciently of Poland, now comprised in the Austrian empire, in a beautiful valley, 1. bank of the Vistula, 150 m. S.S.W. Warsaw, lat. 50° 3' 59" N.; lon. 19° 51' 50" E. It has three suburbs, and is surrounded by promenades. It is irregularly built, but clean, and has a spacious square. The houses are in general large, but most of them are in a state of decay, as are also a great number of its churches. It contains many ancient and interesting edifices, the principal of which is the cathedral, where were formerly deposited the Crown jewels

CRACATOA, a small and mountainous isl. Indian Archipelago, Straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java. It has one elevated peak; and on the N. side a convenient watering place, near which is a Malay village, where fruits and vegetables may be had.

CRADLEY:—1, A par. England, Hereford; 6460 ac. Pop. 1504.—2, A vil. and chapelry, England, Worcester. The village, situate 8 m. W. by B. Birmingham, consists of one street, well kept. It has an Established church, 4 dissenting chapels, and two national schools. There are old-established iron works at Cradley, and the manufacture of nails and chains is carried on extensively. Pop. 2686.

CRADOCK, a dist. and tn. in the E. part of Cape Colony. The district lies N. of that of Somerset, area about 5000 sq. m.; but as no regular survey has yet been made of it, it is impossible to state its precise extent. Its principal streams are the Great Fish, the Brak, and the Farka rivers. In some parts this district is encumbered with bush, while in others there is scarcely a bush to be seen, and it is altogether destitute of timber. The soil, however, is in general very fertile, suitable alike for grain and for the production of all the various fruits peculiar to other parts of the colony. Many of the inhabitants are in opulent circumstances, possessing large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. They have also a breed of hardy valuable horses. The farm-buildings are generally extensive and commodious; the roads, for the most part, tolerably good, and in some parts excellent.—The town, cap. of the district, occupies a narrow valley, 1. bank, Great Fish river, about 430 m. N.N.E. Cape Town, lat. 32° 20' S.; lon. 25° 35' E. The main street, towards the river, is planted with various fruit trees. It has a church, several chapels belonging to Independents and Wesleyans, several good schools, and a number of substantial stores, well stocked with British manufactures. In the immediate vicinity of the town are cold and tepid chalybeate springs. Pop. dist. estimated at 7557.

CRADOO, a tn. of S.W. Africa, coast of Guinea, Bight of Benin, kingdom Jaboo, at the junction of the Palmar river, with the lake or lagoon of Cradoo, lat. 6° 28' N.; lon. 3° 56' E. It is a well-known mart for the Jaboo cloths, which are to be had here in great abundance and of fine quality. The lake of Cradoo, on the N. bank of which the town is situate, is of a crescent form, about 50 m. in length, and 6 m. breadth in the centre. It communicates with the sea by a narrow channel, at its W. end, called Lagos River. By this outlet the lake or lagoon pours out, about half-ebb, such a volume of surface scum, of a deep brown tint and of a sickening odour, as to spread over a sweep of 3 m., the edge of which is marked by a well-defined margin, as it rolls forward on the deep blue water of the offing.—(*Sailing Directions*.)

CRAIG, par. Scotland, Forfar; 6 m. by 2 m. Pop. 1945.

CRAIGIE, par. Scot. Ayr; 7 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 779.

CRAIGNISH, par. Scot. Argyle. Pop. (1851), 756.

CRAIKE, par. Eng. Durham; 3300 ac. Pop. 579.

CRAIL, an ancient royal bor. and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The town, 8½ m. S.E. St. Andrews, consists principally of two parallel streets extending along the shore. Many of the houses are large and of a dignified appearance, indicating the former importance of the place—Crail having been a town of some note as early as the 9th century. The streets are spacious, well lighted, and kept clean. On an elevation within the town are some vestiges of what was anciently a royal residence, which had been inhabited by several Scottish monarchs successively, one of whom was David I. It has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches. Crail was once a great herring fishing station; but the herring having almost deserted the coast, this branch of business is not now so flourishing as it formerly was. It used also to send large quantities of lobsters to the London market, but the number now sent is comparatively limited. The harbour is small, unsafe, and difficult of access.—The PARISH, 7 m. by 3 m.



THE CATHEDRAL, CRACOW.

and regalia, and where lie the remains of many of the ancient kings of Poland. It was also the place prescribed by the constitution for their coronation. It has 50 altars, and above 20 chapels. The castle, called the Königsburg, founded about A.D. 700, is a spacious structure. The other remarkable edifices are the episcopal palace and the old townhall. The city contains a university, a college, a school of arts, an academy of painting, a public library, &c.—the latter having 30,000 printed volumes, and 4500 MSS. This city was founded in the 13th century, and is said to have been at one time very flourishing, having had an extensive commerce and a large population. The wealthier classes in Cracow are Germans, those in the suburbs mostly Jews. Pop. 43,000.

in extent, contains the promontory of Fife Ness, commonly called the 'East Neuk of Fife.' Pop. bor. (1851), 1242; par. including bor. 1898.

CRAILING, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 4 sq. m. Pop. 667.

CRAILSHEIM, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank, Jaxt, 13 m. N. Ellwangen. It contains an old Gothic palace, now used as a courthouse; a deanery, and another church; a large townhouse, a well-endowed hospital; and has manufactures of cotton, leather, delftware, and tobacco; a printfield, a powder, and several other mills; an annual general and cattle market. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, with a bathing establishment. P. 3037. Area of dist. 138 geo. sq. m. P. 23,557.

CRAMBE, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3710 ac. P. 610.

CRAMOND, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 6 m. by 2 m. Pop. (1851) 2236.

CRANBORNE, par. and market tn. England, co. Dorset; 13,730 ac. The town, pleasantly situate in an open country, 27 m. N.E. Dorchester, is irregularly built, but has a fine old church, with a Gothic tower. It has several small charities. The weaving of ribbons was formerly carried on here, but is now nearly extinct. The town is surrounded by a chase, famous in ancient times for the sport it afforded, and still tenanted by large herds of deer. This parish is alleged to have been the scene of the battle between the British, under Boadicea, and the Romans; and the discovery of numerous bones and urns, and the remains of a circular fortification of great extent, would seem to favour the supposition. Pop. 2551.

CRANBROOK, a par. and market tn. England, co. Kent; 10,460 ac. The town, 40 m. S.E. London, on a brook called the Crane, is neatly built, and partially paved, and lighted with gas. It has a beautiful church, near the centre of the town, various dissenting chapels, and a grammar school, endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The first woollen manufactory attempted in England was established here by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. This trade, however, has long since disappeared, and traffic in hops has become the chief business. Pop. 3996.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CRANFIELD,—1, par. Irel. Antrim; 3526 ac. P. 367.—2, par. Eng. Bedford; 3500 ac. Pop. 1371.

CRANFORD, three pars. Eng.:—1, Middlesex; 790 ac. Pop. 370.—2, (*St. Andrew*), Northampton; 2420 ac. Pop. 257.—3, (*St. John*), Northampton; 2420 ac. Pop. 341.

CRANGANORE [*Corangalur*], a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, Malabar coast, on the N. margin of a small bay, 16 m. N. Cochín, lat. 10° 12' N.; lon. 76° 15' E. It is the residence of a R. Catholic bishop, in whose diocese most of the inland churches, formerly belonging to the Nestorian community, are included.

CRANHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 1970 ac. Pop. 428.—2, Essex; 1880 ac. Pop. 280.

CRANLEY, par. Eng. Surrey; 7420 ac. Pop. 1357.

CRANMORE, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, (*East*); 980 ac. Pop. 66.—2, (*West*); 2160 ac. Pop. 319.

CRANOE, par. Eng. Leicester; 990 ac. Pop. 137.

CRANSFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2180 ac. Pop. 303.

CRANSHAW, par. Scot. Berwick; 7 m. by 4 m. P. 120.

CRANSLY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2510 ac. P. 319.

CRANSTON, par. Scotland, Edinburgh; 4778 ac. Pop. (1851), 1235.

CRANTOCK, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2480 ac. Pop. 450.

CRANWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2480 ac. Pop. 230.

CRANWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1550 ac. Pop. 108.

CRANWORTH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1100 ac. Pop. 340.

CRAPON, a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 19 m. S. by W. Laval, l. bank, Oudon. It was formerly a place of some importance, and was several times besieged during the wars of religion. It has a fine modern chateau. Coarse woollen goods are manufactured here, and there is a considerable trade in grain, flax, yarn, linen, &c. Pop. 3153.

CRAPONNE, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, 20 m. N. Le Puy. It was once surrounded by walls, of which only a single square tower now remains; contains an ancient church; has manufactures of lace and blonde; and three annual fairs. Pop. 2660.

CRATFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1930 ac. Pop. 720.

CRATHIE and BRAEMAR, par. Scotland, Aberdeen; 199,658 ac. Pop. 1712.

CRATI, a river, Naples, prov. Calabria Citra. It rises in the forest of Sila, and flows N. past Cosenza, then E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto, after a course of about 40 m., and receiving several affluents, the chief of which are Coscile and Busento.

CRATO, (VILLA DE), a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, 270 m. W. by N. Pernambuco, lat. 6° 20' S.; lon. 38° 40' W. It is a small, miserable, irregularly-built town, with two churches, one of which has never been finished. It has a jail, in a ruinous condition; a townhouse, a Latin, and two primary schools. The inhabitants are either Indians or their mixed descendants, with a few Brazilians, who for the most part are shopkeepers. The state of morality in the place is very low—card-playing being the principal occupation of all classes during the daytime. Very few of the better classes live with their wives; 'a few years after their marriage, they generally turn them out to live separately, and replace them by young women.' In this species of immorality the people seem to follow the example of their priests, who openly live with mistresses that are sometimes married women. In the vicinity of Crato, rapadura (coarse sugar) is manufactured, and the sugar cane, mandioc, rice, and tobacco, are cultivated; and all the usual tropical fruits are plentiful. Pop. 3000. The district is extensive, has a population of 10,000.—(*Gardner's Travels in Brazil*, 1836-41; *Diccionario de Imp. Brazil*.)

CRATO [anc. *Isento*], a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 11 m. W.N.W. Portalegre, on a height near the Erdoval. It is surrounded by walls, was defended by a citadel, now in ruins; and contains a collegiate church, convent, almshouse, and hospital. The grand prior of the Knights of Malta resided here. Pop. 1260.

CRAU (La). See BOUCHES-DU-RHONE.

CRAUGHWELL, a post tn. Ireland, co. of, and 14 m. E.S.E. Galway, containing a church and a R. Catholic chapel. Petty sessions are held every Monday. Pop. 274.

CRAWFORD, par. Scotland, Lanark; 75,500 ac. Pop. (1851), 1696.

CRAWFORDJOHN, par. Scotland, Lanark; 11 m. by 9 m. Pop. (1851), 1111.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a vil. U. States, Indiana, on the S. side of Sugar Creek, 45 m. W.N.W. Indianapolis. It has a court-house, a U. States land-office; is the seat of Wabash college, and has two academies. Pop. 1327.

CRAWLEY, three pars. England:—1, Southampton; 4170 ac. Pop. 483.—2, Sussex; 820 ac. Pop. 449.—3, (*North*), Bucks; 4060 ac. Pop. 865.

CRAWTHORNE, par. and vil. England, York (W. Riding); 2460 ac. Pop. 294.

CRAY, four pars. England, Kent:—1, (*Foot's*), 620 ac. Pop. 358.—2, (*North*), 1160 ac. Pop. 517.—3, (*St. Mary's*), 2220 ac. Pop. 997.—4, (*St. Paul's*), 630 ac. Pop. 564.

CRAYFORD, a par. and tn. England, co. Kent; 2380 ac. The town, 11 m. by S. London, situate on the Cray, where was once a ford, consists principally of one long street. It has a handsome church of modern erection, on an eminence at the upper end of the town, chapels for Baptists and R. Catholics, and a national and an infant school. Here are two extensive works for printing articles of dress, as shawls, cravats, handkerchiefs, &c. In the parish are numerous caverns of uncertain origin, some of them nearly 100 ft. in depth, and containing rooms supported by pillars of chalk. Near Crayford was fought the battle between Hengist and Vortigern, which ended in the defeat of the Britons. Pop. 2408.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CREACOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 3190 ac. Pop. 58.

CREAGHI, two pars. Irel.:—1, Cork; 5802 ac. Pop. 6415.—2, Roscommon; 8868 ac. Pop. 2888.

CREAKE, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*North*), 3460 ac. Pop. 648.—2, (*South*), 3820 ac. Pop. 940.

CRECORA, par. Irel. Limerick; 3013 ac. Pop. 1284.

CRECRIN, par. Irel. Carlow and Wicklow; 2471 ac. Pop. 732.

CRECY, or CRESSY, a small tn. France, dep. Somme, 12 m. N. Abbeville, on the Maie, which empties itself into the estuary of the Somme. Crecy is an ancient place, and had a royal pleasure house in the seventh century. It has some manufactures of soap; and trade in wood. It is, however, chiefly remarkable for the signal defeat by the English, under Edward III., August 26, 1346, of a large French army

under Philippe de Valois, when 30,000 French were slain. Pop. 1640.

CRECY-SUR-SERRE, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 9 m. N. Laon. It was once defended by a strong castle, and suffered much during the early French wars. It has a trade in horses and cattle; a monthly, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2044.

CREATON (GREAT), a par. and vil. Eng. Northampton; 790 ac. Pop. 505.

CREDENHILL, a par. England, Hereford; 1170 ac. Pop. 192.

CREDITON, a par. and tn. England, co. Devon; 11,440 ac. The town, near the Creedy, 8 m. N.W. Exeter, is about 1 m. in length, and is formed chiefly of one broad street, between two hills, and consists of two parts, the E. and W. towns; the latter of which was twice destroyed by fire in the last century. It has a church, in the later pointed style, with a noble tower rising from the intersection of the nave; several dissenting chapels, 12 schools, including the free grammar-school founded by Edward VI.; two ancient almshouses, and several minor charities. There were formerly extensive serge and woollen manufactories here, but the trade has now fallen into decay. Near the town is a pretty large flax-mill, and some large flour-mills. Pop. of tn. and par. (1851) 6000.

CREE, a river, Scotland, forming the boundary between the cos. of Kirkcudbright and Wigton. It rises in the S. of Ayrshire, flows S. by E., forms Loch Cree, an expansion of the river, about 3 m. long, passes Newton Stewart, and falls into Wigton Bay at Creetown. Total course about 20 m.

CREECH (St. Michael), a par. and vil. England, co. Somerset; 2150 ac. The village, 3 m. E.N.E. Taunton, on the Tone, consists of one principal street, which is also the high road between Taunton and Bridgwater. It has a handsome parish church, of the time of Charles I.; and a small Baptist chapel. Agriculture is the chief employment. The Chard and Bridgwater Canal, as also the Bristol and Exeter Railway, pass through the village. Pop. 1296.

CREED, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2710 ac. Pop. (1851) 291.

CREEKS, a tribe of N. American Indians, formerly occupying a large portion of Georgia and Alabama, but now inhabiting a part of the territory W. of the Mississippi, assigned to the Indian nations by treaty with the U. States Government. Their country is bounded, N. and E., by that of the Cherokees, and S. by the Canadian river, which separates it from the country of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. They are industrious, and have supplied themselves with comfortable houses, with many of the necessities, and several of the comforts, of life. They have good gardens and orchards; but Indian corn is their principal crop. They are making considerable progress in the arts of civilized life, and four missionary stations have been occupied among them by different Christian bodies. Their number is estimated at about 25,000.

CREEKSEA, or **CRUXETH**, par. Eng. Essex; 690 ac. Pop. 199.

CREEFS, a tribe of Indians. See **BRITISH AMERICA**.

CREETING, four pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1, (*All Saints*); 1780 ac. Pop. 286.—2, (*St. Mary*); 1040 ac. Pop. 196.—3, (*St. Olave*); 1040 ac. Pop. 30.—4, (*St. Peter, or West*). Pop. 213.

CREETON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 490 ac. Pop. 64.

CREETOWN, a burgh of barony and port, Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, 4 m. N.E. Wigton, beautifully situate, l. bank, Cree, at its mouth. Its streets are irregular, but the houses are well built; and it has a town-house and small prison. It has manufactures of carpets, and some iron founding; but its principal trade is in shipping granite for Liverpool, though there is a small coasting trade, and foreign vessels sometimes deliver cargoes of timber and tar. There is no harbour. Pop. 984.

CREEVE, par. Irel. Rosecommon; 3574 ac. Pop. 2086.

CREFELD, a tn. Prussia. See **KREFELD**.

CREGGAN, par. Irel. Armagh and Louth; 24,764 ac. Pop. 15,502.

CREGLINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, l. bank, Tauber, 44 m. N.E. Heilbronn. It contains a church, in the Gothic style, with a fine high altar. Pop. 1376.

CREGRINA, par. Wales, Radnor; 1595 ac. Pop. 112.

CREHELP, par. Irel. Wicklow; 2215 ac. Pop. 665.

CREICH, par. Scot. Fife; 3 m. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. 386.

CREIL [anc. *Credilium Belluacorum*], a tn. France, dep. Oise, 5 m. N.W. Senlis, agreeably situate, l. bank, Oise, here crossed by a remarkable bridge. It was formerly defended by a strong castle, of which only a few vestiges remain; contains a parish church, with a handsome spire; and has important manufactures of porcelain and stoneware; a trade in flour, coal, and cattle; and an annual fair. Pop. 2151.

CREMA, a city, Austrian Italy, deleg. Lodi and Crema, on a beautiful plain, r. bank, Serio, 25 m. E.S.E. Milan. It is well built, and is surrounded by a brick wall and a ditch. It has an old castle, a cathedral, and a number of other churches, a picture gallery, a gymnasium, two hospitals, two theatres, and a *mont-de-piété*, with several other public edifices. It has manufactures of silk, hats, lace, and linen; and carries on a considerable trade in wax, fish, honey, &c. The adjoining country is fertile, producing wine, grain, and flax, the latter of superior quality. Numbers of cattle are reared in the vicinity of the town. Crema was founded by some Longobards, who fled from the cruelties of Alboin, the first Lombard King of Italy. During the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, it took the part of the former, and was destroyed by Frederick I. in 1160, but was soon after rebuilt. In 1797, it was taken by the French. Pop. 9200.

CREMIEUX [anc. *Cremiacum*], a tn. France, dep. Isère, 15 m. N. by W. La Tour-du-Pin. It was anciently the residence of the Dauphins of Vienne, who had here a castle, of which some vestiges still remain; and has a trade in coarse linen and poultry, some silk mills, and numerous fairs. Pop. 1985.

CREMNITZ, a city, Hungary. See **KREMNITZ**.

CREMONA, a deleg. Austrian Italy; bounded, N. by the Oglio, which separates it from Brescia; S. by the Po, which separates it from the duchy of Parma; W. deleg. Lodi; and E. Bergamo; area, 453 geo. sq. m. It is divided into 9 districts, and 198 parishes. The surface is, throughout, a rich alluvial flat, watered, besides the Po and Oglio, already mentioned, by the Adda and Serio. It is very little wooded, but produces in abundance, far beyond its own consumption, corn, rice, wine, and hay. Excellent flax also is grown, and numerous plantations of mulberries rear great numbers of silk-worms. The dairy is much attended to, and excellent Parmesan cheeses are made. There are manufactures of cotton and flax in many places, but none of them to any great extent. Pop. 180,000.

CREMONA, a city, Austrian Italy, cap. deleg. of same name, on a plain, l. bank, Po, 47 m. S.E. by E. Milan, and 26 m. N.W. Parma; it is regularly built, but extremely dull, and contains few objects of interest. It is surrounded by walls and wet ditches, and defended by a citadel, and is connected with the opposite bank of the river by a bridge, defended by a fort. The most remarkable edifice is the cathedral, begun in 1107, and completed about 1491. It exhibits little harmony of parts, but has a venerable and imposing appearance, and its interior decorations are of the most costly description. Close by, and connected with the cathedral, is the Torrazzo, the loftiest and most beautiful tower in Italy; it is built of brick, 372 ft. high, having 490 steps to the bell story. There are other 45 churches, but none of them remarkable, though many of them contain good paintings. They are mostly built of dark red brick, and usually Gothic. Some of the ancient palaces of Cremona are beautiful specimens of architecture. There were formerly many convents here, but most of them are now demolished.

Cremona is the seat of a bishopric, and has civil, criminal, and commercial tribunals. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, a public library, several institutions for the education of poor children, some collections of objects of art, various charitable institutions, two theatres, a barracks, a bridewell, and a *mont-de-piété*. It has considerable manufactures of linen, silk, earthenware, colours, and mustard, the latter of which is much esteemed in Italy. It was at one time celebrated for its violins, but its reputation for these instruments has now much declined. Their manufacture was almost wholly confined, for nearly 100 years, to a family of the name of Amati. The first of this family who distinguished himself as a violin-maker, was Hieronymus Amati, who became famous about the beginning of the 17th century. Antonius Stradivarius, and Joseph Guarnerius, were also celebrated violin-makers of Cremona. The former was a contemporary of the last two

Amatis; the latter flourished at the commencement of the 18th century. Instruments by these makers are now scarce, and bring a high price.

Cremona was colonized by the Romans, and became a populous and flourishing town. In the war between Vitellius and Vespasian, it was plundered and burnt by the troops of the latter, but was subsequently rebuilt by Vespasian. After the fall of the empire, it shared the fate of the other cities of Lombardy, and eventually fell under the dominion of the Visconti of Milan, since which time it has continued to form a part of the Milanese state. In 1796, it was taken possession of by the French. Vida, bishop of Alba, the celebrated Latin poet, was born here in 1490. Pop. (1846), 28,325.

CRENDON (LONG), par. Eng. Bucks; 3120 ac. Pop. 1656.

CREPÉY, or CRESPI-EN-VALOIS, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 4 m. E. by S. Beauvais. It was formerly the capital of the province of Valois, and had two castles, five monasteries, five churches, and considerable fortifications; of the latter, some ruined walls only, and of the churches but one exist. The town is surrounded by promenades planted with trees; has a good square; manufactures of cotton, and agricultural implements; and a considerable trade in grain, wool, coarse linen, and thread. Pop. 2607.

CRERAN LOCH, an inlet of the sea, W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyle, opposite Lismore, and extending S.E. from Loch Linnhe.

CRESCENT, an isl., S. Pacific, in the low archipelago; lat. (S. point) 23° 20' 30" S.; lon. 134° 35' W. (R.)

CRESCENTINO, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. Verocelli, 22 m. N.E. Turin, near the confluence of the Dora-Baltea with the Po, in a marshy and unhealthy district. It has an abbey, founded in the eighth century. Pop. 4300.

CRESLOW, par. Eng. Bucks; 620 ac. Pop. 7.

CRESpano, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and about 22 m. N.W. Treviso. It lies at the foot of a hill, contains a parish and five auxiliary churches; and has manufactures of linen, flannel, and broad cloth. Pop. 2023.

CRESPINO, a tn. Austrian Italy, l. bank, Po, gov. of, and 40 m. S.W. Venice, cap. dist. of same name. It has an active trade in linen, silk, bricks, firewood, and in the agricultural produce of the vicinity. Pop. 4000.

CRESSING, par. Eng. Essex; 2960 ac. Pop. 560.

CRESSINGHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk.—1, (*Great*); 2490 ac. Pop. 476.—2, (*Little*); 1690 ac. Pop. 244.

CRESSY, a tn. France. See CRECY.

CREST, a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 15 m. S.E. Valence, r. bank, Drôme. It is commanded by an old castle, which defended the passage of the river, and rendered Crest one of the strongest places in the Valentinois. Of this castle, a large tower is all that remains in a habitable state. It was formerly a state prison, but now serves as a house of correction. There are here manufactures of cloth, serges, cotton goods, blankets, handkerchiefs, and turnery-ware. It has also several silk, cotton, and fulling mills, paper-works, dyeworks, sugar refineries, tanneries, potteries, tile-works, and limekilns. A considerable trade is carried on in cloth, cottons, silk, and silk goods, &c. Truffles are abundant, and form a considerable article of commerce. Pop. 3897.

CRETE, or CANDIA [French, *Candie*; anc. *Creta*], an isl., Mediterranean, the largest and most S. of the Grecian archipelago, and belonging to Turkey. It lies about 65 m. S.E. Cape Malea or San Angelo, in the Morea, and 110 m. S.W. Cape Crio, in Anatolia or Asia Minor, between lat. 35° and 36° N., and lon. 23° and 27° E. Length, E. to W., about 158 m.; breadth, varying from 8 to 38 m. It is extremely mountainous, being traversed throughout its whole length by a lofty range running close to, and parallel with the S. coast. There are other ranges dispersed over, and nearly covering the whole island. In the centre of the island is Mount Psiloriti [anc. *Ida*], 7690 ft. high; the other loftiest mountains are towards the W., in the Sphakian or White Mountains, so called from their summits being covered with snow

for eight or nine months in the year. The highest elevations attained here are about 5000 ft. The greater part of these mountains are clothed with forests of olive, chestnut, walnut, and pine trees, oaks, and cypresses. They contain a number of remarkable caverns and grottos, including the famous labyrinth of antiquity, an extensive and intricate natural excavation at the foot of Mount Ida. The N. coast, with numerous indentations, forms, W. to E., the Capes of Buso, Spada, Meleka, Retimo, Sasso, St. John, Sidero, and the Bays or Gulfs of Kisamos, Canea or Khania, Suda, Armyro, Retimo, and Mirabel. The S. coast is lofty, bordered by mountains, presenting few indentations, so that only one marked promontory is formed, Cape Matala or Theodia, and an extensive bay, that of Messara, W. of that promontory. About 6 m. E., however, of Cape Matala, are some small bays, the most interesting of which is that in which the vessel bearing the Apostle Paul to Rome took refuge, on her way to Malta or Melita, and still called by the Greeks Fair Havens, on our



THE FAIR HAVENS CRETE.—From Smith's Voyage of St. Paul.

maps Calolimunia [from Greek, *καλος λιμνη*], and described in old sailing directions as a 'fair bay, with good anchorage.' There are few plains, and no rivers or lakes of any importance. The climate is, in general, mild and healthy, the heats of summer being tempered by a N. wind, called by the natives *enbat*, which blows throughout the greater part of the day. Rains occur generally in the spring and autumn, very little falling in summer, when the want is supplied by heavy dews. Unfortunately, some of the most fertile valleys are the most unhealthy, especially those that have rivulets running through them, fevers being prevalent in these from June to the end of September. There are no mines in the island, though many ancient writers assert that iron was first discovered here. The only useful minerals known to exist, are gypsum, lime, slate, and whetstone. Vegetation is extremely luxuriant in favourable situations, although a great portion of the soil is dry and stony, and not well adapted for the production of grain. In many places, however, fruits and vegetables grow spontaneously; myrtles and rose-laurels cover the banks of the rivulets, and the plains and pastures are enamelled with the most beautiful and fragrant flowers. The fig, pomegranate, almond, and orange grow spontaneously, and *Cistus Creticus*, producing gum ladanum, is found; but the tragacanth plant does not grow here. Lint, cotton, and tobacco are cultivated; but the staple productions of the country are wine, oil, and fruits, amongst the latter, the Malvoise raisins, which are much esteemed. Silk is produced, but in small quantities. Of carobs, about 2000 tons are produced annually in the provinces of Candia and Retimo. Sufficient corn, barley, oats, beans, &c., are grown to supply eight or nine months' consumption; the deficiency is imported from Egypt and Barca. The wheat and barley are of superior quality. Of horned cattle there are about 50,000, used principally for ploughing; but no improvements whatever have been made in agriculture for centuries. Almost every peasant has his own farm, and

the few who have not, cultivate those of the Agas, who furnish the farm-house, the seed, and all the necessities of husbandry. The produce, after deducting the seventh paid to Government, and the seed furnished by the Aga, is divided in equal proportions between him and the cultivator. Olive trees are not included in this arrangement. Sheep and goats are fed on the mountains; their milk is made into cheese, a prejudice existing against cow's milk.

The manufactures of the island are inconsiderable. Soap is the principal article, there being, in all, 23 manufactories of that commodity; nine at Candia, six at Retimo, and eight at Canea, which produce, together, about 6000 tons of soap annually. The quality is highly esteemed all through the Levant, especially that made at Candia, which obtains the highest price of the market. The peasantry generally manufacture their own clothing, which, on working days, usually consists of coarse white cotton or linen cloth, manufactured from the raw material by their wives and children, who also manufacture wool into cloaks, coverlets, and sacks; the latter for containing the soap exported from the island. The principal articles of export are oil, soap, honey, wax, almonds, oranges, lemons, linseed, chestnuts, carobs, and raisins. The principal imports are cotton, manufactured goods, hides, leather, planks, and building timber, salted fish, soda, wheat, beans, and rice. The exports go mostly to Egypt, Turkey, and Greece; the imports, with exception of the cotton manufactured goods, which, as already stated, are from England, are chiefly from the two last mentioned places and Austria. The following Table exhibits the state of the commerce of Crete, as indicated by the shipping and exports and imports of the three principal ports of the island, for the years 1843 to 1847:—

	In Canea.		Vessels Arrived In Candia.		In Retimo.		Gross Amount of Exports and Imports.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Import.	Export.	Total.
1843.....	655	34,868	308	13,409	109	4236	£190,470	£150,236	£340,706
1844.....	556	36,938	254	13,252	71	3496	186,700	191,800	378,500
1845.....	681	35,279	308	13,587	150	4996	289,250	291,350	580,600
1846.....	490	27,562	413	16,056	96	2955	282,950	258,100	541,050
1847.....	445	24,074	354	12,084	103	4499	248,656	284,280	532,936

The coin of the country is the same as that of Constantinople, but a good deal of foreign coin also circulates, principally English sovereigns, and Spanish and imperial dollars.

Besides the three principal ports above named, there are other three good ports, Suda, the best harbour in the island; Spinalonga, and, a little S. of it, the small port Ayio Nicolò, all on the N. side of the island.

Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the three cities, Candia, Retimo, and Canea, the roads are in the most wretched condition. In many places only mules and asses can venture; and, although very sure footed, it is dangerous to remain on their backs. When they descend the hills, the peasants almost invariably alight. The bridges are, most of them, broken down, so that the torrents, caused by the winter rains, frequently detain travellers two or three days on the banks of what are, during the summer, insignificant rivulets.

Crete, with the adjacent islands of Gozzo, Anti-Gozzo, Standia, &c., forms a pashalik of Turkey in Europe, and is divided into the three sanjaks of Candia, Retimo, and Canea. The capital is Candia.

The island contains eight bishoprics, and 30 monasteries, the latter possessing immense landed property. The patriarch of Constantinople receives annually from the island 250,000 piastres, or about £2500. The majority of the clergy are wholly uneducated, many of them being unable to write; and the peasantry, generally, are in the lowest state of ignorance. There are but few schools, and in most of these the system of tuition is extremely bad.

The native male population are tall, well proportioned, and muscular, but are neither so intelligent nor so active as the Greeks of the other islands. They are frugal and hospitable, and much attached to their children; their principal vices are lying and stealing; in the former respect, still preserving the character given them by the Apostle Paul, Tit. i. 12, 'The Cretians are always liars.' Their amusements are attending the fêtes of the different villages and monasteries, where they dance and play upon a small instrument resembling a guitar, which they accompany with their voice. They have about 100

holidays in the year, including Sundays. Their food consists of barley bread, cheese, and olives, also beans, pulse, and vegetables, cooked with abundance of oil, of which the poorest family consumes about 40 gallons a year.

Crete, the cradle of the civilisation brought to Europe by the Phœnicians and Egyptians, received its name from Cres, the first of its monarchs, of whom, and his successors, however, little is known, and that little is so intermingled with fable, as to be hardly any historical value. Among the monarchs were two of the name of Jupiter, and two of the name of Minos, one of whom was esteemed the wisest legislator of antiquity. His laws were engraven on tablets of brass, and were adopted by the Greeks. In the time of Homer, Crete was crowded with inhabitants, and contained a great number of flourishing cities. The original or true Cretans, were called Eteocretes, to distinguish them from the foreign settlers, and inhabited the S. division of the island. The last King of Crete was Idomeneus, whose exploits are recorded by Homer. For 10 centuries, Crete repelled all foreign aggression, but was at length subdued by the Romans, who subsequently ceded it to the Marquis of Montserrat, by whom it was sold to the Venetians in 1204, when it obtained the name of Candia. It was afterwards taken by the Turks, in whose possession it remained till 1830, when it was ceded to Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, who, in turn, was obliged in 1841 to restore it to Turkey. Besides the classical interest which attaches to Crete, from its heroic and mythological associations, and from its having been a chosen seat of the arts and sciences, is the higher interest which arises from its having been one of the first places in the world favoured with the light of the gospel. The Christian faith was introduced into the

island by St. Paul, whose disciple, Titus, became first bishop of Crete. Pop. about 153,000; of these 100,000 are Greeks, 27,000 Turks, and the remainder foreigners and black slaves.

CRETINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1700 ac. Pop. 411.

CREUSE [Latin, *Crausia*], a river, France, which rises at Mas-d'Artigues, on the S. frontier of dep. Creuse; flows centrally, in a N.N.W. direction, through that department, to which it gives its name; enters dep. Indre, and still maintains the same direction till it passes Argenton, when it proceeds, first, almost due W., then N.N.W., forming the boundary between deps. Vienne and Indre-et-Loire, and joins r. bank, Vienne a little above Porte-de-Pites. Total course, about 130 m., of which only about 4 m. are navigable. The principal towns which it passes are, Aubusson, Argenton, Le Blanc, and La Haye; its principal affluents are, r. bank, the Petite Creuse, Roseille, Bonzane, and Claise; and, l. bank, the Sedelle and Gartempe, of which the first is the only one admitting even of flotation.

CREUSE, an inland dep. France, having N. deps. Indre and Cher, E. Allier and Puy-de-Dôme, S. Corrèze, and W. Haute-Vienne, between lat. 45° 40' and 46° 25' N.; and lon. 1° 22' and 2° 32' E. It was formed, in 1790, from parts of the provinces of Poitou, Marche, Bourbonnais, Limousin, and Berry; and derives its name from the river Creuse. Area, 2133 sq. m.; cap. Gueret. Creuse is traversed by several mountain ranges connected with those of Auvergne; they lie generally S.E. to N.W., though some offsets, in the N.E. of the department, do not follow this direction. There are few plains of any extent, but numerous valleys, through which flow many streams, of which the principal are the Creuse, Cher, Thorion, Gartempe, &c., none of which are navigable within the department. Granite, coal, gypsum, and potter's-clay, are wrought to a limited extent. The higher slopes of the hills are generally planted with chestnut trees; the lower slopes are meadows—the low lands alone being tilled. The climate is variable, cold and damp, with frequent storms of wind and heavy rain. Snow remains on the mountains during several months. Soil in general poor, light, and unproductive. The only good land is found towards the N.E. Agriculture is in a backward state, and the quantity of grain produced is insufficient for the consumption. Rape and hemp are grown to a large extent. Fruit is abundant—almost all the fruit trees that grow in central France being cultivated with success. The sheep are small, and

furnish good mutton; but the wool is inferior. The cattle are of a good kind, and easily fattened. Bees are reared, thrive well, and furnish excellent honey. The minerals are unimportant. The only manufactures of importance are of carpets and tapestry, at Aubusson and Felletin, which rank after the manufactures of the Gobelins and Beauvais. Some coarse woollen goods, leather, a few cottons, paper, glass, and porcelain, are also made. The exports consist of fat cattle and pigs, wool, carpets and tapestry, honey, wax, and hemp; the imports of wine, wheat, iron, salt, colonial produce, silk, &c. The inhabitants are generally intelligent, industrious, and persevering. From 20,000 to 24,000 emigrate during nine months of the year, from March to Christmas, in search of work. They are principally masons, paviors, sawyers, tilers, hemp and wool combers. They travel in small bands, under a master, who undertakes jobs, and settles with the men. The proceeds of their labour are generally laid out on land on their return. Hugo says that a good deal of the labour falls upon the women, 'who are sought by the young men, neither for their beauty nor personal attractions, but because they are good strong workers, and careful in the management of the house.' Creuse is divided into four arrondissements, subdivided into 25 cantons, and 262 communes. Pop. (1846), 285,680.

CREUSE (CABO DE), the most E. point of Spain, forming a rugged, but not very lofty promontory, N.E. coast of Catalonia; lat. 42° 19' 12" N.; lon. 3° 20' E. (R.); crowned by a watch tower, which forms a very conspicuous object. The lofty mountains rising behind it may be seen 25 m. or 30 m. off at sea. It is the W. entrance to the Gulf of Lyons, and lying in the line of navigation, requires a good berth to be given it, as a reef runs out from its S. end.

CRÈVECEUR, two places, France:—1, Crèveceur [anc. *Crapiacordium*], a tn. dep. Nord, 7 m. S. Cambrai, r. bank, Scheldt. It is famous for a battle fought in 717, in which Chilperic II. was defeated by Charles Martel; and has manufactures of plate-glass, brickworks, limekilns, and an annual fair. Pop. 1875.—*Crèveceur-le-Grand*, a tn. dep. Oise, 22 m. N.W. Clermont. It contains a parish church, and a huge castle, built of brick and flanked with towers, with a fine park and gardens attached; and has manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs, called *alpines*, merinoes, mousselines de laine, woollen hosiery, and cashmeres. Pop. 2125.

CRÈVECEUR, fort, Holland, prov. N. Brabant, l. bank, Maas, 4½ m. N. Hertogenbosch. This fort having been destroyed by the French, in 1672, was left in ruins until 1735, when the Dutch government restored and made it stronger than ever. The Dieze, which flowed past the W. side, was then made to pass through the fortress, so that, by damming it when necessary, the whole country may be laid under water. There is a church within the fort for the inhabitants, who are almost all Reformed.

CREVILLENTE, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 18 m. S.W. by S. Alicante, at the E. base of the hills which form the boundary of prov. Murcia. It possesses a parish church, two chapels, townhall, prison, five schools, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving, agriculture, the preparation of esparto, and expressing oil and wine. P. 7226.

CREWE, a market tn. England, co. Chester; 32 m. S.E. Liverpool, and a central point from which diverge various branches of the London and N.W. Railway, including the main line from Birmingham to Warrington, the branch to Manchester, and that to Chester; and also the junction of the N. Stafford Railway. The town, which has sprung into existence within these few years, is chiefly inhabited by persons connected with the railway lines. The houses are remarkably neat, and all have gardens. There are a church, R. Catholic chapel, newsroom, assembly-room, library, and baths. Besides the large number engaged in the various duties connected with this extensive railway station, and the numerous trains constantly arriving and departing, many are employed in the coach-building, iron-forges, and general repairing works erected here in connection with the London and N.W. Railway. Pop. (1841), 396; (1851), estimated at 5000.

CREWKERNE, a tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, 16 m. S.E. Taunton, is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, well wooded, and surrounded by cultivated eminences. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and

present altogether a neat and cleanly appearance. The church is a large cruciform structure, with a lofty and richly-ornamented tower. The Baptists and Presbyterians have places of worship here. There are a free grammar-school, founded in 1499, with four exhibitions to any college in Oxford, and six other daily schools. There are two almshouses, and several other minor charities. Serges were woven here to a great extent, at one time, but the trade is now wholly extinct, and its place supplied by the manufacture of sailcloth, dowlas, and stockings. Area of par. 5810 ac. Pop. par. 4414; tn. 3673.

CRICCIETH, a par. and bor. N. Wales, co. Caernarvon. The town, on Cardigan Bay, 15 m. S. Caernarvon, has a spacious church, several dissenting chapels, and a free day-school. The coast here is very dangerous, and only a few fishing-boats belong to the place. Criccieth is contributory to Caernarvon in returning a member to the House of Commons. The remains of the ancient castle occupy the summit of a precipitous rock overlooking the bay. Pop. 811.

CRICH, a par. and vil. England, co. Derby; 6180 ac. The village, 4 m. W. by S. Alfreton, has a handsome church, on a commanding eminence, with a tower and a spire, places of worship for General Baptists and Wesleyans, and a national school. The mining of lead, and the quarrying and burning of limestone, employ the most of the inhabitants, though a few manufacture stockings, spin candle-wicks, and turn bob bins. Area of par. 6180 ac. Pop. 3698.

CRICHTON, par. Scotland, Edinburgh; 5½ m. by 4½ m. Pop. (1851), 1384.

CRICK, par. Eng. Northampton; 3930 ac. Pop. 1006. **CRICKADARN**, a par. and vil. S. Wales, co. Brecknock. The village, 8½ m. W. by N. Hay, has an ancient church, two dissenting chapels, and several small charities. Pop. 441.

CRICKET, two pars. England, Somerset:—1, (*-Matherbie*), 350 ac. Pop. 36.—2, (*-St. Thomas*), 540 ac. Pop. 78.

CRICKHOWELL [Welsh, *Crug-Hywel*], a market tn. and par. S. Wales, Brecknockshire. The town, beautifully situated, 12 m. S.E. Brecknock, on a declivity, l. bank, Usk, here crossed by a bridge, consists of six principal streets, irregularly built, but well kept; houses chiefly of stone; supply of water abundant. Besides the parish church—a fine old cruciform structure—there are places of worship belonging to Calvinists, Wesleyans, Welsh Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists. There are also two national schools and an infant school, and several benefit societies. The people are chiefly employed as labourers and mechanics. Pop. 1257. —(*Local Correspondent*.)

CRICKLADE, a par. bor. England, co. Wilts, 42 m. N. Salisbury, r. bank, Isis. It is mainly built, and not lighted. Comprehends two parishes, St. Mary and St. Sampson. The church of the former is small; that of the latter a spacious cruciform building, with a lofty and highly-ornamented tower. It has places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, several schools, and some minor charities. Pop. of pars. 2128.

CRICKSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1432 ac. Pop. 195.

CRIECH, par. Scot. Sutherland. Pop. 2582.

CRIEFF, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Perth. The town is beautifully situated, 16½ m. W. by S. Perth, on a slope above the Earn, backed by lofty hills and crags. It consists of one principal street, in the centre of which is a handsome square; and of several other well-built streets, one of which leads to a bridge over the Earn. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs in the vicinity, collected in a reservoir, in St. James Square, which, being surrounded with some fine lime trees, forms an elegant ornament to the town. Crieff is also well lighted with gas. Nearly in the centre of the High Street stands the ancient cross, curiously carved in front. It is of great antiquity; but nothing more is known of its history, than that it is not the original cross of the town, but was brought from a farm in the vicinity, where it had stood for centuries. There are five places of worship—one Established, one Free Church, two U. Presbyterians, and one Episcopal. The only other buildings of any consideration are, the masons' and weavers' hall—the former a handsome structure. A subscription library has been established, and is well supported; there are also a circulating library and two reading-rooms, maintained by subscription. The principal manufacture is hand-loom weaving, in which it is

estimated that about 500 persons are engaged. There are also some pretty extensive tanneries, distilleries, and malting establishments. The environs of Crieff are singularly beautiful, and its climate remarkably salubrious. The par. is 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. (1851), 4504.

CRILLON CAPE, the most S. point of the Japanese isl. Tarakai, or Sagalin, Strait of La Perouse, lat. 45° 54' 12" N.; lon. 141° 58' E. (R.)

CRIMEA, or **CRIM TARTARY** [anc. *Chersonesus Taurica*], a peninsula territory of S. Russia in Europe, between lat. 44° 21' and 46° N.; lon. 32° 30' and 36° 38' E., forming a large portion of the Russian gov. prov. of Taurida (which see).

CRIMMITSCHAU, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 37 m. S. Leipzig, on the railway thence to Hof, and on l. bank Pleisse. It contains a pretty townhouse, with a tower, two churches, and three schools. This is a busy manufacturing town, and has nearly doubled its population since 1834. Needle and button-making, turning, glue-making, but, above all, the spinning of woollen yarn, with the weaving of both woollen and cotton fabrics, including cassimeres, merinoes, vestings, &c., are carried on; besides dyeing and fulling, and some minor branches of manufacture. It has a weekly and three annual woollen markets. Pop. (1849), 7068.

CRIMOND, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 9 sq. m. Pop. 767.

CRIMPEN, a tn. Holland. See **KRIMPEN**.

CRIMPLESHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1680 ac. P. 358.

CRINAN (Loch), a small arm of the sea, Scotland, W. coast, co. Argyll, about 5 m. E. the N. end of the island of Jura, from the sound of which it diverges S.E. into N. Knapdale, for about 2½ m. At the head of the loch is the entrance to the Crinan Canal, which is about 9 m. long, has 15 locks, and leads across the peninsula to Loch Gilp, into which it opens at Ardrishaig. By means of this canal, which is only suitable for small vessels, the long passage from the W. coast, round the Mull of Kintyre, to the Firth of Clyde is avoided.

CRINGLEFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1080 ac. P. 191.

CRINOW, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 53.

CRIO CAPE.—1, The extreme point of the peninsula which forms the S. side of the Gulf of Cos, S.W., coast, Asia Minor, lat. 36° 41' N.; lon. 27° 23' 5" E. (R.); near it are the ruins of ancient Cnidus.—2, The most S.W. point of the isl. of Candia, lat. 35° 16' N.; lon. 23° 31' E.

CRITCHILL, two pars. England, Dorset:—1, (-Long), 2310 ac. Pop. 120.—2, (-More), 2020 ac. Pop. 316.

CRIWITZ, or **KRIWITZ**, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Mecklenburg, cap. bail. of same name, on a small lake, 11 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. It has walls, with two gates, and contains an old Gothic church, with a fine altar-piece, and a courthouse. Pop. 2357.—Area of bailiwick, 78 geo. sq. m. Pop. 4454.

CRIXÁ.—1, A tn. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, 10 m. W. l. bank river of the same name, 116 m. N. by W. Goyaz, or Villa Boa. It owes its existence to the discovery of gold mines in its neighbourhood, which induced a company to settle, form an establishment, and build three churches. The working of the mines having ceased to be profitable, has been almost entirely abandoned, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivating the ground and rearing cattle.—2, A river, Brazil, which rises in the mountains, prov. of, and N. the town of Goyaz, flows N.W., and joins r. bank, Araguaia. Its whole course is about 200 m., and partly navigable. Near its mouth are extensive salines, which might be, but are not turned to profit.

CROA, the name of five small islands in the embouchure of the Amazon, S.W. of the isle of Bailica, or Penitencia. They are not inhabited, but are frequently visited by the inhabitants of Villa Nova, who salt the fish which they catch in the neighbourhood on their shores.

CROAGH, a par. and vil. Irel. co. Limerick; 7221 ac. Pop. 3185.

CROAGH PATRICK, or **KEEK**, a mountain, Ireland, co. Mayo, 8 m. S.W. Newport, S. side Clew bay, of which it commands a fine view. It rises towards the top in the form of a cone, 2510 ft. above the sea. A well on its top is one of the most celebrated places of pilgrimage in Ireland, and at certain seasons greatly resorted to. At its base, close on the shore, are the ruins of Murrish Abbey.

CROATIA [called by the natives, *Horvath*; Austrian, *Oresog*; German, *Kroatien*], an extensive prov. Austrian dominions, formerly incorporated with Hungary, now in kingdom Dalmatia, divided into Civil and Military Croatia, bounded, N. by Styria and Hungary-proper, E. Slavonia and Turkey, S. Dalmatia, and W. the Adriatic Sea and Illyria; area, 2760 geo. sq. m. It is naturally divided into two parts by the Save, which traverses it in an E. direction. The S. and larger part is generally covered with lofty mountains, forming a continuation of the Julian Alps, and taking the general name of the mountains of Velebich. They consist of two principal chains, called Great and Little Capella, and have heights varying from 3500 to 4300 ft. The culminating point, Velika Viozochica, is 4400 feet. The N. part, though much less mountainous, is traversed by a branch of the Carnian Alps, constituting the watershed between the Drave and the Save. A characteristic feature in the mountains of Croatia is the number of deep ravines and subterranean caverns and channels which they contain. In the latter, the waters of important streams are often lost, and, after pursuing a mysterious course, reappear. The whole country belongs to the basins of the Save and the Drave—the former draining a considerable portion of it directly, and a still larger portion by its important tributaries, the Kulpa and the Unna; and the latter, which forms its N. boundary, receiving the comparatively limited amount of waters which flow down the N. side of the watershed already mentioned. The lakes are not, individually, of great extent, but are numerous, particularly in the S. The climate varies much in different localities. In the S. the air is often piercingly cold, and a boisterous wind, called Bora, blows, almost without intermission, from September to May. The violence of this wind is said to make some of the regions most exposed to it almost uninhabitable. The temperature is mildest towards the shores of the Adriatic. The valleys and plains which extend between the mountain ridges are, in the N., of considerable fertility, but are often so much broken by rocks and abrupt precipices, as to be altogether unfit for the plough. The soil along the banks of the rivers is usually a rich alluvium, from which large crops might be obtained, did not frequent extensive inundations defeat the hopes of the husbandman, and present almost insuperable obstacles to successful cultivation, converting large tracts into mere morasses. On the low and sunny slopes of the N. the vine is successfully cultivated; and on the coasts the olive, mulberry, and fig thrive well. The S. portion of Croatia is generally of very indifferent fertility, and many parts of it may be considered as absolutely sterile. The soil is not well adapted for wheat, and the principal crops are barley and oats. Hemp and flax are grown merely for domestic use. The rearing of stock attracts far less attention than might be expected, from the extent of surface which is necessarily devoted to pasture. Both cattle and horses are of inferior breeds; but great numbers of swine are reared on the mast of the forests. The rivers are well stocked with fish. Manufactures can scarcely be said to have an existence; and the little trade which is carried on is nearly confined to wood and wine. The inhabitants belong generally to the R. Catholic church, though a considerable proportion make use, not of the Latin, but the Greek ritual. They are very ignorant; and so bigoted, that it is not long since Protestants were permitted to enjoy even a nominal toleration. Civil Croatia is wholly situated N. of the Save, and comprehends the counties of Agram, Kóros, and Warasdin; Military Croatia is chiefly S. of the Save, but partly also N., and comprehends three military divisions, which bear the name of the Karlstadt, Banat, and Warasdin Grenze or frontier. These divisions are subdivided into eight regimental districts. Military Croatia forms part of the extensive military frontier which stretches along the N. of Turkey, from the Adriatic eastward to Moldavia, and owes its name to the strictly feudal and military tenure by which the inhabitants hold their lands. Instead of the ordinary payment of rent, they render military service, according to arrangements which were fixed in 1807.

Croatia was anciently inhabited by the Pannonians, who were subdued by the Romans, under Augustus. In A.D. 489 it was taken possession of by the Goths, and in A.D. 640 the Croats, a tribe from Bohemia, settled in it, and gave their name to the country. In the 10th century its princes assumed the title of kings of Croatia, which they subsequently

changed into that of kings of Dalmatia. About the end of the 12th century, it was incorporated with Hungary, and thenceforth sent representatives to the Diet, but retained, and still retains, many of its peculiar political rights and privileges. By the new arrangement of provinces, according to the constitution of March 4, 1849, it was withdrawn from Hungary, and incorporated with the kingdom of Dalmatia. Pop. (1842), 566,500.

CROATIA (TURKISH), an extensive territory, forming the N.W. extremity of the Turkish dominions in Europe, and properly included in the general sandjak of Bosnia, though usually considered separately. It lies N.W. of Bosnia, and is bounded, on the N. and W., by Austrian Croatia, and on the S. by Dalmatia and Herzegovina. Its surface is very mountainous—the chains, both of Austrian Croatia and of Bosnia being continued into it from opposite directions till they meet. It belongs entirely to the basin of the Danube, whose tributary, the Save, forming its N.E. boundary, drains part of it directly, and almost the whole of the remainder by the Verbas and Unna. Its leading features are the same as those of Bosnia.

CROCE, SANTA, several small places, Italy and Sicily; particularly—1, A tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and about 21 m. W.S.W. Florence, in the lower valley and r. bank, Arno. It has a convent, and some manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs. Pop. 3000.—2, (*-di Magliano*), a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. of, and 8 m. S.E. Larino. It stands in a beautiful plain, is walled, and contains a handsome church; and has two annual fairs. Pop. 3781.—3, (*-di Morcone*), a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. of, and 12 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. It contains two churches and a convent, and in its neighbourhood is a sulphureous spring. Pop. 5903.—4, A tn. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 45 m. S.W. Syracuse, and about 3 m. from the S. coast. It has a small port; and in its neighbourhood the ruins of the ancient Caucana are still visible. Pop. 2093.—5, A cape on the E. coast of Sicily, 14 m. N. Syracuse, lat. 37° 15' N.; lon. 15° 15' E. (n.) It is a bold promontory, crowned with the little convent of St. Helena. There are a few rocks about it, and a reef runs off the point.

CROCODILE ISLANDS, Australia, N. coast, Castle-reagh Bay, lat. 11° 43' S.; lon. 135° 18' E.

CROFT, four pars. England:—1, Hereford; 1980 ac. Pop. 144.—2, Leicester; 1010 ac. Pop. 321.—3, Lincoln, 5840 ac. Pop. 649.—4, York (N. Riding); 7060 ac. Pop. 744.

CROFTON, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 970 ac. P. 389.

CROGHAN, par. Irel. King's Co.; 5794 ac. Pop. 915.

CROGLIN, par. Eng. Cumberland; 9180 ac. Pop. 336.

CROGHANE, par. Irel. Tipperary; 5434 ac. Pop. 1817.

CROIA, CROJA, or AK-HISSAR, a town, Turkey in Europe, Upper Albania, pash. of, and 42 m. S.S.E. Scutari, cap. sandjak of same name. It stands on a lofty mountain-spur, about 500 ft. above the plain, and is defended by a strong castle. The celebrated Scanderbeg was born here. Pop. about 5000.—**THE SANDJAK** is bounded, N. by sandjaks Scutari and Jakova, E. Pristendi and Ochrida, S. also by Ochrida, and W. by Tyrnava and Scutari; length, N. to S., about 50 m.; mean breadth, E. to W., 39 m. It is covered by mountains, several of which, to the S.E. of the town of Croia, have heights varying from 2500 to 3000 ft. Its general slope is towards the E. and N.E.—its rivers, which are numerous, and consist of the Maffi or Matt and its tributaries, and the Izmo, all flowing in that direction. The mountains are well wooded, and the valleys of great fertility. The inhabitants are a mixture of Albanians, Servians, and Bulgarians.

CROISIC (Le) [anc. *Crocilicium*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Loire Inferieure, 27 m. W. Savenay, on the extremity of a tongue of land which projects into the Bay of Biscay, and forms one side of a finely-sheltered roadstead. It is situate in the neighbourhood of extensive salt marshes, has a dull gloomy look—the houses being generally mean, and the streets ill paved—contains a capacious parish church, with an elegant and lofty spire, which serves as a landmark to vessels entering the Loire; and has building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are built; an active fishery of herrings, mackerel, and sardines; a trade in salt, wine, brandy, and cattle, and an annual fair, which lasts eight days. Pop. 2196.

CROIX (St.), an island, W. Indies. See CRUZ, SANTA.

CROIX (St.), a river U. States, N. America, rising in the N.W. territory, in the ridge which separates Lake Superior from the Mississippi, pursuing a tortuous S. course, during which it receives numerous tributaries, passing through St. Croix lake, and falling into the Mississippi a little below the Falls of St. Anthony.—2, Or CHIPUTNECTICOOK, or Passamaquoddy, a river, N. America, forming the S.E. boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. It rises in the latter, near the parallel of 45° 15' N.; and, after a tortuous course, chiefly S. by E., of nearly 80 m., including sinuosities, falls into Passamaquoddy Bay. It is easily navigable for about 30 m., and in the upper part of its course expands into a series of lakes.

CROIX (SAINTÉ), two places, France:—1, A tn. dep. Sarthe, so close to Le Mans, as to be properly its suburb. Pop. 2366.—2, (*aux Mines, or Heilig-Kreutz-Leberthal*), a vil. dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. N.W. Colmar. It contains a handsome parish church, and has manufactures of cotton cloth and hosiery, worsted, and cotton yarns. There are mines of lead and copper in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1254.

CROIX-ROUSSE, a tn. France, dep. Rhone, properly only a suburb of Lyons, r. bank, Rhone. It has fortifications, forming part of the defence of that city; manufactures of silks, dye-works, and printed goods. Pop. 18,933.

CROKER.—1, [native name, *Heraki*], one of the Low Islands, S. Pacific Ocean, lat. N. point, 17° 26' S.; lon. 143° 26' W. (n.); sometimes called Tuscan Island.—2, An isl. N. coast, Australia, off Coburg peninsula. Its N. point, Cape Croker, is in lat. 10° 58' S.; lon. 132° 38' E. (n.); at the entrance to Mountnorris bay. About 7 m. N. of this cape there is a dangerous shoal, on which several vessels have struck. There is a channel between it and the latter, but its soundings are not yet known. The inhabitants are of the Yaako tribe, small in stature, ill-formed, with a forbidding disagreeable countenance, and coarse, bushy hair. The beards and whiskers of the men are thick and curly, while the entire body is often covered with short crisp hair, which, about the breast and shoulders, is sometimes so thick as to conceal the skin. The eyes are small, and what should be white has a dull muddy appearance. Their aspect altogether is more forbidding than that of Australian aborigines generally, nor are their dispositions of the most amiable description.

CROMA (LA), more properly LACROMA, a small isl. Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, about 1 m. S. Ragusa. A fort was built by the French; and Richard Cœur de Lion landed here on his return from the Holy Land.

CROMARTY, a co. Scotland, consisting of 14 detached portions scattered over co. Ross, and distant, several of them, nearly 10 m. from each other. Total area, 220,800 ac. This singularly awkward county was formed at the request of a former Earl of Cromarty, who desired that one county might contain all his lands, wherever situate. See ROSS and CROMARTY.

CROMARTY, a seaport tn. and par. Scotland, co. Cromarty. The town stands on a low point of land, forming the N.E. extremity of the peninsula which separates the Murray or Moray, from the Cromarty Firth, 16 m. N.E. Inverness, lat. 57° 41' N.; lon. 4° 2' W. (n.) It is irregularly built, and many of the houses, in the more ancient streets, have an antique appearance; but the general aspect of the town is that of a neat and cheerful place. The principal buildings are a parish church, a Free church, a Gaelic chapel; and a townhouse, surmounted by a clock-tower. Besides the churches named, there is a place of worship for U. Presbyterians. There are here a manufactory for bagging, one or two timber-yards, several cooperages, a brewery, and a dépôt for pickled salmon, and for the other produce of the country. A considerable trade also is carried on in pork, of which there is cured annually to the value of between £5000 and £10,000. The herring fishery was formerly prosecuted here with great success—not less than 20,000 barrels having been annually shipped from the port; but of late years it has almost wholly ceased, in consequence of the herrings, as is not unusual with that fish, having deserted this part of the coast. Some ship-building is carried on. The pier, which is commodious, is accessible to vessels of 400 tons. On the point on which the town stands there is a lighthouse, elevated 50 feet above sea level—light fixed, and of a red colour.—**THE PARISH OF**

Cromarty is 6 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth. Pop. (1851), 2689; of which in tn. 1952.—The FIRTH of Cromarty is a long narrow inlet of the sea, about 18 m. in length, N.E. and S.W., and averaging from 2 m. to 5 m. in breadth. Its entrance is nearly a mile wide, with 30 to 40 fathoms water, and its shores, except the S. point, are clean. Being completely landlocked, it affords excellent shelter for shipping, and is often crowded in stormy weather, to the great advantage of the town, which then becomes a stirring place.

CROMDALE and INVERALLAN, par. Scotland, Inverness; 27 m. by 9 m. Pop. (1851), 3395.

CROMER, a par. and maritime tn. England, co. Norfolk; 800 ac. The TOWN, on a plain, commanding a fine view of the Bay of Cromer, and sheltered on three sides by well-wooded hills, is 21 m. N. Norwich, and about 30 m. N.W. Yarmouth. It is much frequented by sea-bathers, on account of its beautiful beach, and picturesque scenery. It has a number of neat houses, a library, a news-room, and fine jetty 70 yds. long, forming a favourite promenade; a handsome church, in the later Gothic style, with a tower 159 ft. high; a Methodist chapel, several schools, including a free grammar-school, founded by Sir Bartholomew Read in 1502. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. A trifling coasting trade is carried on, but there is no harbour. Exports, chiefly corn; imports coals, tiles, and oil-cake. The bay is so dangerous, as to have obtained from sailors the name of the Devil's Throat. Life-boats are always kept in readiness on the beach. Robert Bacon, a mariner of Cromer, discovered Iceland in the reign of Henry IV. Pop. 1240.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CROMFORD, a tn. England, co. of, and 12 m. N.W. Derby, on the Derwent, and a station on the railway to Matlock. The town owes its rise to the extensive cotton works established here by Sir Richard Arkwright. There are here, also, a paper-mill, and hat manufactory. In the vicinity are lead mines, smelting works, and a red lead work. There are an Episcopal chapel, founded by Sir R. Arkwright; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and almshouses. Pop. 1407.

CROMHALL-ABBOTS, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2810 ac. Pop. 732.

CROMWELL, par. Eng. Notts; 1170 ac. Pop. 203.

CRONDALL, par. Eng. Southampton; 9540 ac. P. 2199.

CRONENBERG, or CROMBERG, a tn. Nassau, 14 m. N.E. Wiesbaden. It contains two parish churches, a Protestant, and R. Catholic, and a castle. Pop. 2133.

CRONSTADT, or KRONSTADT, a seaport tn., Russia, gov. of, and 20 m. W. from St. Petersburg, on the long, flat, and arid island of Kotlin, near the E. extremity of the Gulf of Finland; lat. (Cathedral) 59° 58' 42" N.; lon. 29° 46' 30" E. (n.) The TOWN is built in the form of an irregular triangle, on the S.E. extremity of the isle, opposite the mouth of the Neva, and is strongly fortified on all sides. On the S. side of Kotlin, is the narrow channel, through which only one vessel can pass at a time, from the gulf to the capital, and scores of guns could here be brought to bear on an enemy, by means of a fortress erected on a detached islet; or, if arriving on the opposite side, by the batteries of Riesbank, and the citadel of Cronstodt. The appearance of Cronstodt is respectable. It is regularly built, and contains many straight and well-paved streets, and several squares. The houses, however, are all low, being generally of one story, with those singular red and green painted roofs common in Russia; and are mostly of wood, with exception of those belonging to Government, which number nearly 200, and are nearly all built of stone. The town is entered by three gates, and is divided into two sections, the Commandant's division, and the Admiralty; each of which is subdivided into two districts. It is also intersected by two canals, which have their sides of granite, and are both deep and wide enough to admit the largest vessels. The one, Peter's Canal, is used as a repairing dock; and the other, Catherine's Canal, for commercial purposes. Cronstodt contains three Greek churches—that of the Transfiguration, a large wooden edifice, built by Peter the Great, and covered with images; Trinity church, and St. Andrew's church, in the Byzantine style, with a handsome cupola. There are also two Greek chapels, and three other churches, one each for Lutherans, English, and R. Catholics. Between the two canals stands a handsome palace, built by Prince Menshikov, now occupied as a naval school, and attended by 300 pupils. The other public buildings deserving

of notice are the marine hospital, fitted up with 2500 beds; the exchange, custom-house, admiralty, arsenal, barracks, canon foundry, &c., and the small palace in which Peter the Great resided, and in the gardens of which are several oaks planted by his own hand. The shady alleys of the gardens form the principal promenade. The harbour lies to the S. of the town, and consists of three sections; the military or outer harbour, which is the great naval station of Russia, and is capable of containing 35 ships of the line; the middle harbour, properly intended for the fitting out and repairing of vessels; and the innermost harbour, running parallel with the last, and used only by merchant vessels, of which 1000 might lie in it. Two-thirds of the external commerce of Russia pass through Cronstodt, although the depth of water at the bar is scarcely 9 ft., and ice blocks up the harbour nearly five months in the year; the shipping season continuing only from May to November. In 1849, the number of vessels that entered the port was 1611, of which 940 were British; the departures were 1550, of which 860 were British. For the trade of the port, see ST. PETERSBURG. Cronstodt has constant communication with the opposite shores, and steamers now ply regularly between it and the capital. Pop. in winter, not above 6000, exclusive of the garrison and marine; but including these in summer, not less than 40,000.

CRONSTADT, a gov. and tn. Transylvania. See KRONSTADT.

CROOKE, par. Irel. Waterford; 1935 ac. Pop. 814.

CROOKED ISLANDS, an isl. group, N. Atlantic, 23 m. E. Long Island, in the Bahamas. It consists of Crooked Island, Acklin, and Fortune Islands, and Castle Island, with a number of islets; lat. (S. point Castle Island) 22° 7' N.; lon. 74° 21' W. Crooked Island is the principal one of the group, and at its W. point has a town called Pitt's Town. It also contains an extensive salt water lake. Pitt's Town has a custom house, and post-office, where the Bahama mail is left, and taken up by the Jamaica packet. Supplies are scarce and dear; but a stock of turtle is at all times kept in ponds.

CROOKED LAKE.—1, A small lake, N. America, on the boundary between the U. States and Upper Canada; lat. 48° 7' N.; lon. 91° 50' W.—2, A lake of the U. States, New York, 175 m. W. Albany. It is 18 m. long, and from 1 to 1½ m. broad, and is connected with Seneca lake by a canal 6 m. long.

CROOKHAVEN, a maritime vil. Ireland, co. of, and 60 m. S.W. Cork. It has a parish church, and several schools; and exports some wheat, oats, pork, and butter. Pop. 395.

CROOM, a post tn. and par. Ireland, co. of, and 11 m. S.W. Limerick. The TOWN, on a l. bank, Maig, over which is a handsome bridge of six arches, consists of two principal streets, with smaller ones branching off. It has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a school, and private academy. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. Area of par. 13,437 ac. Pop. 7097; of tn. 1470.

CROOME, three pars. Eng. Worcester:—1, (*d'Abito*); 1510 ac. Pop. 119.—2, (*Earls*); 1650 ac. Pop. 194.—3, (*Hill*); 840 ac. Pop. 201.

CROPREDY, par. Eng. Oxford; 7820 ac. Pop. 2727.

CROPTHORN, par. Eng. Worcester; 3520 ac. Pop. 732.

CROPWELL BISHOP, par. Eng. Notts; 1380 ac. Pop. 533.

CROSSBY, three pars. Eng.:—1, (*Garret*), Westmorland; 4580 ac. Pop. 274.—2, (*Ravensthorpe*), Westmorland; 15,460 ac. Pop. 909.—3, (*upon Eden*), Cumberland; 3590 ac. Pop. 403.

CROSSCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1420 ac. Pop. 804.

CROSS, or LA CROSSE, a lake, British N. America. It receives the Beaver, and is about 20 m. long N. to S. Fort la Crosse is situated on its W. side, in lat. 55° 25' N.; lon. 108° W.

CROSS, a river, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, which falls into the estuary of the Old Calabar river, in the Gulf of Biafra.

CROSS and BUNNESS, par. Scot. Orkney; 2500 ac. P. 983.

CROSS CAPE, two headlands:—1, On the coast of Russian America; lat. 57° 56' N.; lon. 136° 27' W. (R.) —2, W. coast, Africa; lat. 21° 50' S.; lon. 13° 57' E. (R.)

CROSS SOUND, a strait on the coast of Russian America, which separates on the N. the archipelago of King George III. from the continent; lat. 58° 11' N.; lon. 136° W. It is about 60 m. long, and 20 broad, and is entered on the W. between Cape Spencer on the N., and Cape Cross on the S. It was discovered by Cook in 1778.

CROSSAKEEL, a post tn. Ireland, co. Meath, 6 m. S.W. by W. Kells; containing a handsome parish church, a school, and dispensary. Pop. 316.

CROSSBOYNE, par. Irel. Mayo; 16,234 ac. Pop. 6702.

CROSSERLOUGH, par. Irel. Cavan; 16,437 ac. P. 10,466.

CROSSHAVEN, a vil. and harbour, Ireland, co. of, and 10 m. S.E. Cork, in Cork harbour. The houses are small, but well built. Fishing, once the staple trade, has of late years declined greatly. Pop. 549.

CROSSMAGLEN, a vil. Ireland, co. Armagh, 10½ m. S.W. Newry. It contains a handsome R. Catholic chapel, and a dispensary; is a constabulary police station; has a weekly market for provisions; and fairs for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. Pop. 546.

CROSSMICHAEL, par. Scot. Kirkeudbright; 4½ m. by 3½ m. Pop. 1321.

CROSSMOLINA, a par. and market tn., Ireland, co. Mayo. The town, 7 m. W. by S. Ballina, on the Deel, over which is a stone bridge, consists of one principal, and two minor streets, and contains a church, and Methodist chapel. Near the former are the remains of an old castle. Area of par. 67,201 ac. Pop. 12,221; of tn. 1672.

CROSSPATRICK, par. Irel. Wexford and Wicklow; 4648 ac. Pop. 1506.

CROSTHWAITE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 58,330 ac. Pop. 4750.

CROSTON, a par. and vil. England, co. Lancaster; 11,030 ac. The village, on the Yarrow, 6½ m. W. Chorley, consists, for the most part, of indifferent brick houses. It has a fine old parish church, two Wesleyan chapels, a free grammar-school, a school of industry for girls, and a dame's school. People chiefly employed in agriculture, and in hand-loom weaving. Pop. 3939.

CROSTWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 550 ac. Pop. 147.

CROSTWIGHT, par. Eng. Norfolk; 710 ac. Pop. 69.

CROTON, a river, U. States, from which the city of New York obtains its supply of water, by an aqueduct commencing 5 m. above its mouth. It rises in the state of New York, on the borders of Connecticut, and, after a winding S.W. course of 36 m., falls into the Hudson 40 m. above the city of New York.

CROUCH, a navigable river, England, co. Essex, which rises near Bellericay, flows from W. to E., and falls into the German Ocean N. the island of Poulness, after a course of about 24 m. At its mouth are productive oyster beds.

CROUGHTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 2620 ac. P. 472.

CROULIN ISLES, an isl. group, Scotland, co. Ross, off its W. coast, and at the mouth of Loch Carron, affording some pasturage. They are—Croulin More, the largest, 1 in. long; Croulin Beg, St. Rufus, and Namba, or the Cow.

CROWAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 7340 ac. Pop. 4638.

CROWCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 3220 ac. Pop. 673.

CROWELL, par. Eng. Oxford; 1160 ac. Pop. 169.

CROWHURST, two pars. Eng.:—1, Surrey; 2250 ac. Pop. 350.—2, Sussex; 2180 ac. Pop. 326.

CROWLAND, or **CROYLAND**, a par. and tn. England, co. Lincoln; 12,780 ac. The town, 8½ m. N. Peterborough, consists principally of four streets, connected by a curiously constructed ancient bridge, one of the most singular architectural relics of antiquity in the kingdom, and known as the triangular bridge. On one of the wings is a statue of Alfred, or, as has been affirmed, of Ethelbald, King of Mercia, supposed to be of the ninth century, now much dilapidated. The streets are straight, and kept in good order; houses pretty well built, of brick and stone; well supplied with water. Here are the interesting ruins of an old abbey, part of which is now used as the parish church. It is partly Norman, and partly Gothic, was founded by Ethelbald, frequently destroyed, and as frequently rebuilt, each time with greater splendour than before. There are also places of worship for Wesleyans and Latter-day Saints; several day schools for boys; and a steam flour-mill. The inhabitants are principally occupied in dairy husbandry, in rearing geese, and in fowling and fishing. Pop. (1851), 3178.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CROWLE, par. Eng. Worcester; 1640 ac. Pop. 526.

CROWLE, a par. and tn. England, co. Lincoln; 7350 ac. The town, 28 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, stands on a plain, nearly surrounded by moorland, which has undergone the fertilizing process of warping from the Trent and Ouse. It consists of

six principal streets, well kept, and well built of brick; supply of water abundant. The town, which is rapidly increasing, has, in many respects, greatly improved within the last few years; and has a church, of the time of Henry I.; four dissenting chapels, three private schools, and an endowed school for poor children. Flax is extensively manufactured, and gives employment to a great proportion of the people. Pop. 2544.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CROWMARSH-GIFFORD, par. Eng. Oxford; 480 ac. Pop. 330.

CROWNTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 520 ac. Pop. 111.

CROXBYP, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1690 ac. Pop. 106.

CROXDEN-WITH GREAT-YATE, par. England, Stafford; 2400 ac. Pop. 293.

CROXHALL, or **CROXALL**, a par. and vil. Eng. Derby; 3160 ac. Pop. 258.

CROXTON, five pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 1901 ac. Pop. 264.—2, Lincoln; 1630 ac. Pop. 105.—3, Norfolk; 3450 ac. Pop. 330.—4, (*Keyriald*), Leicester; 3900. Pop. 650.—5, (*South*), Leicester; 1760 ac. Pop. 297.

CROY and **DALCROSS**, par. Scot. Inverness; 44,800 ac. Pop. (1851), 1038.

CROYDON-CUM-CLAPTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2655 ac. Pop. 441.

CROYDON, a tn. and par. England, co. Surrey, both pleasantly situate on the border of Banstead Downs. The town, which is 9½ m. S. London, consists of one long street, and several smaller. The houses are mostly substantial and well built, and many of the more modern handsome. The streets are paved, lighted with gas, and the supply of water is ample. In the immediate vicinity are several mansions, with parks and pleasure-grounds, numerous detached residences, and ranges of neat dwellings. The church, an ancient building, is spacious and elegant, built of freestone and flint, in the later English style, having a lofty embattled tower, with crocketed pinnacles. It contains many fine and interesting monuments. Two additional churches were erected in 1827–9, one of which is a handsome edifice, also in the later English style. There are places of worship, besides, for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. The educational institutions comprise a free school, a British and foreign school, a school of industry for girls, a national, and Society of Friends schools. The charities are—an hospital, several almshouses, and a charity school. The public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the townhall, a handsome structure, surmounted by a cupola; a commodious barrack, a jail, and a market-house for butter and poultry. The principal trade of the place is in corn; there are also several breweries, and some calico-printing and bleaching; but these latter branches of business have greatly declined of late years. One of the most interesting objects in Croydon, is the remains of the ancient archiepiscopal palace, for a long time the chief residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. It was originally built of timber, but no part of the present structure is older than the 14th century. Queen Elizabeth and her court were more than once entertained here in great splendour, by the archbishops of the time. The salubrity of the air, and the convenient distance from the metropolis, renders Croydon a favourite retreat for merchants and retired tradesmen. It is one of the stations on the London and Brighton Railway, at the junction with the latter of a branch line to Epsom. Area of par. 9840 ac. Pop. 16,712; of which the town contains about 10,000.

CROYLAND, a tn. Lincolnshire. See **CROWLAND**.

CROZET ISLANDS, a group of four small islands, in the S. Indian Ocean, between Kerguelen and Prince Edward islands. They are ranged in the form of a crescent, at short, and nearly equal, distances from each other. The most E., called East Island, is placed by Sir James Ross in lat. 46° 27' S.; lon. 52° 14' E., which is considerably N.E. of its present position on our maps, where it is represented as in lat. 47° S.; lon. 48° E. On this subject, Sir James says, 'Although arrived near the position on our charts of Crozet's group of islands, we could see nothing of them, and I should have lost much time in the search, had I not, fortunately, before leaving the Cape of Good Hope, obtained a more accurate account of their situation from a merchant of Cape Town.' The islands are called, respectively, Penguin or Inaccessible Island, Pig Island, Possession Island, and East Island. They are all of

volcanic origin, and present, generally, the peculiar characteristics of such formation, being composed chiefly of lofty, black precipitous rocks, exhibiting in some instances basaltic columns, and the appearance of extinct craters. Possession Island, the largest and most available of the group, is believed to be about 20 m. long, and 10 broad, with three bays on its E. side, in which ships may anchor. The W. side is unapproachable, on account of the heavy swell that constantly rolls in upon its shores. The three bays above alluded to, are called, respectively, America Bay, Lively Bay, and Ship Bay. All of them afford protection from the prevailing winds; but in the case of an E. wind, the latter two must be immediately evacuated, as in the first only is there room for a ship to beat out, while to attempt to ride out an E. gale in any of them is all but certain destruction. America Bay is a favourite station with sealers, parties of whom frequently reside there for months together, subsisting on a species of small rock fish, albatross eggs, which are above a pound in weight, and said to be excellent eating; young albatross, also described as delicious food; wild ducks, goat flesh, and the tongue and flippers of the sea elephant (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*), all of which are to be had in great abundance, and with little trouble. Though presenting from the sea the appearance of a perfect mountain mass of volcanic land, Possession Island has some patches of good soil, in which the sealers, whom Sir James Ross found there, had no doubt potatoes and vegetables would thrive well, the temperature never being very low. Penguin Island, so called from the countless multitude of birds of that name with which it is covered, is a mere rock, without any appearance of vegetation; its shores are inaccessible, no point on which a landing could be effected being visible, and its summits terminate in curiously shaped pinnacles. Pig's Island, the most W. of the group, presents a more attractive appearance. In 1834, Captain Distance left some pigs on this island, which have so increased, that, according to the sealers, it is difficult to land for them, they having completely overrun the island, whence its name. Great numbers are every year killed by the sealers, not only for present subsistence, but salted down for supplies on their voyages to and from the Cape of Good Hope. East Island is about 3 or 4 m. in diameter, and of great height, its loftiest pinnacles attaining an elevation of at least 4000 ft., and the precipices of its shores in some places rise several hundred feet perpendicular from the sea.—(Capt. Sir James C. Ross's *Voyage to the Southern and Antarctic Regions* in 1839-43.)

CROZON, a com. and maritime tn., France, dep. Finistère, 9 m. S. Brest, on the S. coast of the peninsula that separates the Bay of Douarnenez from the roadstead of Brest. It has a small port, and the inhabitants engage in the pilchard fishery. One of the outer ports, intended to defend the approaches to Brest, is situated on the territory of that town. On the coast are some remarkable caves, inhabited by cormorants and sea fowl. Pop. 8576.

CRUAGH, par. Irel. Dublin; 4460 ac. Pop. 979.

CRUCES, a tn. New Granada, Isthmus of Panama, l. bank, Chagres, and nearly equidistant from the Atlantic and Pacific. In 1670, it was sacked and burned by Morgan, the English pirate.

CRUDEN, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 11 m. by 7 m. Pop. 2349.

CRUDWELL, par. Eng. Wilts; 4820 ac. Pop. 681.

CRUITOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1863 ac. Pop. 432.

CRUIT ISLAND, an isl. Ireland, co. Donegal, off the N.W. coast, from which it is separated by a narrow strait; lat. (S. point) 55° N.; lon. 8° 23' W. It is about 3 m. N. to S., by 1 to 1½ m. broad.

CRUMLIN, par. and tn. Irel. Dublin; 1817 ac. Pop. 1024.

CRUMLIN, a tn. Ireland, co. of, and 7 m. S. by E. Antrim, picturesquely situated, l. bank, Camlin, about 2½ m. from its mouth, in Lough Neagh. It consists of two streets, at right angles to each other, one of them long and wide, and both kept in excellent condition; houses generally substantially built of stone; abundant supply of excellent water. It has two Presbyterian churches, one of which is a handsome structure, in the Medieval style; two numerously attended schools, a dispensary, and a literary and scientific institution. In the neighbourhood are extensive flour and oatmeal mills; but the town has little trade of any kind. The poorer class work as labourers, and many of the females are employed at sewed muslin work. Pop. 641.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CRUMMOCK WATER, a small lake, England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. Crosthwaite, 3 m. long by ½ m. broad.

CRUNDALE, par. Eng. Kent; 1530 ac. Pop. 278.

CRUNWEAR, par. Wales, Pembroke; 2000 ac. P. 282.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, par. Eng. Devon; 6290 ac. P. 670.

CRUX-EASTON, par. Eng. Hants; 950 ac. Pop. 102.

CRUYBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 14 m. N.E. Dendermonde. The church, a Gothic structure, is surmounted by a very lofty tower, and adorned within with sculptures, rich ornaments, and some good pictures. In the neighbourhood is a fine Gothic château. The chief manufacture is wooden shoes, of which 130,000 pairs are annually made. The trade in corn and other agricultural produce is considerable. Pop. 2811.

CRUYSHAUTEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. S.W. Ghent. Linen weaving employs about 600 looms in this commune; and there are also a gin distillery, a brewery, and numerous mills. Besides a weekly market, there is an annual fair for horses. Near the centre of the commune is an ancient castle, flanked by four towers. Pop. 6769.

CRUZ (SANTA) or **SAINT CROIX**, the largest and most S. of the Virgin islands, W. Indies, forming, with St. Thomas and St. John, the Danish government of the W. Indies. It lies 65 m. E.S.E. Porto Rico, lat. (E. point), 17° 45' 30" N.; lon. 64° 34' W. (R.); and is about 20 m. E. to W., by about 5 m.



broad; area, 110 sq. m. It is generally flat—though a range of low heights follow the line of its N. shore—well watered and fertile; climate at times unhealthy, and temperature varying from 54° to 72°. Earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent. Two-fifths of the island are in sugar-cane plantations, and about one-half is occupied with general crops, only a small portion remaining uncultivated. Some cattle are reared. The capital, and residence of the governor, is Christianstadt; and in the island is another small town, called Frederikstadt. Santa Cruz was discovered by Columbus, on his second voyage; and was, by turns, under the sway of the Dutch, British, Spaniards, and French, who ceded it to Denmark. It was taken by the British, in 1807, and restored to the Danes by the treaty of Paris. The prevailing language is English. Pop. 25,600.

CRUZ (SANTA) a tn. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, near l. bank, Pari, 140 m. S.E. Goyaz. It owes its existence to the discovery of gold mines in its neighbourhood, and was settled at an early period—its church being one of the oldest in the province. It had at one time acquired considerable importance, but has fallen into decay, and does not now count more than 3000 souls in the whole district, though very extensive. In the vicinity are thermal springs, said to be very efficacious in cutaneous and other affections.

CRUZ (SANTA), two tns. Azores islands:—1, Cap. isl. Graciosa. It has no harbour worthy of the name, but merely an exposed roadstead, with a rocky bottom. Pop. 3000.—2, Cap. isl. Flores, E. coast of the island. It lies low, with a hill rising abruptly behind it, and consists chiefly of three streets, running parallel to each other from the sea; houses substantially built of stone, and generally two stories high. The church, a magnificent and spacious structure, through neglect, is fast hastening to decay. There are also a Franciscan monastery, and an old dilapidated fort. Pop. 3000.

CRUZ (SANTA), several islands, &c.:—1, An isl. off the N. coast of Cuba, 50 m. N.E. Matanzas.—2, An isl. Gulf of California, lat. 25° 22' N.; lon. 110° 49' W.—3, An isl. of the N. Pacific, separated from the mainland of Upper California, by the channel of Santa Barbara, lat. (W. point), 34° 10' N.; lon. 118° 47' W.—4, An isl. S. Pacific, the largest of the Queen Charlotte's archipelago, lat. 10° 45' S.; lon. 163° 40' E. Length, 24 m.; breadth, 12. It is of volcanic origin, and has an extremely fertile soil, the principal productions of which are cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, yams, bananas, and plantains.—5, A group of isls. S.E. coast of Africa, Algoa Bay, lat. 33° 50' S.; lon. 25° 40' E.—6, A cluster of islets, Soloo archipelago, between Basilan and the S.W. point of Mindanao.—7, A tn. and port Philippines, Island Luzon, on bay of same name, 105 m. W. Manila. Only small vessels can enter.—8, A river, Patagonia, after a rapid E. course, falling into the Atlantic in lat. 50° S.; lon. 68° 30' W.

CRUZ (SANTA)-DE-MUDELA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 26 m. S.E. Ciudad-Real, on the E. declivity of Mount St. Roque. The houses, in general, are tolerably well built, and compose wide, clean, and paved streets, and a large square, containing the meat-market and townhouse—the last adorned with a handsome portico. The town also has a capacious parish church, three chapels, five schools, a convent, prison, hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. The male portion of the inhabitants are principally occupied in husbandry, and the females in weaving. A small trade is prosecuted in cattle, grain, wine, oil, fruits, salt fish, &c. P. 4950.

CRUZ (SANTA) DE LA SIERRA, a dep. Bolivia, bounded, N. by the rivers Beni, Mamore, Itenez, and the Brazilian province, Mato-Grosso; S. by the Pilcomayo and the desert of Grand Chaco; E. by the River Paraguay and the Brazilian possessions; and W. by the departments of Cochabamba and Chuquisaca. It lies between the parallels of 12° and 23° S., and the meridians of 61° 20' and 72° 50' W., and comprehends the provinces of Santa Cruz, Valle Grande, Cordillera, and Chiquitos. Although it reaches the Andes on the W., and includes the mountains of the Chiquitos, this vast territory is, for the most part, a level plain, having an area of 250,000 sq. m., or half as large again as that of France. The rivers above named are all navigable, yet this spacious and fertile region lies at present an almost unprofitable waste, owing to its secluded position and distance from the sea. It is divided into four provinces—namely, Santa Cruz, Chiquitos, Valle Grande, and Cordillera, and contains a population of about 190,000.—THE PROVINCE of Santa Cruz de la Sierra is situate at the E. foot of the Andes, and on the W. side of the department of the same name. It is, throughout, a plain of diluvial sand, free from marshes, though abundantly watered by the Rio Grande, the Piray, and numerous small rivers. All the fruits cultivated in Bolivia, except the orange, grow wild here. In the absence of manufacturing industry, the whole population, which, in 1835, amounted to 15,000, is engaged in, or dependent on, agriculture. Their exports, chiefly to their neighbours on the west, consist of rice, and other grains; sugar, molasses, tobacco, beef fat, dried meat, and wax, which is gathered in the forests by the Indians. They receive in return hardware, French and English cloths, Indian goods, and maté, or Paraguay tea. The mercantile business of the country is transacted wholly by itinerant traders, chiefly from Chuquisaca and Cochabamba.

CRUZ (SANTA) DE LA SIERRA, a tn. Bolivia, cap. prov. and dep. of same name, lat. 17° 24' S.; lon. 62° 20' W.; r. bank, Piray [*Piray*, in Quichua—Fish-river], which here presents, in the dry season, a bed of sand, two miles wide, with a small stream winding through it. The city is in the midst of forests, 300 m. E. Cochabamba, and 250 W. the nearest mission of the Chiquitos. The houses are but one story high, built partly of timber and partly of earth, with large balconies, and uneven roofs, made of the Corandai palm. The windows are not glazed; the streets, unpaved, are filled knee deep with fine sand. Neither within the houses nor without does there seem to be any attention paid to comfort. Even the simplicity of the ladies' costume is, to European eyes, uncomfortable. The original site of Santa Cruz is 3° E. of the present city, at the foot of the sierra de la Barranca, near the mission of San José. When its inhabitants migrated westwards, at the end of the 16th century, to the village of San Lorenzo de la Frontera, they carried with them the name

of their old dwelling-place; hence the modern Santa Cruz, though far from the mountains, is still entitled 'de la Sierra.' Owing to the absence of the men at distant cattle stations, the women form two-thirds of the resident population, which amounts to about 5000.

CRUZ (SANTA) DE TENERIFFE, the cap. city, and chief commercial port of the Canary Islands, N.E. coast of isl. Tenerife, near where the Spaniards first landed, lat. 28° 28' 12" N.; lon. 16° 14' 48" W. (a.) Many of the houses are handsome, and of one and two stories high; but the majority are low. However, as they are white-washed or painted, they present a gay appearance, and give evidence of the neatness and cleanliness of those who inhabit them. The streets are well paved, and provided with footpaths and lamps; and there is a square, surrounded with good edifices, adorned with a colossal statuary group, representing the apparition of the Virgin of Candelaria to the Guanches, the original inhabitants; and having at the extremity, facing the sea, the principal fort, that of San Cristobal. Besides the customhouse and the military hospital, there are scarcely any public buildings, such as usually characterize a capital; and almost all the public bodies hold their meetings in the old Franciscan convent. There are a prison, a poor's house, two public, and two private primary schools, a drawing-school, and one for navigation; one or two promenades, possessing little attraction, and not much frequented; several fountains; two parish churches, one of them a magnificent edifice; three hermitages and two cemeteries—one for R. Catholics and the other for Protestants; but the town is almost destitute of artistic ornaments. The harbour, which is very secure, and can easily contain 10 or 12 vessels of war, has a magnificent mole, of modern construction, which juts out far into the sea, and the coast is commanded by four forts and various redoubts. Besides the construction of boats for fishing, and unloading large vessels that arrive in the harbour, there is no other branch of industry of any consequence, except the making of chairs, tables, and other articles of household furniture, for the home market. Wine, brandy, almonds, and cochineal, are the only articles exported; and the imports consist of English, French, Spanish, and Genoese manufactures. On an average of the two years, 1844 and 1845, the numbers of vessels entering and leaving this port were as follows:—Entered, 242; tonn. 17,273;—cleared, 223; tonn. 13,961. Pop. 8070.

CRUZ (SANTA)-DEL-RETAMAR, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. N.W. Toledo, on a declivity facing the S.W. It has badly-made and steep streets, a small square, parish church, four schools, a chapel, townhall, prison, cemetery, and several convents. Charcoal, hats, wine and oil, are manufactured; and some little trade is carried on in cattle and grain. Pop. 1642.

CRUZ (SANTA) -DE-LA-ZARZA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 43 m. E. by N. Toledo, between two hills. It possesses a spacious square, two parish churches, a chapel, several convents, two schools, a prison, theatre, and storehouse. The people are mostly engaged in weaving, dyeing, expressing wine and oil, and in husbandry. Pop. 3371.

CSABA [pronounced *Tsaba*], a vil. Hungary, the largest in Europe, co. Bekésér, on the Körös, 63 m. S.S.W. Debreczin. It contains a R. Catholic and Protestant church, and has a considerable trade in grain, wine, hemp, cattle, &c. The wine produced in the vicinity is of inferior quality. Pop. 24,600.

CSACZA, or CSATCZA, a market tn. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. of, and 54 m. N.E. Trentschin, on the S. slope of Mount Jablunka, and r. bank, Kiszueza. It contains a parish church. Pop. 4540.

CSAKISTEN-BATAILLONS-DISTRICT, a dist. Hungary, Military Slavonia, on the angle formed by the Danube and the Theiss—the former river separating it, on the S., from the military district of Peterwardein, and the latter, on the E., from co. Torontol, while co. Bacs bounds it on the N. and W.; area, 64 geo. sq. m. It contains a market town and 13 villages. Pop. 30,600.

CSAKATHURM, CSAKOVEZ, or TSAKTORNYA, a tn. Hungary, co. Szalad, 7 m. N.N.E. Warasdin, on a tongue of land formed by the Tarnova. It contains a R. Catholic church, originally built by the Franciscans, and an old castle, which has recently been thoroughly repaired. Pop. 1680.

CSAKOVA, a tn. Hungary, circle Thither Theiss, co. Temes, 1. bank, Temes, 18 m. S. Temeswar. It contains a Greek and a Protestant church. Pop. 4250.

CSAKVAR, a tn. and lordship, Hungary, circle Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 27 m. W.S.W. Buda. It contains a castle, and a R. Catholic and a Protestant church. Pop. 4840.

CSANAD, two tns. Hungary:—1, A tn. co. same name, on the Marös, 7 m. S.E. Mako. It has a R. Catholic and Greek church, and contains the ruins of the former palace of the bishops—the latter not now residing here—together with those of other old buildings. It was formerly a place of some importance, but has now fallen into decay. A small trade yet remains in honey, wax, fish, &c. Pop. about 5000.—2, A tn. co. Torontal, also on the Marös, with a castle, and a R. Catholic and Greek church. Pop. 8000.

CSANTAUER, a vil. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Baes, near Magyar Kanisa. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 3186.

CSANY, or **TSANY**, a vil. Hungary, circle Hither Theiss, co. Heves, not far from Arok-Szallas, and 3 m. from Hatvan. It contains a handsome parish church. Pop. 2175.

CSASZAR, a vil. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Comorn, 8 m. from Tata. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2388.

CSAT, **CSATH**, or **CSATT**, a market tn. Hungary, circle Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, 13 m. from Miskolcz. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 5740.

CSEB, a vil. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Baes, 3 m. from Palanka. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2043.

CSEGLÉD, or **CZEGLÉD**, a market tn. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Pesth, dist. of, and near Ketskemet. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 12,940.

CSEPEL, or **TSEPEL**, a river insel, Hungary, co. of, and immediately S. of Pesth, formed by the Danube; greatest length, N. to S., 25 m.; average breadth, 4 m. It abounds with game, particularly hares, and hence sometimes bears the name of Haseninsel, or Hare Island. It used to form part of the domain settled on the Queen of Hungary at marriage.

CSEPREGH, or **TSCHPRENG**, a market tn. Hungary, co. of, and 20 m. S. by E. Ödenburg, on the Repce. It contains a castle, two churches, a Protestant gymnasium, and a printing press; and has an annual fair. The district around is covered with vineyards. Pop. 1813.

CSEREVICS, a market tn. Hungarian Slavonia, dist. Syrmia, 11 m. W.S.W. Peterwardein, r. bank, Danube, a bridge over which here gives a communication with co. Baes. It contains a Greek and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2010.

CSEBNATFALU, or **SZENT MIHALY**, a vil. Hungary, Transylvania, about 5 m. from Kronstadt, on the frontiers of Wallachia. It contains a Protestant, and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 2460.

CSEVENKA, a tn. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Baes, on the Franzens Canal, about 10 m. from Zombor. It contains a Lutheran and Reformed church. The inhabitants are all Germans. Pop. 2791.

CSETNEK, a tn. and lordship, Hungary, circle Thither Theiss, co. Gomor, on the Csetnek, 9 m. W. Rosenau. It contains two parish churches, two schools, and a poorhouse. In the neighbourhood both iron and antimony are worked. Pop. 2500.

CSIKER-STUHL, a dist. Transylvania, Szekler country, on the borders of Moldavia, and hence forming part of the Military Land. The only town of the least consequence in it is Csik Szereda, the population of which is only 574. The Stuhl, area 960 geo. sq. m., is rich in romantic beauty, but cannot boast of its soil. There is almost no wheat, and even oats and rye will scarcely ripen, the whole district being traversed and broken by ramifications of the Carpathians. Cattle and horses, of inferior breeds, are reared in considerable numbers, and a good deal of timber is floated down by the Marös. Pop. 30,000.

CSIKLOVA-NEMET, or **TSCHIKLOWA**, a market tn. Hungary, circle Thither Theiss, co. Krasse, in a mountainous district, famous for its copper mines, about 2 m. S.E. Oravicz. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans. Pop. 2040.

CSOKA, a market tn. Hungary, circle Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, dist. of, and about 5 m. from Torok-Kanisa, on the Theiss, over which there is here a ferry. It contains a chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly Raizten. Pop. 2640.

CSOKONYA, a market tn. Hungary, circle Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, dist. of, and 6 m. S.W. Babocsa. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church. A good deal of flax is grown here. Pop. 1530.

CSONGRAD, a market tn. Hungary, circle Hither Theiss, 72 m. S.E. Pesth, cap. co. of same name, at the junction of the Theiss with the Körös. The houses are built chiefly of mud, and thatched. The inhabitants live mainly by rearing cattle, and by their vineyards. Pop. 13,686.—The country is bounded, N., by cos. Heves, great Kumania, and Bekes; W. Bekes Torontal; S. Csanada, and E. Bekes and Csanada; area, 1008 geo. sq. m. There is scarcely a hill throughout the county, which is so uniformly flat, that a steeple of moderate height commands a view of the whole surface. The principal rivers are the Theiss, Körös, and Marös. The soil is remarkably fertile, and produces in abundance wheat, maize, hemp, tobacco, and fruit, including grapes, apples, pears, and water-melons. The meadows and pastures also are excellent, and depasture great numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. Land tortoises, game, and fish abound. The inhabitants are chiefly Magyars, with some Servians, Germans, and Russians. Pop. 137,000.

CSORNA, a market tn. Hungary, co. of, and 32 m. E. Ödenburg. It contains a Premonstratensian abbey, founded in 1181, richly endowed, and surrounded with fine gardens. Pop. 3990.

CSURGO, a tn. Hungary, circle Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, at a short distance from the Drave, 27 m. S.S.W. Martzali. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a gymnasium, and a castle. Much wine is produced in the district.

CUB (NORTH AND SOUTH), two isls. N. America, James's Bay. The N. in lat. 54° 25' N.; lon. 80° 50' W.;—the S. in lat. 53° 42' N.; lon. 80° 30' W.

CUBA, an isl. belonging to Spain, the largest of the Antilles or West Indian group, at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 130 m. S. from Florida, from which it is separated by the Bahama Channel; E., it is separated from Hayti by the windward passage, about 48 m. wide; S., from Jamaica, by a portion of the Caribbean Sea, 95 m. across; and W., from Yucatan, by the Yucatan Channel, about 130 m. wide; and is, probably, about a third larger than Hayti, and nearly five times the size of Jamaica. It extends from lon. 74° to 84° W., and is about 750 m. in length from E. to W.; greatest breadth, at Cape de Cruz, 120 m.; average width, from 50 to 60 m., while towards its W. extremity it does not exceed 30 m. The extreme E. end of the island, Point de Maisi, is in lat. 20° 15' N.; lon. 74° 7' W. (R.); the W., San Antonio, in lat. 21° 15' N.; lon. 84° 57' 12" (R.); and S. to N., it extends from lat. 19° 50' to 23° 10' N. Area, 43,000 sq. m., of which it is supposed about one-seventh is under cultivation and in pasture. Coast line, exclusive of minuter sinuosities, about 1600 m.

General Description.—The island is intersected longitudinally by a range of mountains, diminishing in height from E. to W. At the E. end, where they are diffused over nearly the entire surface, they attain their greatest elevation, about 8000 ft. From the bases of these high lands, the country opens into extensive meadows, or beautiful plains and savannas, with occasionally some low swampy tracts. Owing to the cavernous structure of the limestone deposits, the great inclination of their strata, the small breadth of the island, and the frequency and nakedness of the plains, there are very few rivers of any magnitude, and a large portion of the territory is subject to severe droughts. Yet the undulating surface of the country, the continually renewed verdure, and the distribution of vegetable forms, give rise to the most varied and beautiful landscapes. Everywhere, however, the eye falls only upon a mass of luxuriant vegetation; and nowhere is the structure of the country to be seen, except on scarped, treeless mountain slopes. The largest river in Cuba is the Cauto, at the E. end of the island, having its sources in the sierra del Cobre or Copper Mountains, and falling into the Bay of Buena Esperanza, after a course altogether of about 90 m. None of the streams are navigable, excepting by small boats, and for

but a few miles inland. The coasts of Cuba are in general exceedingly foul, presenting reefs and shallows, which extend from 2 to 2½ m. into the sea, and make the approach to the land both difficult and dangerous. Within these reefs there is often a good sandy beach, but for the greater part of the circumference of the island, there is a belt or zone of low land very little raised above the level of the sea, subject to floods and inundations, and so wet at all seasons of the year, as to be constantly in a state approaching to mud, rendering the access to the coast, and the ordinary communication between the interior and the sea, next to impossible in the rainy season, and not very easy during any month in the year. There are, however, a considerable number of harbours, ports, and bays, on all the coasts, including the Havana, one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. Many of the others are also excellent, such as Guantanamo, Santiago, Manzanillo, and Jagua on the S. coast, Bahía Honda, and Puerto de Cabanas on the N. W. coast, and Baracoa harbour, port Naranjo, Puerto del Padre, and Matanzas on the N. and N. E. coasts.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Geologically, the island of Cuba may be shortly described as composed of granite, gneiss, syenite, and euphotide, overlain by secondary and tertiary formations, chiefly calcareous, containing numerous fossils, and through which the primitive rocks are often protruded. The mountains of the S. E. part of the island appear to have a submarine connection with the heights of Hayti and Jamaica; and in this part of the island earthquakes are frequently felt, though they rarely extend to the W. part. In some localities the limestone is exceedingly porous and cavernous, absorbing rapidly the tropical rains, and even engulfing considerable rivers. The latest calcareous formation is entirely coralliferous, and goes on at present accumulating on all the coasts, and contains numerous animal remains. No traces of volcanic eruption, properly so called, have hitherto been discovered.

The mineral riches of Cuba have not yet been fully explored, but it is known to be not deficient in this respect. The precious metals have been found in it, but not in sufficient quantity to repay the cost and labour of working. Copper is more abundant, there being several extensive mines of this metal in active operation in the sierra del Cobre. The average produce of these mines is about 27 per cent., but some specimens have yielded as high as 53 per cent. They were wrought by the Spaniards at an early period, but had been abandoned for upwards of a century, when they were re-opened about 1828. Mines of alum and coppers were also at one time worked in the mountains of Juragua, but were speedily abandoned. Coal has recently been discovered near Havana. A variegated serpentine marble, chalcedony, magnesia, iron pyrites, quartz, and feldspar slates and schists have been found in various places. The schistose formation shows itself most conspicuously at the base of the mountains of San Juan and Trinidad, where great masses of slate are to be found, of a dark blue colour, and of a pyritous and bituminous quality. In the quarries near the Havana, a thick slate is found, fit for floors and pavements. The mineral bitumen spoken of, exhibits itself under a variety of aspects, sometimes in a liquid state, like asphalt, issuing from the fissures of the rocks; sometimes soft, like wax, or half melted resin. There are several mineral springs in different parts of the island, and on the N. coast are extensive lagoons, which, in dry years, produce immense quantities of marine salt.

Climate, Soil, Vegetable Productions, &c.—The climate is hot and dry during the greater part of the year, but is, on the whole, more temperate than that of some other islands in the same latitude. The mean temperature is 78° 3', but in the interior only 73° 4'. The hottest months, July and August, do not give a greater average than 83° 8'; and the coldest, December and January, present the mean of 69° 8'. In summer, the thermometer does not rise above 82° or 86°, and its depression in winter so low as 50° or 53° 5' is rare. Rain often descends in torrents, from July to September, and occasional showers fall for a month or two before and after these periods. In December and January, the air is much cooled by the N. winds. No snow is known ever to fall on the highest mountains; but frost occurs occasionally, forming ice of several lines in thickness. Hail storms are rare, and hurricanes much less frequent than in the other Antilles. The vegetation of Cuba is exceedingly luxuriant. Forests of malingany, ebony, cedar, fustic, and other useful woods,

abound; and the fields are covered with flowers and odoriferous plants. The principal cereal cultivated is the indigenous maize, or Indian corn. Two crops of it are obtained in the year. Rice is also produced in considerable quantities in many districts; but the principal crops are sugar, coffee, and tobacco, also a little cotton, cocoa, and indigo. A considerable extent of country is appropriated also to cattle-breeding farms, of which there are 7339 in the island, and to *potreros*, farms on which vegetables are raised, maize, mallochia grass, cassava, onions, garlic, poultry, wax, and honey.

The principal fruits of the island are the pine or ananas, oranges, shaddocks, plantains, bananas, melons, lemons, and sweet limes; figs and strawberries are also to be had.

Animals.—The most valuable domestic animals are the ox, horse, and pig, which form a large proportion of the wealth of the island; the sheep, goat, and mule, are inferior in quality and numbers. Jackasses and rabbits have been recently introduced, and dogs and cats are numerous. The domestic fowls comprise the cocks and hens of Europe, geese, turkeys, pigeons, and peacocks. The sylvan birds are numerous, and in great variety; but birds of prey few; the principal is the bald-headed vulture, or turkey buzzard. Sand crabs swarm in some places. The only indigenous quadruped ever known in Cuba is the *huitia*, which resembles a large rat, about 18 inches long, without the tail. Snakes and reptiles are not very numerous. The most remarkable are the maja, 12 or 14 ft. in length, and 18 or 20 inches in circumference; and the juba, about 6 ft. in length; the latter is considered more dangerous than the former, and is also more common. Phosphorescent insects abound, as do also those of a noxious description, including jiggers, ants, mosquitoes, and a singularly disgusting-looking spider, with a poisonous sting. There are also centipedes and scorpions. The shores abound with turtle, and in the deep gulfs and bays the crocodile and cayman are found, the latter more especially where the water is stagnant. The manati is met with in the deep pools of fresh water, and the iguana, a sort of lizard, on the banks of streams, bays, and lagoons. Fish are said to be abundant, particularly on the N. coast, but no fishery of any note has been yet established.

Agriculture, &c.—As elsewhere mentioned, sugar, coffee, and tobacco form the principal objects of cultivation, but of these the first is by far the most important. The quantity of sugar produced in Cuba, per acre, is estimated at a little more than 2000 lbs., being somewhat better than Jamaica, but greatly short of Barbadoes. The coffee plantations are confined almost solely to the N. side of the island, the only part where the precise degree of heat most favourable to the growth of the plant is to be found. The best season for planting the trees is in the middle of the month of May; the gathering commences in August; but November and December are the most active and important months of the harvest. The buildings on a coffee estate in Cuba are generally of a very humble description, and the circumstances of the proprietor, in most instances, inferior to those of the sugar grower. The export of coffee from Cuba, unlike that of sugar, is on the decline. The best tobacco is grown in the district of Vuelta de Abajo, a little W. of the Havana, about 84 m. in length, and 21 in breadth, and here the mildest and finest flavoured is produced on the banks of the San Sebastian, most of which is made into cigars, celebrated under the name of Havana cigars, reckoned the best made anywhere. Previously to 1820, the cultivation and sale of tobacco were subjected to the same sort of monopoly in Cuba as in Mexico; but, at the period referred to, the trade was thrown open. The cattle-breeding farms of Cuba are said to be by no means in a prosperous condition. They are generally let with the stock upon them, at the rate of two or three dollars a head, for a term of five years, with an obligation to leave the property in good condition, and to account for the stock which was on it when let; all the increase during the term belonging to the tenant. The number of these farms, as elsewhere stated, is 7339.

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—The manufactures of Cuba are confined to the making of sugar, molasses, and cigars, bleaching wax, and the preparation of coffee. The cigars the lower orders smoke—and in Cuba every one smokes, man, woman, and child—cost about four dollars or 16s. per 1000. From the same quality of tobacco the first, second, and third class of cigars are made. When the cigars are twisted, and

before they are sorted, they are said to be 'en revolucion.' They are now sorted and picked, and about 25 per cent. of the whole are chosen, and these are called of the first class; the rest are divided into seconds and thirds, and the prices vary from 8 to 15 dollars per 1000. The commerce of Cuba cannot be said to be at present in a flourishing condition, the exports of both coffee and tobacco having greatly declined of late years, although sugar appears to be on the increase. The chief imports are grain and flour, salted meats, salted fish, cheese, brandy, vinegars, wines, spices, fruits, and cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures, of which, to the value of \$273,923 were imported from the United Kingdom, in the year ending March 22, 1848. The exports are sugar, coffee, molasses, tobacco, mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other valuable timbers, fruits, and the precious metals. From 1841 to 1848, both inclusive, there has been, with exception of the years 1842 and 1845—the latter a year of great drought—a steady increase in the quantity of sugar exported from the two principal ports, Havana and Matanzas. The other licensed ports are Cardenas, Mariel, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Neuvitas, Santa Cruz, San Juan de los Remedios, Sancti Spiritus, Sagua la Grande, Santiago, Gibarra, Manzanilla, and Barracoa.

QUANTITIES OF SUGAR AND COFFEE EXPORTED TO EUROPE AND AMERICA.

	Sugar.	Coffee.
	Boxes.	Cwt.
1842.....	317,643	446,171
1843.....	889,110	368,835
1844.....	1,009,566	276,794
1845.....	475,387	124,449
1846.....	987,742	182,290
1847.....	1,342,401	213,582
	Imports at the licensed ports.	Exports at the licensed ports.
1843.....	\$5,269,992	\$5,492,661
1844.....	5,638,586	5,859,173

The gold coins are the doubloon or ounce and its subdivisions. The doubloon is worth about 10 dollars or £3, 10s. 10d., but varies in price according to weight, and sometimes demand. The principal weights and measures are the pound, equal to about 1 lb. 4 oz. avoirdupois, making 100 lbs. or libras, equal to 101 lbs. 7 oz. avoirdupois. The vara is equal to 33,384 inches, or 108 varas = 100 yards. The fanega is equal to three bushels nearly, or 200 lbs. Spanish. The arroba, of liquid measure, is equal to 4245 gallons.

The roads in Cuba, formerly in a most wretched condition, have latterly been much improved; and the internal traffic of the island is now facilitated by the laying of railways, of which no fewer than 10 have been opened in the course of as many years. The first, from Havana to Guines, a distance of 46 m. by railway, was opened in 1837. Steam vessels also ply between Havannah and other parts of the coast. No foreigner can land on the island without procuring the security of a native of responsibility for his good behaviour.

Slave Trade, &c.—It has been a general impression that the slave trade of Cuba, notwithstanding the treaty with Spain for its abolition, has been not only connived at, but protected by the Spanish government. It is at any rate certain, that the degree of encouragement it meets with depends much, if not entirely, on the disposition of the captain-general of the island for the time being. The slave trade papers, for 1846, report that the Cuban slave trade was almost annihilated under the honourable administration of Captain-general Valdez. But it soon after revived under another governor, and ultimately attained a height which it had never reached before, carried on principally under the American flag. In 1844, no fewer than 10,000 slaves were introduced into Cuba, and this was under the governorship of General Valdez; previous to that period, and since then, this number has been more than doubled. At present, the number of slaves in Cuba is estimated at about 500,000; although, there can be no doubt that a large portion of them are wrongfully held in bondage, there being a Spanish law to the effect that every negro brought into Cuba, after a specified date, should be *ipso facto* free.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM THE ISLAND OF CUBA, in each of the years 1844, 1845, and 1846.

ARTICLES.		1844.	1845.	1846.	
Sugar.....	Boxes	1,009,566	475,387	987,742	
Coffee.....	Quintals †	310,009	139,811	204,165	
Molasses.....	Hhds.	172,432	121,322	203,598	
Honey.....	Tierces	6,141	2,917	6,127	
Wax.....	Tons	428	490	621	
Rum.....	Puncleons	6,326	4,120	9,032	
Tobacco.....	To the United States.....	Quintals	16,151	14,395	12,636
	" Hamburg and Bremen.....	"	17,324	16,805	32,989
	" Spain.....	"	8,565	27,473	32,405
	" Other Countries.....	"	4,297	8,075	10,229
	Total.....	"	46,337	66,748	88,260
Cigars.....	M.	147,826	120,852	158,842	
Cedar, Mahogany, and Fustic.....	To Great Britain.....	Tons	493	481	1,186
	" France.....	"	502	788	588
	" Germany, &c.....	"	486	261	712
	" United States.....	"	441	500	589
	Total.....	"	1,922	2,032	3,070
Copper Ore.....	To Great Britain.....	"	39,478	42,624	29,967
	" United States.....	"	594	871	2,815
	Total.....	"	40,072	33,495	31,782

The whole amount of sugar produced in the island for 1847, was estimated at 265,000 tons; and for 1848, at 280,000. The export of coffee from Cuba has, as already mentioned, greatly fallen off. In 1837 it amounted to 476,309 cwt., which, in 1848, was reduced to 158,145 cwt. In 1847, there were exported from Havana 860,430 tons of leaf tobacco, which was less than half the quantity exported in 1846. But in 1848, the quantity fell to 600 tons. Of cigars, in 1847, there were exported 198,268 bundles of 1000 each, which fell, in 1848, to 150,729 bundles, with the prospect of this depression continuing. Money accounts are kept in dollars, reals, and maravedis, respectively worth about $\frac{1}{4}$ d., $\frac{1}{16}$ d., and $\frac{1}{32}$ d.; the dollar being divided into 8 hard reals or 34 maravedis.

humanity of the Spaniard to his slave exceedingly questionable. The slaves of Cuba, like nearly all other negroes, are remarkably addicted to their dances, and fond of dress. Their cottages are thatched with palm-leaves, with walls of poles, and mud plastered thickly on them to fill up the interstices, the floors being of the latter material, and often not higher than the ground without. They contain little furniture—a table, one or two stools, a cot, and a few plates or jugs, compose all the household articles; while women, dressed often in a single gown, half open, and half off their shoulders, and squalid, dirty, naked children, form the family group. The hut, however, is tastefully shaded by groups of cocoas or other trees, and surrounded by plantains, and orange and lemon trees.

Education, Religion, &c.—The schools of Cuba are generally under the inspection and control of the patriotic and economic societies, the superiors of convents, and some public bodies.

* The box weighs about 4 cwt.

† A Quintal is equal to 101 44 lbs. avoirdupois.

The total number of persons employed in giving primary instruction in the island, is estimated at about 417; and pupils, 8442. In 1827, the white and coloured children were estimated to amount to 119,519, of whom 104,440 were believed to be destitute of primary instruction. In writing, the Roman character is generally in use. In the country parts, the most profound ignorance reigns; the master and the servant, the agricultural people of all sorts, are equally in ignorance of the first elements of instruction. Neither religion nor morals are in a better condition. The R. Catholic is, nominally, the prevailing religion, though Mr. Glanville Taylor declares that he never knew an instance of *men* going to any church at all in Cuba, and that no reverence whatever was exhibited for churches, padres, images, or saints. Cuba would thus appear to have, in fact, no religion at all. The same author represents the inhabitants as being sufficiently peaceable, but devoted to gambling and cock fighting.

Territorial Divisions, Government, &c.—Cuba, with the Spanish islands dependent on it, forms the captain-generalcy or military government of La Havana; the captain-general, being also civil governor, is assisted in his duties by a sub-governor, and a colonial junta of seven members. The division of the island is fivefold—ecclesiastical, civil, military, fiscal, and marine. Ecclesiastically, it is divided into two, the E. end presided over by an archbishop, who has his seat at Santiago; and the W. end by a bishop, resident at La Havana. The civil divisions are also two, called provinces, but not continuous with the ecclesiastical division. Each province contains several smaller subdivisions, and has its distinct governor, that of the W. or La Havana being the captain-general, and that of the E. end or Cuba being a separate governor, independent of the former in civil and political matters. The two principal civil tribunals are the *audiencias* of La Havana, and of Puerto Principe, and of which the captain-general is president *ex officio*. The military division is into three departments—eastern, central, and western, over each of which is a commandant-general. This division corresponds nearly with the fiscal division, into three intendancies, each having its requisite governor and court. The fifth or marine division is into five provinces—Havana, Trinidad, San Juan de los Remedios, Nuevitas, and Santiago de Cuba, having each for its capital a town of same name, being the principal towns of the island. The first is subdivided into five districts, the second into four, and each of the others into three.

Revenue.—The revenue is derived from export and import customs duties, taxes on the consumption of butcher's meat, stamped paper, sales of indulgences, cock-fights, lotteries, deductions from official salaries, vacant titles, deposits, confiscations, &c. The total revenue of the island for 1847, was £2,561,642, of which £300,000 are applied to the civil service, including the ministers and consuls of Spain in N. and S. America; £900,000 to the military, £250,000 for the marine, and the remainder remitted to Spain.

Population.—Half a century after the discovery of Cuba, the indigenous population, said by the first navigators to have been numerous, had entirely disappeared, having been exterminated by the Spaniards. The present population consists of whites, the descendants of the Spaniards and other Europeans; of mulattoes, called *Pardos*, and negroes. The increase has been rapid; in 1791, the total population was 272,140; in 1817, 551,998; in 1827, 704,867; and in 1841, 1,007,624, of whom 88,054 were free *pardos*, and 10,974 slave *pardos*; 64,784 free negroes, and 452,521 slave negroes; showing the total number of slaves to be 540,575, in the proportion, it is alleged, of 4½ males to 1 female. Pop. (1849), 1,000,000.

History.—Cuba was first discovered by Columbus, on October 28, 1492, who revisited it in 1494, and again in 1502. In 1511, the Spaniards formed the first settlement on the island, and have retained possession of it ever since. In 1762, Havanna was taken possession of by the British, but was restored to the Spaniards in the following year. From this period, the history of Cuba presents nothing more interesting than a catalogue of captains-general and bishops, down to the years 1809–1811, when the ports were opened to the ships and trade of foreign countries; during which period, 54 or 56 captains-general have in turn ruled the island. The next events of importance in its history are the piratical attempts, made in May 1850, and again in August 1851, by a band of U. States adventurers, under the command of a

Spaniard, named Narciso Lopez, to seize upon the island. Both expeditions signally failed, in consequence of the determined front shown by the Cubans to the invaders. The whole 450 men who landed were either slain in fight or taken prisoners; of the latter, 50 were shot; and shortly thereafter Lopez himself was garotted.—(Turnbull's *Cuba*; Madden's *Cuba* (1849); *Ramon de la Sagra*; *Histoire Physique et Politique de l'île de Cuba*; *Parliamentary Papers*.)

CUBA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Algarve, 14 m. N.N.E. Beja. It contains a church and a convent. Pop. 2410.

CUBAGUA, an isl. Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, dep. Maturin, between Margareta and Point Araya; lat. 10° 42' N.; lon. 64° W. It was formerly noted for its pearl fishery; at present it is uninhabited, and only occasionally resorted to by fishermen. Vessels bound for the N. shores of S. America usually pass between this island and Margareta.

CUBBINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1780 ac. P. 830. CUBCABEA, a tn. Darfur, 35 m. S.W. Cobbe; lat. 14° N.; lon. 26° 30' E. It is of considerable size, and is the dépôt of all the merchandise brought from the W. A market is held here twice a week; and for articles of small value, the common medium of exchange is salt. This market is famous for the great quantities of leather, and of cotton cloths, called *toques*, which are exhibited for sale. The population are a singular mixture of Arabs, and of various tribes of Africans. —(Browne's *Travels*.)

CUBERT, or CUTHBERT, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2320 ac. Pop. 368.

CUBLEY, par. Eng. Derby; 2410 ac. Pop. 425.

CUBLINGTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 1290 ac. Pop. 290.

CUBY, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2340 ac. Pop. 161.

CUCUISAS (Las), a tn. Venezuela, prov. of, and 28 m. S.W. Caracas. It lies in the beautiful valley of Aragua, and, properly speaking, it is composed of three towns, near each other. Sugar, cacao, and cotton are grown in the vicinity, which is very fertile. Pop. 5000.

CUCKFIELD, a par. and market tn. England, co. Sussex; 10,500 ac. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, 34 m. S. by E. London, and within 1 m. of the railway from London to Brighton. It is well kept, has pathways formed of a durable red brick, an ancient spacious church, with a tower and spire, two dissenting chapels, and a national school. Petty sessions are held fortnightly by the county magistrates. Pop. 3444.

CUCKLINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1780 ac. P. 339. CUCKNEY-NORTON, par. Eng. Notts; 5510 ac. P. 1697.

CUCURRON (anc. *Cucuro*), a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 7 m. S.S.E. Apt. The inhabitants are much employed in rearing silkworms, and a good ordinary red wine is produced in the district. There are four annual fairs. Pop. 1568.

CUCUTA, a tn. New Granada. See ROSARIO-DE-CUCUTA.

CUCUTA, a valley, New Granada, prov. Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier; lat. 7° 30' N.; lon. 72° 10' W.; between the cities of Pamplona and San Christoval, remarkable for its fertility and excellent breed of mules. Cacao, of the finest quality, is raised in the greatest abundance. This valley was discovered by Juan de San Martin, in 1534.

CUDDALORE, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, and one of the largest and most populous in the S. of India, 17 m. S. by W. Pondicherry, r. bank, Trivadi, at its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal; lat. 11° 43' 30" N.; lon. 79° 45' 45" E. (R). It has a court-house, a custom-house, and some trade, particularly in exporting to Madras the cottons produced in this part of the peninsula. It is one of the principal stations for soldiers who have been invalided, or who choose to remain in India after having obtained their discharge. This place has been the scene of many contests, and has frequently changed masters. It was captured from the French by the British army under Colonel Coote, in 1760, and continued under the dominion of the Nabob of Arcot until 1782, when it was taken by the Rajah of Mysore, with the assistance of some French troops. In June 1783, the town was attacked by a body of British troops under General Stuart, which sustained heavy loss, and was repeatedly defeated in attempting to carry the place by assault. In 1795, Cuddalore, with the remainder of the province, was ceded by treaty to the East India Company, who have ever since retained it.—(Fontanier, *Voyage dans l'Inde*.)

CUDDAPAH, a collectorate and tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras. The COLLECTORATE forms the E. division of Balaghat district, stretching from the borders of Bellary to the Bay of Bengal, and from lat. $13^{\circ} 15'$ to $16^{\circ} 20' N.$; area, 12,753 sq. m. It is traversed, N. to S., by the E. Ghats, and watered by the Pennar and its affluents, the Gondogam, and other smaller streams. Though the district be considerably elevated above the sea, the heat in April and May is intense; and the water during the hot season is brackish, but during the rains it is sweet and good. Soda is found in the hills to the S.W. of the town of Cuddapah, and is used by the natives in place of soap. Salt and saltpetre likewise abound, and are easily procurable. On the banks of the Pennar, about 7 m. N.E. the town of Cuddapah, are diamond mines, which have been wrought for several hundred years, and in which, at times, gems of considerable value are found. Nearly a fifth of the district is under grain cultivation. Cotton is likewise pretty extensively grown.—The town lies on a small river of same name, an affluent of the Pennar, 145 m. N.W. Madras; lat. $14^{\circ} 32' N.$; lon. $78^{\circ} 55' E.$ It contains a residence of the Rajah, now converted into a court-house and prison, and was formerly the capital of an independent Patan state.

CUDESSEN, par. Eng. Oxford; 2700 ac. Pop. 1483.

CUDDINGTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Bucks; 980 ac. Pop. 626.—2, Surrey; 1850 ac. Pop. 153.

CUDHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 5930 ac. Pop. 776.

CUDILLERO, or **OLEIRO**, a tn. and seaport, Spain, Asturias, prov. of, and 22 m. N.W. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. It has two small squares, a parish church, town and session houses, four schools, a prison, several fountains, store-houses, and a custom-house, near which, on the sea side, is also a wharf for loading and discharging vessels. Weaving, fishing, and curing fish, constitute the chief occupation of the people; the latter branch has greatly decreased of late, owing to the high price of salt. A few small vessels frequent the port. Pop. 2210.

CUDWORTH, par. Eng. Somerset; 1070 ac. Pop. 155.

CUELLAR, a tn. Spain, in Old Castile, prov. of, and 30 m. N. Segovia; on the slope of a hill, surmounted by a large and strong castle. It is tolerably built, partly surrounded by walls, and entered by four gates. The streets are numerous, wide, and paved, though irregular and steep. The town also possesses one principal and several smaller squares, three parish churches, a townhall, female orphans' college, Latin and some primary schools, spacious hospital, prison, storehouse, several convents, in the church of one of which are the splendid sepulchres of the Dukes of Albuquerque. There are two public gardens. The inhabitants are employed in weaving, agriculture, cattle rearing, and grinding madder, which is exported to England and elsewhere. Pop. 3148.

CUENCA, a prov. Spain, New Castile, between lat. $39^{\circ} 20'$ and $40^{\circ} 47' N.$; lon. $1^{\circ} 5'$ and $3^{\circ} W.$; bounded, N. by prov. Guadalajara, E. by Teruel and Valencia, S. by Albacete, W. and S.W. by Ciudad-Real and Toledo; area, 12,177 sq. m. It is mountainous, more especially its central and E. portion, which is formed into numerous longitudinal valleys, having a direction generally N. to S., and watered by streams flowing into the Jucar. The N.W. part of the province is comparatively flat, and belongs to the basin of the Tagus; while the waters of the S.W. part flow into the Guadiana. The mountains yield excellent timber, exquisite alum, and some minerals, including copper, silver, iron, coal, alum, and depasture numerous flocks of sheep; the N. part of the province produces chiefly oil, fruit, and honey; and the S.W. part, called La Mancha, which is of a dry soil, yields grain and wine. It is, however, as a whole, well watered, the principal streams being the Tagus, Jucar, Gabriel, Rianzares, Güzuela, &c. There are several medicinal springs, and some salt lakes in Cuenca. The woollen manufactures, at one time considerable, and also much esteemed, are now, along with every semblance of commerce, extinct. The people are said to be honourable labourers, and sober, and about five in the 100 attend school. The province is divided into nine partidos. Pop. 252,723.

CUENCA, a city, Spain, cap. above prov., 85 m. E.S.E. Madrid, romantically situate, about 3400 ft. above sea level, between the heights San Cristobal and Socorro, at the confluence of the Huescar and Jucar. It is a Moorish town, with

streets steep, narrow, and tortuous, the houses rising in terraces, roof above roof, to the plaza and cathedral. It is surrounded by high old walls, which, with its towers, and houses hanging over the precipices, give it a singularly striking and picturesque appearance. Cuenca is a bishop's see, and one of the cities which sent deputies to the old cortes of Castile. It has six gates, six bridges over the Huescar, and two over the Jucar; that of San Pablo over the former, connecting the town with the Dominican convent, is a remarkably fine structure, built in 1523. It is reared on colossal piers, the arches are of great solidity, and rise to a height of 150 ft., rivaling the arches of Segovia and Alcantara. The cathedral, a simple Gothic edifice, one of the finest structures of the kind in Spain, is profusely adorned with jasper and other precious stones, its painted windows are superb, and it contains some good sculptures and paintings; it was founded about the middle of the 12th century. Near the cathedral is the bishop's palace, with a portal of mixed Gothic, and a fine saloon inside. The city contains, besides, a number of churches, two hospitals, and one for foundlings, three colleges, and a clerical seminary; and before the suppression of the religious houses, it had seven convents of monks, and six of nuns.

Cuenca was at one time celebrated for its literature, its arts, and manufactures; as regards the two first, it has nothing now to boast of, and the latter is confined to the manufacture, on a small scale, of paper, woollen stuffs, linen, and soap. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful, presenting an alternation of lofty rocks and fertile valleys. Pop. 6037.

CUENCA, or **RAMBA**, a tn. Ecuador, cap. prov. of same name, 64 m. S.E. Guayaquil; lat. $2^{\circ} 55' 3'' S.$; lon. $79^{\circ} 13' 15'' W.$ (L.); in the fine valley of Yunque, 8179 ft. above sea level. The streets are broad and straight, but the houses, built of rough unbaked bricks, are low, and mean in appearance; and, notwithstanding the town is supplied with water, the streets are dirty. It is the see of a bishop, erected in 1786. Besides the cathedral, which is poor, and ill decorated, it contains two parish churches, four convents, two nunneries, an hospital, a chamber of finance, and other edifices. There are here extensive sugar refineries, and manufactures of confectionary, cottons, hats, and cheese resembling Parmesan. Shells are worked with much taste. The chief trade is in grain, Peruvian bark, and other products of the neighbourhood. A little to the S. is the mountain of Tarqui, which Condamine, and other French astronomers, selected for their meridian in 1742. Pop. 20,000.—The PROVINCE, bounded N. by prov. Riobamba, E. Quixos and Macas, S. by Jaen-de-Bracamoros, and W. by Guayaquil, is intersected by mountains and valleys, and watered by several rivers. It has an agreeable climate, and produces grain, sugar, and cotton in abundance. The cochineal insect also exists; and there are gold, silver, copper, mercury, and sulphur mines. It is famed for its cotton fabrics and tapestries, which form the principal articles of its commerce.

CUERNAVACA, a tn. Mexican confederation, state of, and 35 m. S. Mexico, on the S. declivity of the Cordillera of Guchilque, in a temperate and delightful climate.

CUERS [anc. *Castrum de Corsis*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 10 m. N.E. Toulon-sur-Mer. It stands at the foot of a hill, covered with vineyards, oliveyards, and orchards, and enjoys a clear sky and delightful climate. It has some trade in oil and wine, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1568.

CUEVAS, several tns. Spain; the most important are—1, (*de Vera*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N.E. Almeria, in a plain, r. bank, Almanzora. Its streets are, in general, regular, paved, and lined with well-constructed houses; and it has two squares, the principal of which contains the town and session houses, and an extensive Moorish castle. The other public buildings comprise a handsome Doric parish church, two chapels of ease, a convent, college, several schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. The inhabitants manufacture earthenware, hardware, esparto fabrics, wine, and oil. The mines and smelting works of the neighbouring sierra de Almagro occupy great numbers, not only of the natives, but of foreigners, whom mining speculations have drawn hither. Some trade is carried on in cattle, grain, wool, and timber. Pop. 10,000.—2, (*de San Marcos*, or *Altas*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 38 m. N. Malaga, on a declivity. It has well-made streets, and possesses a parish church, two schools, and a cemetery. Some trade is carried on in grain,

brandy, and wine. Pop. 3711.—3, (*de-Vinroma*), a tn. Valencia, prov. of, and 26 m. N.N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, r. bank, Seco. Most of the streets are well constructed, and the town possesses a church, town-house, two schools, a prison, and two fine fountains. Pop. 2600.

CUGAT-DEL-VALLES (SAN), a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 9 m. N. Barcelona, on a plain between two streams. The houses, in general, are well built, and the town possesses two squares, a parish church, school, cemetery, and several fountains, some of which are feruginous. The people are engaged in distilling brandy, expressing oil and wine, and tillage. Pop. 2079.

CUGGIONO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 16 m. W. by N. Milan. It is regularly built, and possesses a church, town and court houses, an hospital, and some handsome mansions. Silk is manufactured. Pop. 3629.

CUGLIERI, a tn., isl. Sardinia, division Sassari, 17 m. N.E. Oristano, cap. prov. It is situated in a healthy, fertile district, which yields oil, esteemed the best in the island. Pop. 2405.

CUIABA.—1, A tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Matto Grosso, lat. 15° 36' S.; lon. 56° 10' W.; on a river of same name. It is very indifferently built, the houses being generally of earth or clay, and the streets, though paved, very irregular. It contains four churches, an hospital, lazaretto, a furnace for smelting gold, a Latin school, school of philosophy, and primary school for boys and girls. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of the provincial assembly, and civil and military provincial government. Its trade consists in iron tools, and various articles of European manufacture, which are exchanged for gold. Pop. of tn. 3000.—2, A river, Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso. It rises in the district of Diamantino, in lat. 13° 12' S., to the E. of the source of the Paragua, in the mountain chain of Parecis. It flows circuitously, but, on the whole, almost due S., and joins the Porruodos or São Lourenço, on its r. bank, in lat. 17° 20' S., and lon. 56° 40' W. Above the town of Cuiaba it is navigable for canoes, but is much broken by rapids, and even for 60 m. below the town, its course is very impetuous. It is, however, an important channel of communication, particularly to the town of Cuiaba and the provinces of Matto-Grosso, in the trade which they carry on with prov. São-Paulo. Its principal affluents are the Tutêz, Guaxu, and Caranda.

CULBÈN, par. Eng. Somerset; 1560 ac. Pop. 34.

CULDAFF, par. and vil. Irel. Donegal, 20,089 ac. P. 2982.

CULEBRA.—1, A harbour, Central America, Nicaragua, on the Pacific; lat. 10° 28' N.; lon. 85° 35' W. It is one of the finest ports on this part of the coast, and affords safe anchorage for ships of any burden. The sides of the harbour, as well as of the outer bay, are covered with a great variety of timber. On the N. side of the bay is found a sandstone containing organic remains; in the W., basalt and hornblende are met with; and on the E., shells inclosed in solid rock, formed by a concretion of magnetic-iron sand.—2, (*or Passage Island*), a small isl., W. Indies, belonging to the Virgin group off the E. coast of Porto Rico; lat. (S. point) 18° 17' N.; lon. 65° 17' W. (a.) It is about 7 m. long, and 3 broad, lies low, and is covered with timber; and at its S.E. end has a commodious and secure harbour. Here an abundant supply of wood, water, and fish can be obtained.—3, An islet, in the Pacific, belonging to the Philippines; lat. 11° 18' N.; lon. 123° 3' E. (a.)

CULENBORG. See **KULENBURG**.

CULFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2490 ac. Pop. 352.

CULFREIGHTRIN, par. Irel. Antrim; 26,338 ac. Pop. 4577.

CULHAM, par. Eng. Oxford; 1680 ac. Pop. 404.

CULIACAN, a tn. Mexican confederation, state Sonora and Cinaloa, 640 m. N.W. Mexico, l. bank, Culiacan; lat. 25° 10' N.; lon. 107° 59' W. It is the centre of a transit trade to and from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. The country around is well watered, and productive. Pop. (1841), 7000.—The river flows W., describing a course somewhat in the form of a catenarian arch, in all, about 200 m. long. It falls into the Gulf of California, about lat. 24° 50' N.

CULLA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 26 m. N. by W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, near the Seco, on a hill, crowned by a Moorish castle. It contains a parish church, court-house, prison, and endowed school; and has manufactures of linen, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1405.

CULLAR-DE-BAZA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 68 m. E.N.E. Granada, commanded by a fortress. It contains a square, a parish church, several chapels, a town-house, two schools, a prison, cemetery, and several fountains. There is a large manufactory of saltpetre. The vicinity produces grain, fruits, and vegetables; and an annual cattle fair is held in August. Pop. 5509.

CULLEEN, or **CULLIN**, a lough, Ireland. See **CONN**.

CULLEN, a maritime tn. and parl. bor., Scotland, co. of, and 11½ m. W. Banff. The position of the town is singularly attractive, beautifully situated on the bay of same name. It is regularly built, and, besides a large square or open market-place, consists of five principal streets, all of which are straight, and remarkably well kept. The houses are all substantially built of stone, and lighted with gas; supply of water ample. It has a Free church, an Independent chapel, and seven schools; and on the E. side of the market-place is a handsome building, containing a court-room, a council chamber, and assembly hall. Fish constitute the principal trade of the town; but the white and herring fisheries, formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, have of late years greatly fallen off. A considerable salmon fishery, however, is carried on in the bay. Ship and boat building are also prosecuted with some activity, and rope-making is carried on to a small extent. Cullen unites with Banff, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead in returning a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 49. Pop. 1423. —(*Local Correspondent*.)

CULLEN, several pars. Irel.:—1, A par. and tn. Tipperary; 1986 ac. P.p. 1013.—2, Cork; 4250 ac. Pop. 1330.—3, Cork; 13,674 ac. Pop. 5490.

CULLENWAIN, par. Irel. King's Co. and Tipperary; 4745 ac. Pop. 2327.

CULLERA, a tn. and port, Spain, prov. of, and 25 m. S. by E. Valencia, near the mouth of the Jucar, on the S. base of Mount Zorras, which is crowned by an ancient and strong castle. The town is well fortified, and has level, clean, but irregularly built streets, and three small squares, a parish church, two chapels of ease, four schools, a town and chapter house, hospital, prison, barracks, cemetery, and several convents. The bulk of the inhabitants are occupied in agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishing, and expressing oil and wine. It exports grain, wine, fruits, vegetables, paper, salt fish, to an average annual value of £101,482; and imports brandy, oil, timber, linens, cottons, silks, esparto, rice, maize, sardines, &c., to an amount of £54,880. Cullera has always, from its natural position, been esteemed a place of great military importance; the wall, towers, and fortifications have been repeatedly dismantled, and as often repaired and rebuilt. Its defences were greatly strengthened and extended, especially on the river side, against the anticipated attacks of the Carlists, and have since remained in an efficient state. Pop. 7821.

CULIMPTON, a par. and market tn. England, co. Devon; 5790 ac. The town pleasantly situate, 11 m. N.E. Exeter, is a station on the railway from Bristol to Exeter. It consists principally of one roughly-paved street, from which several smaller ones diverge. It has a large and elegant church, in the later English style, with a lofty tower, and fine internal decorations; and chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Bryanites, Independents, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. The manufacture of broad and narrow woollen cloth, kersey-mere, and serge is carried on; and there are several tanneries, and other manufacturing establishments, including flour, paper, and spinning mills. In July 1839, a destructive fire broke out, which destroyed upwards of 100 houses and cottages. Pop. (1851), 3655.

CULM, a tn. and circle, Prussia. See **KULM**.

CULMBACH, or **KULMBACH**, a tn. Bavaria, on the White Main, 48 m. N.E. Nürnberg, cap. dist. of same name. It is well built, has three churches, and hospitals, and Latin school; with manufactures of potash, earthenware, tiles, &c. In the vicinity is the old castle of Plassenburg, now converted into a prison. Coal is found in the neighbourhood. The railway between Hof and Nürnberg passes through the town. Pop. 4000.—The DISTRICT, area, 96 sq. m., has a population of 23,000.

CULMINGTON, par. Eng. Salop; 3160 ac. Pop. 541.

CULMSTOCK, par. Eng. Devon; 4530 ac. Pop. 1446.

CULMULLIN, par. Irel. Meath; 5560 ac. Pop. 1010.

CULNA, or **KHALANA**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank, Hooghly, 48 m. N.N.W. Calcutta. There is here a circular area, composed of two concentric circles, the outer one of which contains 108 temples, and the inner 35. Here also is a flourishing school and mission station, in connection with the Free church of Scotland. It is one of the principal ports on the Hooghly for the Burdwan district, and carries on a thriving trade. Pop. 40,000.

CULNAI, a vil. Peru, in the Andes, dist. Canta, about lat. $11^{\circ} 10' S.$, remarkable only for its great elevation, being about 10,000 ft. above sea level. But great as this height is, it is far below that of many other towns, villages, and port stations in Peru and Bolivia. The highest of the latter, Rumihuasi, in Peru, being 15,542 ft. above sea level; the highest town or city, Potosi, in Bolivia, 13,330 ft.; and the highest village, Tacora, Peru, 14,250 ft. At Culnai cultivation ceases, ending with the potato, tropeolum, oxalis, and basella. The second region of plants also terminates here, and thereafter ensues the 'Paramera,' or pasture regions of the Andes, avoided by the inhabitants of the lower districts on account of the cold.

CULPA, a river, Croatia. See **KULPA**.

CULPEE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, l. bank, Hooghly, 36 m. S. by W. Calcutta; lat. $22^{\circ} 6' N.$; lon. $88^{\circ} 25' E.$ Its situation is extremely unhealthy, the shores of the river here being a bed of mud, thickly covered with trees and jungle.

CULPHO, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1620 ac. Pop. 70.

CULROSS, an anc. royal burgh and river port, Scotland, co. Perth, 18 m. W. by N. Edinburgh, l. bank, Forth. It has a town-house, an Established and a Free church, and some schools. Its only manufacture is a little danask weaving for Dunfermline merchants. Culross was erected into a royal burgh in 1588 by James VI., at which time it had a considerable trade in salt and coal, the latter being exported in large quantities to Holland; but no coal is now wrought in the parish. It was formerly celebrated for its girdles, thin circular plates of iron, on which oatmeal cakes were toasted; the exclusive right of making which was secured to the girdle-smiths of Culross, by patents from James VI. and Charles II., but was set aside by the Court of Session in 1727; they have long since ceased to be made. In the vicinity are the remains of a monastery, founded in 1217. It occupied a commanding situation at the upper part of the town; but scarcely any part of it now exists, except a picturesque old arch, and the chapel, which, having undergone extensive repairs, now forms the parish church. At the E. end of the town are the remains of St. Mungo's chapel, in which tradition asserts that saint to have been born. Culross unites with Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Stirling in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop., burgh, 603; par. (4 m. by 4 m.), 1444.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CULSALMOND, par. Scot. Aberdeen; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. by 3 m. Pop. 1104.

CULTER, par. Scot. Lanark; 19 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 472.

CULTS, par. Scot. Fife; $3\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. Pop. (1851), 915.

CULWORTH, par. Eng. Northampton; 2060 ac. P. 713.

CUMA (anc. *Cumæ*), a fortress, kingdom and prov. Naples, 4 m. N.W. Pozzuoli, near the Mediterranean, on the site of the ancient and celebrated city of Cumæ, of which the only existing remains are ruins of some walls, temples, aqueducts, and a triumphal arch.

CUMANA, a city, Venezuela, cap. prov. of same name, gov. of, and 186 m. E. Caracae, near the mouth of the Gulf of Cariaco, about 1 m. from the sea, on an arid, sandy plain; lat. (Fort Boca), $10^{\circ} 27' 36'' N.$; lon. $64^{\circ} 11' W.$ (n.). The fortress of St. Antonio, built on a calcareous hill, commands the town, and forms the only defence of the place. On the S.W. slope of the same rock are the ruins of the castle of St. Mary. The town has no remarkable buildings, and the frequency of earthquakes forbids all embellishments. The houses are, for the same reason, low and lightly built. The suburbs are nearly as populous as the town itself, and are three in number—Serritos, St. Francis, and Guayquerias. The port of Cumana is capable of receiving all the navies of Europe, and the whole of the Gulf of Cariaco, which is 42 m. long, and from 7 to 9 m. broad, affords excellent anchorage; still the number of vessels frequenting the port is small—in 1847, only 10, tonn. 682 entered, and 6, tonn. 658,

cleared. The chief trade is in mules, cattle, smoked meat, salted fish, cacao, &c.; provisions and wines here are plentiful and very cheap. The climate is excessively hot—the temperature, from June to October, reaching 90° or 95° Fahr., during the day; and seldom falling below 80° during the night. The inhabitants are described as being very polite, and of active business habits. Cumana is the oldest European city of the New Continent, having been founded by Governor Diego Castellon, in 1523. It has suffered severely from two earthquakes; by that of 21st October, 1766, it was entirely destroyed in the space of a few minutes. On 14th December, 1797, more than four-fifths of the city were again completely demolished. Before the revolution of 1823, its population was upwards of 30,000, now it is about 12,000.—The province is bounded, N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by the Gulf of Paria and the Atlantic, S. by the Orinoco, and W. by province Barcelona. The sierra of Venezuela intersects its N. part, parallel to the sea, and sends numerous offsets over the more S. parts of the provinces. All the hills are of a moderate height, steep, and covered with impenetrable forests. It is watered by numerous streams, of which the chief are Cari, Mamó, Limones, and Guaraco, affluents of the Orinoco; the Guarapichi, which falls into the gulf of Paria; and the Manzanares and Cariaco, affluents of the Caribbean Sea. Along the Orinoco are numerous lakes. In the valleys, and along the rivers, are fertile plains and excellent pastures. Cattle are extensively reared, and fishing is carried on; and dried fish, cacao, tobacco, hides, cotton, salted meat, and medicinal plants, are exported. There are 37 schools in the province, attended by 1003 scholars. Pop. (1846), 75,828.

CUMANACOA, a tn. Venezuela, prov. of, and 21 m. S.E. Cumana, on the brow of a high hill, situate in the fertile valley of its own name, r. bank, Manzanares. It is a small, ill-built place, with houses mostly of wood. Tobacco is grown in the neighbourhood, the fruits are uncommonly fine, and there are some mineral springs. Pop. 2800.

CUMBER, two pars. Ireland—1, (*Upper*), Londonderry and Tyrone, 26,329 ac. Pop. 7052.—2, (*Lower*), Londonderry, 14,783 ac. Pop. 4510.

CUMBERLAND, one of the N. counties England, bounded, N. by Scotland and the Solway Firth, W. and S. by the Irish Sea and river Duddon, E. by parts of Lancashire, Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland; greatest length, N. and S., 75 m.; breadth, E. and W., 45 m.; area, 974,720 ac. The surface of this county, particularly in the E. and S. parts, is rugged and mountainous, and, in many places, remarkable for magnificent scenery. Lofly summits, many of them of the most imposing forms, beautiful lakes, and far-stretching woodlands, combine to render this district one of the most romantic and picturesque in the United Kingdom. Its principal mountains exceed 3000 ft. in height, while there are many that fall but little short of that elevation. It contains also a number of lakes, more remarkable, however, for their beauty than extent. The largest, Ullswater, is 9 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth; none of the rest, with one exception, exceed 3 m. in length. Its rivers and waterfalls also form conspicuous and highly-picturesque features in the landscape—several of the latter having falls varying from 60 to 190 ft. Both the lakes and tarns are abundantly stocked with fish, particularly trout, pike, and perch. The geological features of Cumberland comprise granite, clay-slate, trap, limestone, red sandstone, and coal. The minerals are silver, copper, lead, iron, plumbago, and limestone, many of which are wrought to a great extent, and with success. The climate is in general moist and variable—cold and piercing on the high grounds, and mild and temperate on the lower, but universally healthy. The lower lands of E. Cumberland chiefly rest on the red sandstone formation, and the upper district on mountain limestone. In the plains, along the banks of the rivers and streams, the soil is generally a fertile alluvial loam; on the low-lying ridges, which divide the several plains, it varies from a strong retentive soil to good friable turnip-land; and near the Scottish border there is an annually diminishing extent of unimproved bogs, or peat moss. The extreme moisture of the climate, which here often ruins the hopes of the farmer, suggests a preference for stock rearing over corn-farming, and the former is now, in consequence, becoming more general than the latter. On one of the largest estates in the county, comprising 30,000

acres of land, the farms are let on lease, at money rents, for a period of 14 years, free of all manner of tithes. The rents vary considerably—from 20s. to 26s. being about the average for arable land. The highest rent for the best land is 36s. an acre. The tenants of E. Cumberland are an industrious, hard-working, and economical class of men. In W. Cumberland the soil is generally of a very impervious character, rendering extensive and effective systems of drainage essentially necessary. The great proportion of the arable lands here is held in farms of from 50 to 150 ac. A considerable number occupy from 200 to 300 ac., and a few as much as 400 ac. Some hold on leases of 14 years, or more; but verbal contracts, from year to year, is the more general practice, without any stipulation as to the mode of farming. The chief excellence in the farming of W. Cumberland is the successful management of the Swedish turnip crop, for which the soil and climate seem to be peculiarly suitable. The stock principally kept in the arable parts of this county is the improved short-horns, and the sheep preferred the pure Cheviots. The butter produced at the dairy-farms of Cumberland, particularly in the S.E. and S. divisions, is of well-known excellence. The farmers generally are a plain, industrious, and intelligent race, who bring up their families in habits of industry and economy. The principal manufactures are of cotton, coarse linens, checks, woollens, &c.; there are also extensive calico printing establishments. These manufactures are carried on principally at Carlisle—long celebrated for its gingham—*at Penrith*, and several other towns. The principal towns are Carlisle the capital, Whitehaven, Workington, and Cockermouth. Cumberland is divided into five wards, and 104 parishes. It now sends nine members to the House of Commons, instead of six, as formerly. Pop. (1851), 195,492.

CUMBERLAND.—1, A peninsula, British N. America, having N.E. Davis' Strait, and S.W. Northumberland Inlet, between the parallels of 64° 40' and 67° 30' N.—2, (*House*), a station of the Hudson Bay Company, British N. America, on the W. side of Pine Island Lake, in lat. 54° N.; lon. 102° 40' W. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile, and generally well wooded. The beaver, black and red bears, and foxes of different colours, are found in the district.—3, (*Mountains*), a mountain range, U. States, one of the ridges of the Alleghannies, commencing in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, passing into Virginia, where it takes the name of Laurel Mountain, passing through the S.E. part of Kentucky, and terminating in Tennessee, 80 m. S.E. Nashville. In these mountains are found burr millstones and marble in great variety. They also contain numerous singular limestone caves, and abound in organic remains, both animal and vegetable.—4, A river, U. States, rising in the Cumberland Mountains, on the S.E. side of Kentucky, and, after a tortuous W. course, through the S.E. part of Kentucky, the N. part of Tennessee, and the E. part of Kentucky, falling into the Ohio, a little before the junction of the Tennessee. It is the most important affluent of the Ohio, with the exception of the Tennessee—its whole course being about 600 m., and the territory drained by it 17,500 sq. m. It is navigable for steamers and large vessels to Nashville, 203 m.; and for boats 300 m. farther.—5, (*Harbour*), Cuba. See GUANTANAMO.—6, A maritime co. New S. Wales, 60 m. in length, N. to S., and 34 m. in breadth; area, 914,800 acres, chiefly undulating plain. It is the metropolitan county of New S. Wales, and returns five members to the Legislative Council. It is divided into 13 hundreds and 56 parishes. The principal town is Sydney. Pop. co. 75,538.—7, A co. Van Diemen's Land, in Clyde district. It contains a number of beautiful lakes. Its principal town is Bothwell.—8, A bay, N. side, isl. Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chili, lat. 33° 37' S.; lon. 78° 53' W. (R.)

CUMBERLAND ISLES.—1, A group of small islands, Australia, N.E. coast, extending from lat. 20° to 21° 6' S., and so called by Captain Cook, in 1770, in honour of the Duke of Cumberland. They consist generally of elevated rocky islands, and are all abundantly wooded, particularly with pines, which grow to a large size.—2, An isl. U. States, Georgia, lat. (N. point), 30° 56' N.; lon. 81° 34' W. (R.); 15 m. long, and from 1 m. to 5 m. broad.—3, An isl. S. Pacific Ocean, between the Low Archipelago and Society Islands, lat. (S.E. point), 19° 13' S.; lon. 141° 11' W. (R.)

CUMBERNAULD, a par. and manufacturing tn. Scotland, co. Dumbarton; 11,520 ac. The town, constituted a burgh of barony in 1649, stands on an acclivity, with heights on the N.E. and S., 13 m. N.E. Glasgow. The principal street, which is almost straight, is wide, and well kept; and the houses are, in general, substantially built of stone. The principal shops, workshops, and dwellings, are lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water; but the town is rather in a declining state, and property has lately fallen greatly in value. It has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches, three schools, a literary institution, a free-mason, and several friendly and provident societies. Handloom weaving is the chief employment, though some tambouring and muslin sewing is done; and a few are occupied in the lime and coal works of the vicinity. The Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone was born in Cumbernauld. Traces of Agricola's Wall are to be met with in the parish. Pop. entire par. 4501; of tn. 2227.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CUMBERWORTH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 950 ac. P. 183.
CUMBRA (GREAT and LITTLE), two isls. Scotland, forming a par. co. Bute, at the entrance to the Firth of Clyde, lying nearly midway between the Island of Bute and the coast of Ayr. The larger island is about 3½ m. long, by 1½ or 2 m. broad; circumference, 10 m.; area, 5120 ac., of which about 3000 ac. are arable. It is hilly, and some of its elevations command beautiful views of the coast. It produces grain and green crops of all kinds, and has a considerable extent of pasturage. The shores and bays abound with fish of various sorts. On the S. side is the village of Millport, a pleasantly situated and thriving little place, much resorted to in the summer season by citizens of Glasgow. Permanent pop. about 1413.—**LITTLE CUMBRA**, the smaller island, lies about 1 m. S. by W. from the former. It is about 1 m. long, and ½ m. broad; area, 700 ac.; and has an elevation of 600 ft. above the sea. It is composed entirely of trap-rock, resting on the sandstone formation of the opposite coast. On the W. side of the island there is a lighthouse, in lat. 55° 46' N.; lon. 4° 58' W. (R.) There are the remains of several ancient structures in different parts of the island. Pop. 8.

CUMBRE, an elevated pass, Chilian Andes, prov. Santiago, lat. 32° 52' S; height, 12,450 ft. The ascent is gradual, but long and tedious, owing to its numerous turnings. From the end of May to the end of October—generally, but not always—the Cumbre, and great part of the valleys leading to it on each side, can be passed on foot only. The N. side of the ascent is covered with a loose red soil; but in many parts of the mountain side are shelves of rocks, inclined or vertical. The descent, on the S. side, is more broken into gulleys, less earthy, and more stony. Miers relates that he has met with considerable patches of red snow in the pass of Cumbre, and, more rarely, green.

CUMBRE (LA), a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 20 m. E.S.E. Caceres, in an extensive plain. It is badly built, and has a square, church, townhall, prison, school, and cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving and agriculture. Pop. 2081.

CUMBRES ALTAS, or **MAYORES**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 56 m. N. Huelva, on a declivity facing the S. The streets are tolerably well made, and generally paved; and the town comprises two public squares, a parish church, school, townhouse, and prison. Pop. 2052.

CUMBRIA, an ancient British principality, comprising, with part of Cumberland, the Scotch districts—Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, Cunningham, and Strathclyde. It was given to Malcolm, prince of Scotland, early in the 11th century, to be held as a fief of the Crown of England.

CUMBRIAN MOUNTAINS, a range of hills, England, occupying part of the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and N. Lancashire, extending from Fell Top, in Cumberland, to the slate quarries near Ulverston, in Lancashire, about 37 m. N. to S., and 35 m. E. to W. The mountains rise with steep acclivities, inclosing, in some parts, narrow, but well-cultivated valleys, with numerous picturesque lakes. Limestone, slate, and granite are found in several parts of these mountains.

CUMBRIE, an African tribe, to be met with chiefly in the kingdom of Yaouri, in Houssa, and in the towns and villages on the banks of the Niger, in the central parts of Soudan, towards the S. They are a mild, harmless, and in-

dustrious race, but much oppressed and persecuted by their more fortunate and powerful neighbours. Being of a timid and peaceful nature, they fall an easy prey to all who choose to molest them, and bow their necks to the yoke of slavery without a murmur. They are generally considered good agriculturists and expert fishermen, and raise abundance of corn and onions. Their sleeping huts, about 7 or 8 ft. wide, of circular form, made of clay and thatched with palm leaves, are elevated above the ground, to secure the inmates from ants, snakes, and alligators, and to keep clear of the wet ground. The doorway, which is the only opening they have, is closed by a mat suspended inside. They have no steps to enter by, but scramble into it as well as they can.

CUMIANA, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 8 m. N. Pignerol, near the r. bank, Cisola. Pop. 4500.

CUMLY, or CAMALA, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 20 m. S. by E. Mangalore. It stands on a peninsula, projecting into a salt-water lake.

CUMMER, par. Irel. Galway; 9315 ac. Pop. 1889.

CUMMERTREES, par. Scot. Dumfries; 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1277.

CUMMUMET, a tn. Hindoostan, l. bank of a tributary of the Kistna, 110 m. E. Hyderabad, lat. 17° 16' N.; lon. 80° 11' E. It is the cap. of a district of the same name, of which little more is known than that it is inhabited by a lawless and disorderly race.

CUMNER, par. Eng. Berks; 7730 ac. Pop. 1058.

CUMNOCK, New, par. Scotland, Ayr; 12 m. by 9 m. Pop. 2382.

CUMNOCK, OLD, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 11 m. E. Ayr, and a station on the Scottish S.W. Railway, beautifully situate at the confluence of the Glessnock and Lugar. It consists of three pretty long streets, and several narrow lanes; the former, regularly built, consist of good houses—the latter, irregular, consist of inferior buildings. Altogether, the village is cleanly and cheerful, and the vicinity exceedingly picturesque. There are a Free church, a gas-work, and two libraries. Cumnock is noted for the manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, made of planetree, and often beautifully painted. It has also some celebrity for its brown potteryware, and yet more for its thrashing machines and cheese presses—those manufactured here being held in high repute throughout the W. of Scotland. Pop. about 1200. The par. is 10 m. by 2 m. Pop. 2836.

CUMREW, par. Eng. Cumberland; 2760 ac. Pop. 183.

CUMWHITTON, par. England, Cumberland; 5670 ac. Pop. 533.

CUNDAH, or KUNDAH, a tn. Hindoostan, Holcar's dominions, 100 m. S.E. Oojein, lat. 21° 53' N.; lon. 76° 25' E.; on an open plain, surrounded by a good mud wall, about 15 ft. high. Pop. between 4000 and 5000.

CUNDALL, a par. England, York (N. Riding); 3480 ac. Pop. 378.

CUNDEEGURREE, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, 25 m. from Cuttack. Here are three hills, which are perforated in every direction with caves of all dimensions—many being the dwellings of devotees and priests of the Jain worship. The Hindoos say these caves are the works of demons. Above the entrance to several are long inscriptions, in a forgotten tongue. Several tanks also have been excavated in the rock. The palace of the ancient rajahs, like all the rest, is hollowed out of the solid stone, and consists of two stories; the lower comprises a good-sized square court, surrounded on all sides by large excavated chambers. Into this yard you are obliged to descend from above.—(Rev. C. Acland.)

CUNDINAMARCA, a central dep. New Granada, comprising the provinces of Antioquia, Mariquita, Neyva, and Bogota, and the valleys of the Lower Cauca and the Upper Magdalena. Its population consists of whites, Indians, and mixed races, in almost equal proportions.

CUNENE, a river, S.W. Africa, Benguela, flowing circuitously along the S.E. extremity of the kingdom, and, after receiving several affluent, falling into the Atlantic, under the name of Nourses, in lat. 17° 15' S.

CUNHA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 120 m. E. N. E. São-Paulo, and nearly same distance, W. by S., Rio Janeiro, on Mount Falcão, near the small river Jacuhi. It contains a parish church; and, owing to its elevated position and proximity to the sea, has a cooler and more salubrious climate

than almost any other place within the tropics, in Brazil. All the inhabitants are employed in cultivation, or cattle-rearing. Pop. 3000.

CUNLHAT, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. N.W. Ambert. It has manufactures of linen, bombazine, and calico; a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Fragments of Roman mosaic have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1098.

CUNNINGHAM, a dist. Scotland, co. Ayr, about 20 m. in length, and varying from 9 m. to 12 m. in breadth. It is the most N. of the three districts of Ayrshire—Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick—and in that portion of the county N. of the water of Irvine. See Ayr.

CUNNINGHAM ISLAND, a fertile and populous isl. N. America, in the W. part of Lake Erie, a little N. the entrance into Sandusky Bay.

CUNHINGA, a river, W. Africa, Angola, rising in lat. 11° 10' S.; lon. 20° 20' E.; and, after a N.W. course of 130 m., entering the Coanza, on the l., 180 m. E. Fort Pedras.

CUNNERSDORF. See KUNNERSDORF.

CUNTIS, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 15 m. N. Pontevedra, on a rising ground, l. bank, of a small river. Near it are mineral baths, the waters of which contain sulphuric acid, sulphureted hydrogen, and chlorate of sodium, and vary in temperature from 100° to 154° Fahr. The baths are much frequented in their season.

CUPAR-ANGUS, a burgh of barony, Scotland, partly co. Perth, and partly in that of Forfar, 14 m. N.E. Perth, a station on the railway from Perth to Aberdeen. It contains many good houses, is well built, well paved, and well lighted with gas; it has a townhouse, jail, a handsome parish church, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church, and a Congregational chapel. It has a tannery, some extensive bleachfields, and carries on a considerable business in weaving some of the coarser kind of linen fabrics. The vestiges of a Roman camp are still visible here. It was an equilateral quadrangle of 400 yards, and fortified by two strong ramparts and large ditches, comprised 24 ac., and guarded an important pass. Pop. 1868.—The par. is 5 m. by 2 m. Pop. 2745.

CUPAR-FIFE, a royal burgh, and cap. co. Fife, Scotland, 27 m. N.E. Edinburgh, and a station on the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having been erected into a royal burgh by David II., in 1363. The streets are wide, well built, well lighted with gas, and partially paved. It contains several fax, thread, corn, barley, and flour mills; and a snuff mill, a washing or fulling mill, glue manufactory, three breweries, two tanneries—one for hides, another for sheepskins—and some brick and tile works. The principal modern structures are the town and county halls—the latter a handsome range of buildings. It has a law library, a public subscription library, containing 4000 volumes, two reading-rooms, a literary and antiquarian society, a medico-chirurgical society, and an agricultural and horticultural society. Being the seat of the county courts, it contains a large body of legal practitioners. Cupar was once celebrated for its typographical productions—several editions of the Latin classics, of great excellence, having been printed here. On a mound at the E. end of the town, on which stood an ancient castle of the family of Macduff, was acted, in 1555, the witty and powerfully-sarcastic drama of *The Three Estates*, written by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, and which, there is no doubt, tended to hasten the Reformation. Cupar is associated with St. Andrews, E. and W. Anstruther, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. burgh and par. (1851), 7426.

CUPICA, a vil. and seaport, New Granada, on a bay of same name, near the entrance to the bay of Panama, lat. 6° 40' N.; lon. 77° 50' W. The bay of Cupica will probably one day be the W. termination of a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien; as the course from the gulf of Darien, up the river Atrato, thence up its affluent the Naipi, and overland to this bay, would appear to be the route offering greater probabilities of success for such an undertaking than any other on the American continent. Native boats at present ascend these streams, and disembark their goods at a point on the Naipi, about 17 m. distant from the bay of Cupica, the remainder of the journey being completed overland.

CURA (SAN LUIS DE), a tn. Venezuela, prov. of, and 50 m. S.W. Caracas. The climate is warm and dry, and the

soil yields excellent pasture. There is here a church of some celebrity. Pop. 4000.

CURACAO, an isl. Dutch W. Indies, Caribbean Sea, 46 m. N. the coast of Venezuela, between lat. 12° 3' and 12° 24' N., and lon. 68° 47' and 69° 16' W., stretching N.W. to S.E.; 36 m. long and 8 m. broad; cap. Wilhelmstad. It rises wild, bare, and abrupt, and consists of two ridges of greenstone, connected by a limestone dyke, 1½ m. thick. Iron and copper occur, but are not wrought. Both soil and atmosphere are dry, and the heat tempered by the sea breezes; yet yellow fever re-appears every sixth or seventh year. The inhabitants often suffer from long and severe droughts, and, even in favourable seasons, they and the shipping depend on deep wells for water. Indigo, cotton, and the cacao, once cultivated, are now abandoned. The opuntia, among other cactuses, grows on the island; yet cochineal has been cultivated carefully, only of late. The tamarind adorns the gardens; the cocoa palm, banana, and several other useful trees, are reared—among which are three varieties of the orange—and the lime, from which the far-famed Curaçao liqueur is made. Sea-parsley abounds, as do also water-melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, and various other vegetables. The great and small maize are cultivated, as food for the slaves. The small proprietors live mainly by rearing horses, asses, horned cattle, sheep, and goats—all originally from Europe or Barbary; but heavy losses are often sustained in herds and flocks from drought. The horses, which are small, but fleet and vigorous, are used only for riding—oxen and cows being employed for draught. The sheep are small, and have hairy wool; the goats are large and handsome. Sea and land turtle, including a few of the tortoise-shell species, abound; together with land birds, sea fowl, and insects, including three kinds of scorpion and very large centipedes. There are several varieties of lizard. The shores teem with magnificent lobsters, crabs, and shell-fish; and the seas furnish plenty of excellent fish. The staple of the island, however, is salt, obtained by natural evaporation, and of the finest quality. The salt exported in 1847 was 108,347 barrels—that produced 250,000. The amount of cochineal produced in 1848 was 18,050 lbs. In 1847, 662 vessels, tonn. 36,212, entered the port of Curaçao. The islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, Oruba (or Aruba), and Little Curaçao, form a Dutch government, the residence of the governor being at Wilhelmstad. Curaçao was settled by the Spaniards, early in the 16th century; it was taken, in 1632, by the Dutch; and was captured by the British, in 1798, but restored at the peace of Amiens. It was taken again by the British in 1806, and finally ceded to Holland at the general peace, in 1814. Pop. 15,000.

CURACAO (LITTLE), a small isl. Caribbean Sea, about 6 m. S.E. Curaçao, lat. 12° 2' N.; lon. 68° 38' W. It is low, cannot be seen till very close upon it, and only yields some grass; is uninhabited, but sometimes used as a retreat by fishermen in fine weather.

CURARAY, a river, Ecuador, rising in the Andes, on the N. side of the Llanganate Mountain, 65 m. S.S.E. Quito, and, after a direct course of 385 m., W.N.W. to E.S.E., through a flat country, inhabited by several Indian tribes, falling into the Napo, 87 m. below San Miguel, lat. 2° 42' S., lon. 73° 18' W. The Veleno is the only affluent which it receives on the r.; but it is joined by the Sotuno, Nocsino, Turibuno, and Santo, on the l.

CURDWORTH, par. Eng. Warwick; 3170 ac. P. 693.

CURE, a river, France, rising in dep. Nièvre, near Gien, arrond. of Château-Chinon, flowing N.W. into dep. Yonne; and, after receiving several tributaries, falling into the Yonne, after a course of 66 m., for 32 of which it admits of flotation.

CUREN, or **GRENNÉ**, a miserable tn. N. Africa, regency of, and 555 m. E. Tripoli, on the plateau of Barca, occupying the place of the ancient Cyrene, 1800 ft. above sea level, lat. 32° 50' N.; long. 21° 47' E. Numerous interesting remains of antiquity have been discovered here, including a bath, two temples (supposed to be of the Roman period), and a magnificent necropolis, containing grottoes, façades, and monuments of various kinds. In one of the grottoes are several curious paintings. Cyrene was the birthplace of Aristippus, Eratosthenes, and Callimachus. It was founded in the year 632 B.C., by a colony of Greeks, from a small island in the Ægean sea, and became the capital of a district, to which it gave its

name, extending from the Great Syrtis to the Gulf of Platea (*Bomba*). This country continued for 180 years under a monarchical form of government, then became republican. It became tributary to Egypt under Ptolemy Soter, and, along with Crete, was ultimately formed into a Roman province. From an early period it was inhabited by numerous Jews.

CURIA-MURIA, or **KOORLA-MOORLA**, a group of isls. and a bay, S.E. coast Arabia. The bay extends from Ras-Morebat, on the S.W.—lat. 16° 58' N.; lon. 54° 42' E.—to Ras-Garwow, on the N.E., lat. 17° 50' N.; lon. 56° 15' E. These two headlands, which form the extreme points of the bay, are greatly dreaded by Arabian seamen, on account of the violent squalls often experienced off them, especially from the end of October to the beginning of March. The islands, five in number, are situate near the entrance of the bay. Of these, Hellaniyah, the largest, is in lat. 17° 33' N.; lon. 56° 6' E. It has a remarkably barren appearance, is completely destitute of trees, and yields only a scanty subsistence to a few wild goats. Its human inhabitants, about 23 in number, subsist entirely on fish, and are, in other respects, in the most abject poverty. The other islands of the group are barren, uninhabited rocks.

CURICO.—1, A dist. Chili, having N. Colchagua, S. Moule, E. the Andes, and W. the Pacific. It contains a rich mine, where gold and copper are found in equal parts.—2, A tn. cap. of dist., 115 m. S. Santiago, S. the Teno, on a pleasant plain, at the foot of a hill, lat. 35° S.; lon. 70° 50' W. Pop. 3000.

CURISCHES, or **KURISCHES HAF**, an extensive lagoon, E. Prussia, S.E. shore of the Baltic, from which it is separated by a narrow belt of sand, and with which it communicates, at Memel, by a flood-gate. It is somewhat of a triangular shape, widest in the S., and gradually narrowing to a point in the N., at its outlet. Its greatest length is about 54 m., and its breadth, from E. to W., near its centre, 14 m. It receives the Memel or Niemen, and several other smaller streams. On the belt of land which separates it from the sea, and is called the *Curische Nehrung*, the sand is gradually rising. Vegetation is thus destroyed, and many small places have been already buried. The inhabitants who originally dwelt along the lagoon were called Kuren, and hence its name.

CURITIBA.—1, A tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 250 m. S.W. São-Paulo. It is situate among the Cordilleras of Cubatão, near a river of its name, here crossed by a bridge, and is a place of some antiquity, having been founded in 1654. It is tolerably well built; the streets are paved, and the houses are usually of brick, and occasionally of stone. It contains a handsome parish and two other churches, and a Latin school; and has manufactures of covers and other articles of wool, which are extensively sold in this and the neighbouring provinces. The district is of large extent, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivation, and in rearing cattle and horses, and large numbers of swine. Pop. of dist. 12,000.—2, A river, Brazil, which rises in the W. side of the mountains of Cubatão, in the S.E. of prov. São-Paulo, follows a circuitous course towards the S., passes the town of same name, after receiving the São José, turns W., and precipitates itself over the cataract of Cayacunga. Its course beyond this is not well known; but it ultimately joins the Iguaçu, which sometimes is considered as a continuation of the Curitiba, and bears its name.

CURLAND, par. Eng. Somerset; 1160 ac. Pop. 228.

CURNOL, a tn. Hindoostan. See KURNOL.

CURRACLONE, par. Irel. Queen's County; 3645 ac. Pop. 749.

CURRAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 40 m. N.W. Allahabad, lat. 25° 41' N.; lon. 81° 16' E.; on the S.W. side of the Ganges. It is now in a ruinous condition, and is enclosed between steep precipices of conka, or indurated clay, and presents, from the river, nothing but dilapidated houses, and a few ruined mosques and ghauts. At some distance inland are also numerous ruins. It is celebrated in Indian history as the site of a great battle, between the Hindoos and their Mussulman conquerors. Sheikh Curnaul, a celebrated Mahometan saint, his son, and several of his disciples, are buried here.

CURRANS, par. and tn. Irel. Kerry; 5945 ac. P. 2067.

CURRIE, par. Scotland, Edinburgh; 8 m. by 4½ m. Pop. (1851), 2190.

CURRENT ISLANDS.—1, An island, N.E. coast, Celebes, Molucca Passage, lat. $0^{\circ} 27' N.$; lon. $124^{\circ} 43' E.$ (n.)—2, An isl. N. Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Pelew islands, lat. $4^{\circ} 38' N.$; lon. $132^{\circ} 3' E.$ (n.) This island is sometimes called Anna, or Pulo Anna. It is only about half a mile in extent, covered with trees, and, although very small and low, is inhabited. It may be seen from the deck at a distance of 12 m. A reef is said to project from its N. and S. extremities.

CURRIGLASS, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 23 m. N.E. Cork, in the fertile valley of the Bride. At its E. end is the parish church, and a male and female school. Pop. 262.

CURRIN, par. Irel. Monaghan; 11,372 ac. Pop. 6928.

CURRITUCK, an isl. U. States, off the N.E. coast of N. Carolina. It is 30 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and encloses the Sound of same name.

CURRODE, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, l. bank, Nerbudda, dist. of, and 30 m. E.N.E. Surat.

CURRY, two vils. and three pars. England, Somerset:—1, (*-Mallet*), par.; 1700 ac. Pop. 630.—2, (*-North*), par. and vil.; 6020 ac. The **VILLAGE**, situate in a valley, between the Mendip and Quantock hills, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Taunton, is increasing, and consists of two principal streets, well built, and kept in good order; abundantly supplied with excellent water. It has a parish church, a fine old Norman structure, and a Wesleyan and a Baptist chapel; and a school, established in 1847. Pop. agricultural, 2028.—3, (*-Iwelly*), a par. and vil.; 3870 ac. The **VILLAGE**, on a hill side, consists of one somewhat irregular street; the houses, built of blue lias, have a neat and respectable appearance; water abundant. It has a fine Gothic church and an Independent chapel, and several schools. Quarries of blue and white limestone are extensively worked in the parish, but the people are chiefly agricultural. Pop. 1660.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CURRYKIPANE, par. Irel. Cork; 2709 ac. P. 990.

CURSATO, a mountain chain, British Guiana, intersected by the parallel of $2^{\circ} 47' N.$ These mountains, which are densely wooded, extend about 5 m. from N. to S., and the highest summit rises about 3000 ft. above the Takutu.

CURTATONE, a vil. and com., Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 3 m. from Mantua, on the Lago Superiore of Mantua, and the high road from Cremona to Milan. It contains a parish church. The district around has rich pastures, and also raises much corn, flax, and hemp. Pop. 5306.

CURTIS ISLANDS.—1, An isl. Bass Strait, S.S.E. Wilson's Promontory, 1060 ft. high, in lat. $39^{\circ} 28' S.$; lon. $146^{\circ} 40' E.$ (n.)—2, An isl. (dry sand) between the N.W. coast, Australia, and the Island of Timor; lat. $12^{\circ} 27' S.$; lon. $123^{\circ} 55' E.$ (n.)—3, A group of small isls., S. Pacific Ocean, about 590 m. N.N.E. from the N. end of the most N. of the New Zealand islands; lat. $30^{\circ} 36' S.$; lon. $179^{\circ} 14' W.$ (n.)

CURVELLO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, between the Velhas and the São Francisco, about 150 m. N.N.W. Villa Rica. It contains a parish church, and is surrounded by a district of remarkable fertility. All the inhabitants are engaged in cultivation, or in rearing cattle. Pop. 1500.

CURY, par. Eng. Cornwall, 3420 ac. Pop. 541.

CURZOLA, or **CORZOLA** [anc. *Coryra-Nigra*; Slavonic, *Korsul*], an isl. Adriatic, the most beautiful of all the islands of Dalmatia; lat. (Fort Biaggio) $42^{\circ} 57' 24' N.$; lon. $17^{\circ} 8' E.$ (n.); separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello; greatest length, W to E., about 25 m.; average breadth, about 4 m.; area, 68 sq. m. It is hilly, and abounds in trees and brushwood, which grow down to the water's edge, particularly on the S. coast. In the interior the pine attains a great size, and yields excellent timber for shipbuilding, for which the natives of the island have long been famous. Vegetation being exceedingly rapid, the cut timber is soon replaced by a new growth. The climate is mild, and well suited to the cultivation of the olive and vine, which is extensively carried on; little grain is grown. Water is deficient. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries, which are very productive. Pop. 6500.

CURZOLA, a tn. Austria, cap. of above isl., and situate near its N.E. extremity, on the strait betwixt the island and the peninsula of Sabioncello. It rises from the water's edge in a triangular form, is surrounded by massive walls, defended by huge old towers, built in 1420. A fort commands the strait. The town is regularly built, the streets running at

right angles to each other, and at the highest part is the piazza, on the one side of which is a church, formerly the cathedral, with its campanile, forming the apex of the triangle. On the other side is the palace of the Venetian governors. The suburb is kept alive by shipbuilding, Curzola being still famous for its boats. All the vessels of the Austrian Lloyd's company are built here. Pop. 1846.

CUSANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, 20 m. N.N.E. Caserta. It is surrounded by mountains, and has three churches, an hospital, and several manufactories of coarse cloth. Pop. 4430.

CUSHENDALL, or **NEWTOWN-GLENNA**, a tn. Ireland, co. Antrim, 31 m. N.N.W. Belfast, beautifully situate on the slope near the sea, and the mouth of the Glenagan, which runs through it. The town consists of four principal streets, at right angles to each other, straight, and tolerably kept; houses of stone, generally small, but neat structures, of two stories. In the centre of the town is a curious square; and there are an Episcopal church, and a R. Catholic chapel, both large handsome buildings; and three schools. The women are chiefly employed in knitting and crochet work; and the men are engaged in fishing or in tillage. Pop. 481.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CUSHENDEEN, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 36 m. N.N.W. Antrim, on a small bay of same name. It is a coast guard station, and has a small church, and two schools. The harbour is a place of shelter for small craft.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

CUSHINSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1200 ac. Pop. 366.

CUSOP, par. Eng. Hereford; 2570 ac. Pop. 223.

CUSSET, a tn. France, dep. Allier, 32 m. S. by E. Moulins, agreeably situate at the extremity of a double valley, formed by the rivers Sichon and Iolan. The surrounding hill-slopes are covered with vines. There are here manufactures of blankets and cotton coverlets, silk edging, cord, and laces, cotton yarn, leather, and chemical stuffs. It has also a paper, and some extensive flour mills. It was formerly surrounded by high walls, flanked with enormous towers, but these have almost entirely disappeared. Pop. 3856.

CÜSTRIN, a tn. Prussia. See **KÜSTRIN**.

CUTCH, a prov. of W. Hindoostan, between lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$ and $24^{\circ} 40' N.$; and lon. $68^{\circ} 40'$ and $71^{\circ} 20' E.$; having the Gulf of Cutch S., Scinde N., with the vast salt marsh, called the Rann, intervening, the Arabian Sea W., and provs. Marwar and Mewar E. Length, E. to W., about 160 m.; breadth, N. to S., 110 m.; both measurements including the Rann, which is considered to be within the district. During the rainy season, Cutch is wholly insulated by water; and during the dry season, by a desert space from 4 to 60 m. in breadth. Almost the whole surface of the country, near the hills, is covered with volcanic matter; the rocks appear to have been split by the action of fire, and their vicinity abounds with specimens of metallic scoria—all proving it to have been in times past, as it was very recently, the scene of violent convulsions. A range of low, rocky, barren hills, rising here and there into rugged and volcanic cones, intersects the province, E. to W., dividing it nearly into two equal parts. It has no wood, and no rivers with perennial streams, but many torrents during the rainy season. The arable portion consists mostly of valleys, the general soil of which is a light clay, covered with a coarse sand, by no means fertile, the whole province not producing sufficient grain for the subsistence of its inhabitants; while, with exception of dates, which are good, fruits are reared with difficulty. Cotton, however, is grown in considerable quantity, and exported to Scinde, and other provinces, in exchange for grain. The horses of Cutch are much esteemed by Europeans in India. Camels and goats also thrive; but the cattle are of an inferior description. Wild asses are met with on the salt wastes, and their flesh is said to be good eating. They are larger and stronger than the domestic ass, and are remarkably swift, but fierce, and untameable. The natives are represented as addicted to every kind of vice, and treacherous to a proverb. They are, however, adventurous mariners, presenting in this a remarkable contrast to the timid navigators of the East; they also excel in naval architecture. A violent earthquake occurred at Cutch on June 16, 1819, when the principal town, Bhoj, was converted into a heap of ruins, and the E., and almost deserted channel of the Indus, which bounds Cutch, was greatly changed. This estuary, or inlet of the sea, was, before the earthquake,

fordable at Sukput at half and ebb tide. Since the shock, it has had 18 ft. at low water, and by this, and other remarkable changes of level, a part of the inland navigation of that country, which had been closed for centuries, became again practicable.

The Runn of Cutch is a flat region, of a very peculiar character, having an area of about 7000 sq. m., and is apparently the dried up bed of an inland sea. For a great part of every year it is dry, but during the monsoons, when the sea runs high, the salt water driven up from the Gulf of Cutch, and the creeks at Sukput, with both of which it communicates, overflows a large portion of the Runn, especially after rains, when the soaked ground permits the sea water to spread rapidly. The surface is sometimes encrusted with salt about an inch in depth, in consequence of the evaporation of sea water. Islands rise up in some parts of the waste, and the boundary lands form bays and promontories. The former are a favourite resort of the wild asses.—The GULF of Cutch is an arm of the sea, running N.N.E. between Cutch and the peninsula of Gujerat, about 25 m. wide at its entrance, and upwards of 110 m. in length. Its entrance is about lat. $22^{\circ}40'N$; lon. $69^{\circ}30'E$. The danger of navigating this gulf has been greatly exaggerated. The eddies and dirty appearance of the sea, which boils up and bubbles in an extraordinary manner, present a frightful aspect to a stranger, but the natives traverse it at all seasons without fear. It is tolerably free from rocks, and the Cutch shore is sandy, with little surf.—(Lyell's *Geology*; *Oriental Interpreter*; Mrs. Somerville's *Physical Geography*; Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*; Burnes' *Bokhara*.)

CUTCH GUNDAVA, a division or prov., Beloochistan, occupying a N.E. projection of that country, from which it is, in a manner, separated by the Hala range of mountains that stretch along its W. frontier, and in which is the celebrated Bolan Pass. It lies between lat. $27^{\circ}40'$ and $29^{\circ}50'N$; and lon. $67^{\circ}20'$ and $69^{\circ}17'E$; bounded, N. and N.E. by Afghanistan, E. and S.S.E. by Scinde, and W. by the Belooche districts of Jhalawan and Sarawan. It is about 160 m. in length, N. to S., and 130 broad, E. to W. Area, estimated at 10,000 sq. m. The principal characteristics of this province are its large extent of level surface, its excessively sultry climate, which has become proverbial, its scarcity of water for agricultural purposes, which restricts its cultivation, both as to quantity and variety, its large population, and great number of towns and villages. In the N.E. is a hilly tract running along the S. frontier of Sewistan, being a continuation of the Harrand and Dajil mountains. In the S.E., the desert of Shikarpoor stretches for a distance of 40 m., described as a boundless level plain of indurated clay, of a dull, dry, earthy colour, and showing signs of being sometimes under water. The aspect of this district is dreary and repulsive in the extreme, the only vegetation to be met with in its dismal wastes being a few saline plants (*Euphorbia salina*), and stunted bushes. No water is here to be found to supply the necessities of the traveller, and when any is precipitated into it, at certain seasons, from the higher parts of the province, it is instantly absorbed by the parched soil. The Nari river flows nearly through the centre of Cutch Gundava. It rises in the hills near Toba, in Afghanistan, enters the province near Dadur, and loses itself in the desert of Shikarpoor. Its banks are thickly dotted with villages. The climate of Cutch Gundava is so oppressive from April to August, that communication is nearly suspended, and travelling is attended with great risk from the hot winds, which sweep over the parched and arid plains with fatal violence. No less terrific are the radiations from the heated surface of the soil. The winters, however, are extremely mild. The natural vegetation of the province is very limited, consisting of a few of the saline plants already mentioned, and some stunted mimosas, and bér trees, the last being met with of more stately growth in the vicinities of towns and villages, where also are gardens, in which orange, lime, and mango trees thrive; and in the N. provinces, groves of date trees are seen enlivening the towns, and skirting the hills. Notwithstanding the general barrenness and obstinacy of the soil, there are yet favoured tracts which, with due irrigation and manuring, are rendered extremely fertile, producing cotton, sugar-cane, madder, dates, oranges, limes, and pomegranates. The grains most extensively cultivated are jowary or Indian millet (*Holcus sorghum*), and bajra (*Holcus spicatus*), which are adapted to a dry soil. Cutch Gundava is inhabited

by three very distinctly marked races: the Jets, Rinds, and Brahuis. The first are the primitive inhabitants, the others are more recent settlers. All these classes are Mahometans, generally of the Sunni persuasion. There are also a few Hindoos, who live in towns, and principally conduct the commercial affairs of the country. The principal towns are Gundava, the capital, Dadur, Bhag, Lehere, and Kotree. Pop. estimated at 100,000.

CUTCUMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 7760 ac. Pop. 843. CUTHBERT (Str.), several pars. Eng.:—1, Cumberland; 8740 ac. Pop. 10,965.—2, Norfolk; 4040 ac. Pop. 1543.—3, Somerset; 14,100 ac. Pop. 3563.

CUTIGLIANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 33 m. N.W. Florence, l. bank, Lina, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is well built, and contains a church and an old castle. Pop. 1151.

CUTTACK, a maritime dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa; bounded, E. by the Bay of Bengal; N.E. by prov. Behal; W. by various petty native states, formerly tributary to the Nagpoor Maharrattas; and S.W. by the N. circars; extreme length, N.E. to S.W., 180 m.; extreme breadth, 110 m.; area, 7104 sq. m. It is well watered, being intersected by the Mahanuddy, Braminy, Coyle, and smaller streams, all abounding with fish. During the dry season the minor streams dry up; but in the rainy season they swell to large rivers. A range of hills running parallel to, and at some distance from the coast, produces teak, and other timber, which are floated down to the sea during the rainy season. The forests being extremely unhealthy, can only be explored during April and May, when the noxious exhalations somewhat abate. Both the plains and hilly districts are infested with every species of wild animals, and a vast number of snakes and venomous reptiles. Rice, pulse, sugar, spices, and dyestuffs are grown along the coast, which is low and marshy, and wheat and maize in the hilly regions. On the coast is extensively manufactured the best and whitest salt made in India. The chief towns are Cuttack the capital, Balasore, and Juggernaut. Pop. 1,984,600.

CUTTACK [Catak, a royal residence], a tn. Hindoostan, cap. above dist., r. bank, Mahanuddy, 60 m. from its embouchure, and 230 S.S.W. Calcutta. It is straggling, but contains a number of good houses of hewn stone and brick, but mostly in very indifferent repair, from the poverty of their inmates. The largest dwelling-houses are those of the former amils and governors, but they are also all fast falling to the ground. The principal building is the Kuddum Rusool in the suburbs; it has no pretensions to elegance of design, but contains a number of sacred relics, and the ground around it is chiefly used as the common burial place for the Moslem inhabitants. The only other building worthy of notice is the Jumma musjid, situated in the principal street; it is also a clumsy building, and is used both as a school and place of prayer. The Hindoo temples, with exception of an unfinished one, are all small and inelegant, and none are of any antiquity. The town has little trade; its chief manufactures are brass cooking utensils and shoes, for which the place is famous. Cuttack is protected from inundation by vast embankments faced with stone. The river during the rainy season is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and 38 or 40 ft. deep; but during the dry season it is narrow, with a depth of only 3 ft. Cuttack is the most S. station in the Bengal presidency, and is esteemed exceedingly healthy, from being near the sea, and the absence of vegetation about it. About 1 m. N.W. from Cuttack is the fort of Barahbatte, now falling into decay, the stones being taken from it for various public works. It was of the form of a parallelogram, and was originally defended by high square bastion towers, projecting at different distances. It was surrounded by a broad and deep moat, faced with stone. On being taken possession of by the British in 1803, the ditch was drained, and great numbers of the alligators, with which it was filled, were either destroyed, or made their escape to the river. Pop. 40,000.—(*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*; Pegg's *Orissa*, &c.)

CUTTUB, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 13 m. S. Delhi. Near it is the remarkable and beautiful pillar called Cuttub Minar, or Cutieb Minar. It is built of very fine, hard, red sandstone, elegantly fluted, with balconies occurring at intervals. It is 62 ft. in diameter at the base, and rises, gradually tapering, to the height of 265 ft.; the whole

being crowned by a small dome, supported by eight square pillars. A winding staircase, of 383 steps, conducts to the summit of the column, from which one of the most magnificent views conceivable is obtained.

CUTTUP, a tn. of N.W. Africa, state of, and 75 m. N. by W. Jaenba; lat. 9° 12' N.; lon. 10° 8' E. It consists of an immense number of hamlets, almost adjoining each other, occupying an extensive and beautiful plain, adorned with a variety of elegant and flourishing trees, and exhibiting a delightful appearance of rural comfort and simplicity. It is the seat of a considerable traffic in slaves and cattle; and also in goora nuts, rice, honey, and other natural productions of the country; and in cutlery, rings, needles, and various other articles of manufacture; these different commodities attracting purchasers from an immense distance.—(*Landers' Records*).

CUTWAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 80 m. N.N.W. Calcutta; lat. 23° 37' N.; lon. 88° 10' E. It has some manufactures of brass vessels, and is one of the ports on the Hoogly for the exportation of the produce of Burdwan. An action took place here with the troops of Cossim Ali in 1763.

CUVO, a river, S.W. Africa, S. Guinea, Benguela, rises in a hilly district, near a place called Zambo; lat. 12° 52' S.; lon. 17° E. From this point it flows N.W. to lat. 11° 10' S.; lon. 15° E., when it turns nearly due W., and falls into the sea at Gunza, from 15 to 20 m. N. Novo Redondo, lat. 11° 28' S. Its whole length is about 220 or 230 m.

CUXHAM, par. Eng. Oxford; 520 ac. Pop. 222.

CUXHAVEN, a seaport tn. Germany, belonging to Hamburg, bail. Kitzbützel, at the mouth of the Elbe, on its S.W. side. It is 58 m. N.W. Hamburg; lat. 53° 53' 42" N.; lon. 8° 43' E. (R.) The harbour is spacious and deep, and furnished with a lighthouse, and is a quarantine station. Vessels lie at anchor off this place waiting for favourable winds, and when going up the Elbe call here for pilots. In winter, when the river is frozen, passengers going to and from England to Hamburg, embark and land at Cuxhaven. It is much frequented in the summer season by sea bathers, particularly from Hamburg. The chief magistracy is always vested in a senator of that city. Packets ply regularly between it and London, Havre, and Rotterdam. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen and pilots. Pop. 1200.

CUXTON, par. Eng. Kent; 1330 ac. Pop. 376.

CUXWOLD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1370 ac. Pop. 62.

CUYABA, a tn. Brazil. See **CUIABA**.

CUYAHOGA, a co., tn., and river, U. States, Ohio. The county lies along the S. shores of Lake Erie, about 38 m. in length E. to W., and about 6 in breadth. Principal town, Cleveland, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga.—The town, finely situate on the same river, about 128 m. N.E. Columbus, has extensive paper and other manufactures, and is rapidly rising in importance.—The RIVER, a very considerable stream, rises in about lat. 41° 48' N., whence it flows S.W. for upwards of 45 m., when it bends round to the N.W., and falls into Lake Erie at Cleveland, lat. 41° 30' N. It has some fine falls, and is extensively applied to hydraulic purposes.

CUYK, a tn. Holland. See **KUIK**.

CUYOS ISLANDS, a group of small isls., Philippines, Mindoro Sea, between Palawan and Panay. The largest of them, Great Cuyo, is in lat. 10° 52' N.; lon. 121° 15' E. (R.) They are mostly high and rocky, but afford provisions of all kinds, and vessels may here water. The inhabitants are laborious, affable, and courageous; and trade with the neighbouring islands. They are also distinguished from the people of the islands around by their clearer colour, their habits, language, and more advanced civilization. Cuyo is defended by a fort, and has a small port on the N.W. side.

CUYUNI, a river, British Guiana, which joins the Esse- quibo from the W., after receiving the Masserony, in lat. 6° 26' N.; lon. 58° 45' W. It is greatly obstructed by rapids and falls. The territory it traverses is extremely fertile, and yields cotton of a superior quality.

CUZCO, an anc. city and dep., Peru. The CITY, cap. of the dep., is situate in a wide valley about 11,300 ft. above sea level, between the rivers Apurimac and Urubamba; lat. 13° 30' 55" S.; lon. 72° 4' 10" W. The houses are built of stone, covered with red tiles, and are of fine proportions, being many of them, of the era of the Incas, and partaking of the peculiar and striking style of architecture practised by the

Peruvians of that period. Amongst the principal architectural remains of its ancient grandeur, are the fortress, the cathedral, and the convents of St. Augustine and La Merced, the latter three large buildings, and in design and workmanship inferior to few in the old world. The fortress, which was erected by the Incas for the protection of their capital, the ruins of which stand upon a hill a little N. from the city, is a stupendous specimen of Cyclopean architecture, many of the stones employed in the structure being of the weight of 150 tons, and though of irregular shape, so nicely adjusted to each other, that no mortar was required. It is, and has always been, a source of perplexity to conceive how these enormous masses of stone were placed in their positions, as it is not known that the Peruvians had any machinery of power sufficient to accomplish this feat. Other objects of interest are the baths, the one of warm, and the other of cold water; the ruins of a large stone-way, which was built by order of the Incas, and which, it is said, reached as far as where Lima now stands, a distance 400 m.; the vestiges of some subterraneous passages which led to the fortress from the houses or palaces of the Inca, and in which passages the walls were cut very crooked, admitting for a certain space one person only to pass at a time, when shortly afterwards two might pass abreast. Cuzco has still a number of churches and convents, with several monasteries, collegiate schools, and a university. The inhabitants manufacture cotton and woollen goods, leather, and parchment, and excel in embroidery, furniture carving, painting, and sculpture.

Cuzco is the most ancient of the Peruvian cities, and was at one time the capital of the empire of the Incas. It was founded, according to the common tradition, in 1043, by Manco Capac, the first Inca of Peru. In 1534, it was taken by Pizarro, who was surprised with the grandeur and magnificence it exhibited. Its streets were then large, wide, and straight; and its churches, palaces, and temples, the latter including the famous temple of the Sun, richly adorned with ornaments of gold and silver, which glittered on the walls. While still in possession of Pizarro, it was besieged by the whole Peruvian force, and a great part of it destroyed. Pop. estimated at 47,000.

The DEPARTMENT lies chiefly between the parallels of 13° and 15° S., and the meridians 70° and 73° W., and comprehends all the countries drained by the affluents of the Pícamayo, and the upper course of the Apurimac. It consists of 11 provinces, and has an area of 44,900 sq. m. Nearly nine-tenths of the population are Indians; the mines are not much worked, and the principal objects of trade are the woollen, cotton stuffs, and leather, which are manufactured by the inhabitants. Pop. 263,924.

CWM, par. Wales, Flint. Pop. 527.

CWM-TOYDDWR, par. Wales, Radnor. Pop. 883.

CWMCARVAN, a par. England, Monmouth; 2830 ac. Pop. 315.

CWMDU, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8½ m. N. by W. Bridgend, picturesquely situate in a valley, through which flows a tributary of the Llynvi. The district, which is mountainous, produces iron ore and coal, both of which are wrought. Pop. 2880.

CWMYOY, par. Eng. Hereford; 9870 ac. Pop. 718.

CYCLADES, or **KYKLADES**, the name given to the principal group of isls. in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to the kingdom of Greece, and now formed into a separate nomos, subdivided into five eparchies or dioceses—Tenos, Naxos, Seros or Hermopolis, Melos, and Thera or Santorin, these being the most important islands of the group. They are situated between lat. 36° and 38° N., and lon. 24° and 26° 30' E. They are generally mountainous, and evidently of volcanic formation. In several of them the soil, formed of decomposed lava, is of remarkable fertility, producing much barley, wine, olive oil, and silk; in others the surface is almost sterile, and the principal products are sulphur and alum. The inhabitants are much addicted to a seafaring life, and have often distinguished themselves by their maritime prowess. United pop. estimated at 18,908.

CYFFIE, par. Wales, Carmarthen. Pop. 486.

CYPRIEN (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 8 m. W. Sarlat, at the foot of a rugged hill, r. bank, Dordogne. It has several fairs, and in the neighbourhood is the mineral spring of Panasson. Pop. 1680.

CYPRUS [Turkish, *Kıbrıs*; Greek, *Kύπρος*; French, *Chypre*; German, *Cypern*; Italian, *Cipro*], an isl. of Turkey in Asia, and the most E. in the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the bay or gulf of Iskenderoon. It is 44 m. S. Cape Anamur, in Anatolia, and 76 m. W. Latakia, in Syria; Cape St. Andrea, its N.E. extremity, is in lat. 35° 41' 42" N.; lon. 34° 35' 30" E. (n.); and Baffa, near its S.W. extremity, is in lat. 34° 47' 18" N.; lon. 32° 24' 30" E. (n.); and it stretches from Cape Gatto, lat. 34° 29' 18" to lat. 35° 41' 42" N., or Cape St. Andrea. It lies S.W. and N.E., and is about 148 m. long, with a width, for 100 m. W. to E., of about 40 m.; but its N.E. extremity narrows greatly, and terminates in a long, narrow peninsula, about 40 m. long, and not over 15 m. broad. The whole island is occupied by a range of mountains stretching N.E. to S.W., known in heathen mythology as the third range of Olympus, and whose culminating points, Santa Croce (Olympus), and Thrados, are 7000 ft. high. On the N.E. side of the island the slopes of these mountains are bold and rugged; and one of the elevated valleys contains Nicosia, the modern capital of the island. On the S. side the hill-slopes are even bolder, presenting a deeply serrated outline, with thickly wooded sides, furrowed by deep valleys. The prevailing formation of the mountain-range, in its N.E. division, is limestone, which assumes many abrupt and remarkable forms—an example of which may be seen in the accompanying view of Youz Bir Euv, or the Hundred and One Houses being a portion of a scarped mountain between



YOUZ BIR EUV, OR THE HUNDRED AND ONE HOUSES, CYPRUS
From Cassin, *Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie de la Phénicie, &c.*

Nicosia and the coast-town of Cerina. The S.W. portion of the mountains is of crystalline formation, and yields excellent asbestos; also talc, red jasper, copper in abundance, gold, silver, emeralds, and the Paphian diamond; but the only minerals wrought are the first three named.

Cyprus is deficient in water; its streams being chiefly mountain torrents, which dry up in summer, the only permanent river of importance being the Pedia [anc. *Pedæus*], which waters the valley of Nicosia, flows E. and falls into the sea at Famagosta. The climate is in general healthy, excepting in some points on the S. coast during the heats of summer, much increased by the burning winds from the Arabian and African deserts, which, causing a rapid evaporation, give rise to a dangerous malaria. Temporary blindness is sometimes occasioned by the sun's reflection from the white chalky soil; and to avoid sun-stroke, the natives wrap their heads in thick shawls. On the N. side of the

island the climate is more temperate; and on the elevated grounds severe colds are experienced in winter, the summits of the mountains being covered with snow during several months of the year. There are no large wild quadrupeds; but foxes, hares, small game, and several species of serpents, abound; and bees constitute an article of riches. Clouds of locusts sometimes destroy the harvest.

The mountains of Cyprus are covered with vast forests of excellent building timber, and the island is esteemed the richest and most fertile in the Levant; yet it has few level tracts of country, those around Nicosia, Famagosta, Larnica, Limassol, and Baffa being the chief. Agriculture, however, is in a very backward state, caused, in a great measure, by the oppressive exactions of the Turkish Government, and of the Greek priesthood. The cultivable surface of the island is estimated at about 2,500,000 acres, of which not much over 130,000 ac. are actually under tillage. Fertile spots in the neighbourhood of the village are cultivated, but the more distant tracts are neglected. Of the vegetable products, cotton may be esteemed the most important; it is sent chiefly to Marseilles and Leghorn; excellent wheat and barley are raised, the surplus of which is exported to Syria; tobacco of good quality is grown in the S.W. of the island, and is on the increase; madder, after that from Smyrna, the best in the Levant, is raised in numerous localities, and in quantity augments yearly. Silk is produced abundantly in the vicinity of Baffa, and in other quarters; and only needs a better process of winding to be adopted, to make it fetch a higher price, and be more sought for in the markets of Lyons and Liverpool. Carobs are extensively grown and exported, chiefly to Odessa, to be eaten by the Russian peasantry, during lent. Olive oil might be largely produced, but is much neglected. Wine is the most noted production of the island. It is of five qualities: the first two are black and red common wines, heady, and with a strong taste of tar, from being kept in tarred casks; they are exported to some extent to Alexandria, but never to Europe. Commanderie is the wine most sought after. It is grown near Limassol, near the site of the ancient commandery of the Knights of the Temple and of Malta. At first topaz-coloured, it becomes black when many years old, and is viscous, thick, strong, and an excellent stomachic. The other two sorts are muscat and morocanella, both also excellent wines. Other vegetable products are sugar, flax, sesamum, poppies, liquorice, exquisite fruits—including the orange, citron, date, fig, pistachio nuts, caper, &c.

Manufacturing establishments there are none. Salt, in large quantities, is obtained from salines, at Limassol, and Larnica. The Greek females of some of the towns and villages do beautiful embroidery, and make silk net, which will stand comparison with the finest European lace. The females also weave some common cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics—the last chiefly sacking. Good morocco leather is made at Nicosia; and calicoes, imported from Britain, are here dyed in brilliant colours, and exported to Syria, Smyrna, and Constantinople. Pottery, sufficient for home consumption, is made; and, on the W. side of the island, the peasantry distil rose, orange, and lavender water, and myrtle and ladanum oil.

The Cyprian ladies, so famous in antiquity, are handsomer, taller, and more stately than those of any other Grecian island. Their features are regular and dignified, exhibiting that elevated cast of countenance which is so universally admired in the works of Grecian artists.

The island forms a pashalic, of which the capital is Nicosia. The principal ports, as well as the principal towns, are Cerina, Famagosta, Larnica, Limassol, and Baffa. The pasha, who has supreme power, has under him 12 lieutenants, one over each of the twelve districts of the island, whose affairs they administer in conjunction with an officer, called demogeronte, chosen by the Greeks of the district. The pasha is assisted in levying taxes, &c., by a divan, or council, of eight members, consisting of the mufti, the mollah—who is the judge of Nicosia—the commandant of the forces, the principal Turkish agas, the Greek archbishop, and one of the demogerontes. For ecclesiastical affairs the island is divided into the four dioceses of Nicosia, Larnica, Cerina and Baffa and Limassol—the first being administered by an archbishop, appointed by the sultan.

Originally peopled by the Phœnicians, and afterwards colon-

ized by the Greeks, Cyprus was, by the latter people, dedicated to Venus, whose most notorious temple was at Paphos, now Baffa. It belonged successively to the kings of Persia, of Egypt, and to the Romans; and to the Greeks of the lower empire. It was one of the first places, out of Palestine, that received the gospel—preached at first, however, to Jews only—and it was visited by Paul and Barnabas, on their missionary tour. In the time of the Crusades it was taken from the Saracens, by Richard I. of England, and given by him to the princes of the Lusignan family, who held it till the year 1570, when it was taken by the Turks, who, for nearly two centuries and a half, exercised on the miserable inhabitants every species of tyranny and oppression—seizing their crops, when they ventured to raise them, and reducing them to the utmost poverty and wretchedness, by exorbitant taxes and iniquitous exactions. In 1830 it was taken by the Viceroy of Egypt, but was retaken, in 1840, by the Turks, who have introduced various changes into the government of the island, tending much to the advantage of the inhabitants. It is in consequence of the claim made by the house of Savoy to the heirship of the Lusignan family, that the King of Sardinia still bears the title of King of Cyprus and Sardinia. Pop. (1841) estimated at 100,095; of which 70,000 were Greeks, 30,000 Turks, and the remainder R. Catholics, Maronites, and Armenians.—(*Bulletin de la Soc. Geo.*, 1847; Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition*; Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopædia*.)

CYR (Sr.), a vil. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 2½ m. W. Versailles. A seminary was founded here for the education of the daughters of poor nobles, by Louis XIV., at the persuasion of Madame de Maintenon, where 250 noble ladies were educated, free of expense, till they had attained their 20th year. After the great revolution, the institution was first made a branch military hospital, and was finally converted, by Napoleon, into a military school for the education of officers. The number of pupils is 300, of whom about 140 leave annually, and are appointed to regiments in which there may happen to be vacancies. Pop. of vil. 1718. There are 14 other villages in France named St. Cyr.

CYRENE, an anc. city, Africa. See CUREN.

CYRUS (Sr.), par. Scot. Kincardine; 5 m. by 3 m. P. 1600.

CYSOING, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.E. Lille. It has manufactories of calico, beet-root sugar, and saltpetre; and several tanneries and oil mills. Pop. 1716.

CYZICUS, a peninsula, formerly an isl. of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, stretching into the sea of Marmara, 60 m. S.W. Constantinople, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. It is 18 m., E. to W., by 9 m., N. to S., and is remarkable for its beautiful and picturesque appearance. Of the ancient town of Cyzicus, which was built on its S. extremity, there are some remains, the most important of which are those of a fine amphitheatre.

CZARNIKOW, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 45 m. S.W. Bromberg, cap. circle of same name, on the Netz. It has two R. Catholic churches, and a Protestant oratory; some linen weaving, and seven general horse and cattle markets. Pop. 2900.—The CIRCLE—area, 447 geo. sq. m.—is watered by the Netz, Drag, and Radnach, besides several lakes. There is a good deal of forest land, but the greater part of the surface is swampy and sandy, and the soil by no means fertile. Pop. 40,554.

CZASLAU, a tn. and circle, Bohemia. The town, on a fertile plain, 45 m. E.S.E. Prague, contains a parish and a deanery church—the latter surmounted by the highest steeple of Bohemia, and remarkable as the burial place of the celebrated Hussite leader, John of Zisca. The Austrians were here defeated by Frederick the Great, in 1742. Pop. 3400.—

The CIRCLE is bounded, N.E. by circle Chrudim, N.W. Kaurzim, S. Tabor, and S.E. Moravia; area, 1242 sq. m. In the S.E. it is mountainous, being traversed by several lofty ridges from Moravia, in which its chief rivers, the Dobrawa and Sarawa, take their rise, and proceed N.W. in the direction of the general slope of the country. The circle is well wooded and fertile, yielding excellent crops of corn and flax. Both game and fish abound. The minerals include silver, iron, nitre, garnets, and other precious stones; iron, in particular, is extensively mined and manufactured. The other manufactures are glass, paper, and cotton goods. The principal employment, however, is agriculture and cattle rearing. Pop. 234,000.

CZEBE, or TSCHEBEN, a vil. Hungary, co. Zarand, on the high road towards, and about 18 m. from Deva. It contains a Greek non-united church. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood; and there are gold mines in the hills of Magura. Pop. 1576.

CZECEZE, a vil. Hungary, circle Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, on the Sarviz, over which there is here a ferry, about 9 m. from Földvár. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2199.

CZEGLED, a large market tn. Hungary, co. Pesth, circle Ketskemet, on a plain, between the Danube and Theiss, 39 m. S.E. Pesth. It has a R. Catholic and Protestant church, and contains several handsome buildings. There are some considerable breweries here. The land in the vicinity is well cultivated, and produces large quantities of grain and common red wine. Pop. 16,650, mostly Protestant.

CZEIKOWITZ, a market tn. Moravia, circle of, and 24 m. S.E. Brünn. It contains a church and a castle, and has a trade in wool, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1670.

CZENSTOCHAU, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwood Kalisch, 128 m. S.S.W. Warsaw. It is divided into two towns, the old and new, not contiguous, but separated by Mount Klarenberg, the summit of which is crowned by a convent, which is fortified, and has stood several sieges. The old town, on l. bank, Warta, was almost reduced to ashes in 1771. In the church of the convent of St. Paul, already mentioned, there is an image of the Virgin, which is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims. In 1665 a bloody battle was fought here, between the army of the King of Poland and that of Prince Lubomirski. Pop. 3500.

CZERNA, a river, Austria, falling into the Danube on its left bank, at Orsova, after a S.S.W. course of 50 to 60 m. from its source in Grataman hill, in the E. Carpathians, and on the S.W. frontier of Transylvania. During part of its course it forms the boundary between the Banat and Walachia.

CZERNIGOV, or TSCHERNIGOFF, gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Smolensk, N.E. Orel, E. Koms, S. Poltawa, W. Kiev and Minsk, and N.W. Mohilew, between lat. 50° 22' and 51° 12' N.; lon. 30° 20' and 34° 40' E.; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 240 m.; greatest breadth, from W. to E., 180 m.; area, 15,936 geo. sq. m. The surface, with exception of a hilly district along the Dnieper, is a continuous flat, and the soil is almost unusually fertile. It is watered by numerous streams, the Dnieper flowing along at its W. frontier, and the Desna, with its chief affluents, passing almost through its centre. It has also numerous lakes, though none are of great extent. All kinds of grain grow in abundance, but the crops often suffer greatly from hosts of locusts. Hemp, flax, tobacco, and the opium poppy grow well, and the gardens, in addition to the ordinary vegetables, produce hops, melons, &c. There is no deficiency of wood, either for timber or fuel. The horses of the government are of the Ukraine breed, small, but active, and capable of enduring any fatigue. Great quantities of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. The oxen, in particular, are of a large size, and become remarkably fat. Hunting and fishing yield little produce; but much honey and wax are obtained from bees. The chief mineral produce is saltpetre, porcelain-earth, chalk, and a little iron. Manufactures were long insignificant, but have made considerable progress during the last 30 years. The distilling of brandy is carried on to a very great extent, and the inhabitants, unfortunately, are too much disposed to drink it. The interior trade is almost confined to the four annual fairs, which are held at Niejin; the chief exports are cattle, corn, brandy, honey, wax, and potash. Pop., almost all belonging to the Greek church, 1,500,000.

CZERNIGOV, or TSCHERNIGOFF, a tn. Russia, cap. of above gov., r. bank Desna, 80 m. N.N.E. Kiev. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains numerous buildings of antiquarian interest. Its ramparts have been converted into pleasing promenades. It is the seat of an archbishop, and has eight churches—one of them, St. Sophia, supposed to have been founded in 1024—three monasteries, a gymnasium, and an orphan hospital. Three important annual fairs are held here. Pop. (1849), 6011.

CZERNOWITZ, or TSCHERNOWITZ, a city of Austrian Galicia, cap. circle of same name, now the duchy of Bukovina, 138 m. S.E. Lemberg, situated on the slope of a hill, r. bank, Pruth, lat. 45° 25' 40' N.; lon. 25° 59' 23' E. (L.) It contains several Greek churches, a Greek cathedral, a R. Catho-

lic church, a gymnasium, a philosophical academy, a head district school, a seminary, and an hospital. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, a Greek consistory, and of a court of justice. It has a considerable trade with Wallachia, Germany, &c., and has manufactures of clocks, silver-plate, carriages, toys, &c. Pop. 9750, of which about a sixth are Jews.

CZORTKOW, a circle, Austrian Galicia, bounded, N. by Tarnopol, E. Russia, S. circle Czernowitz, and E. Koloma and Stanislav; area, 1040 geo. sq. m. It is remarkably well watered, being traversed centrally by the Dniester, and skirted, on the S., by the Pruth; the Podhorce, a tributary of the Dniester, forms its boundary on the E.; and the Sered,

another tributary of the Dniester, flows through it from the N. The soil in general is remarkably fertile, and produces abundance of corn and other field crops. Wood also occupies a considerable extent of surface. Cattle are of inferior breeds, and not much attended to. An important branch of rural economy is the rearing of bees. The chief manufactures are linen and cotton. The inhabitants are, for the most part, Russniaks. Pop. 150,500.

CZORTKOW, a tn. Austrian Galicia, cap. circle of same name, on the Seret, 97 m. S.E. Lemberg. It contains a castle and a parish church, and has an extensive tobacco factory. Pop. 2300.

D.

For NAMES commencing with *Dj*, and not found here, look *J*.

DABBLING, a vil. Tibet, l. bank, Sutlej, 920 ft. above the level of the sea, lat. 31° 45' N.; lon. 78° 37' E.

DABER, a tn. Prussia, gov. Stettin, N.W. end of lake of same name, 19 m. N.N.E. Stargard. It stands in the midst of marshes, is surrounded by ruined walls, and entered by three gates; contains a church and hospital, and has some trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. The Templars had once an establishment here. Pop. 1433.—The LAKE is about 6 m. long, by 1½ to 2 broad.

DABO, DAGSBOURG, or DASCHBOURG, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 13 m. from Sarrebourg, in the midst of the Vosges forests. Here is a ruin, said to be the remains of a castle, built by King Dagobert, in which Pope Leo XI. was born. Articles of turnery are made, and much timber is sawn up. Pop. 1226.

DACCA, and **DACCA JELALPOOR**, two dists. of Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, between lat. 23° and 24° N., and lon. 89° 30' and 91° E.; bounded, N., by the district of Mymensingh, E. by Tipperah, S. by Tipperah and Backergunge, and W. by Rajeshahy and Jessore. It was formerly of much greater extent than now—stretching to the sea, or from about 80 to 90 m. further S., and to the Garrow Mountains, about 120 m. further N. A new arrangement, which took place in 1800, reduced it to its present limits. It is one of the richest districts in India; and, although containing more jungle and unoccupied land than any other district in the province, produces such quantities of rice, as to be called the granary of Bengal. The surface is an uninterrupted flat, and is intersected by two of the largest rivers in the world—the Ganges and Brahma-

poetra—from whose periodical inundations its extraordinary fertility arises. The principal agricultural productions are rice, betel-nut, cotton, hemp, and sugar, which are grown most largely, in the S. and E. districts—the N. and S. being overrun with jungle, in which elephants, tigers, and other wild animals so abound, as to prevent the extension of cultivation, by the terror they inspire and the damage they do to the crops. In some parts of these districts, however, a marked and rapid improvement is in progress—villages and cultivated fields are now met with, in tracts formerly covered with brush-wood and rank vegetation. Dacca was, at one time, as celebrated for its manufactures as for its fertility, particularly for its muslins, which were of singular delicacy and beauty. This branch of industry, however, has been wholly extinguished—500,000 weavers in these provinces having been

thrown out of employment, mainly in consequence of the successful rivalry of British manufactures of the same description, but also in consequence of the annihilation of the native courts of India, and of native power and wealth generally. DIMITIES, of various kinds and patterns, diapers, and damask linens are still manufactured to a considerable extent. There are a number of Hindoo schools throughout the district, in which the rudiments of the Bengalese language are taught, with the principles of their religion and law. During the Mahometan government, the Daccas were ruled by a foudjar, or commandant; but after the British conquest they were partitioned into different districts, under the jurisdiction of distinct judicial and fiscal officers, with a court of circuit and appeal for the superintendence of the whole. These districts were, at one time, notorious for the number and atrocity of the crimes committed in them; but the vigilance and energy of the Bengal government have greatly limited the more ordinary offences, and have almost entirely suppressed those of deeper dye. The population is composed of Hindoos and Mahometans, in about equal proportions. The principal towns are Dacca, Narraingunge, Soomergong, and Rajanagur.

DACCA, an inland city, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, and cap. of above districts, about 100 m. from the mouth of the Ganges, and 150 m. N.E. Calcutta, lat. 23° 42' N.; lon. 90° 32' E.; situate nearly midway between the Brahma-poetra and the main stream of the Ganges, within 4 m. of the Booree Gunga, a large branch of the latter river. It extends about 6 m. along the bank of a river, but its breadth is not in proportion. The streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses,



NAJAR NUTTOO SING'S MHOOT, &c., DACCA.—From *Panorama of Dacca*.

composed of brick, thatch, and mud, have a very mean appearance, and are so combustible, that they are usually burned down once or twice a year—the owners looking on with the greatest apathy; mats, thatch, and bamboos being

composed of brick, thatch, and mud, have a very mean appearance, and are so combustible, that they are usually burned down once or twice a year—the owners looking on with the greatest apathy; mats, thatch, and bamboos being

cheap, the expenditure of a few rupees restores their edifice to all its original splendour.—(Hamilton.) Along the river front, however, are many elegant buildings, among which is distinguished Najar Nuttoo Sing's mhoot, and the residences of other Indian notabilities. Still, in this part of the town, also, houses composed of mud and straw are of frequent occurrence, forming a strange contrast to their more stately neighbours. The pagodas are few and small. The European houses are of limited size and mean, compared with those of Calcutta, and those out of the town are surrounded with jungle and with ruins, and have thus a dreary, desolate appearance. Besides the natives, there are many respectable Greek, Armenian, and Portuguese merchants resident here. The Armenians have a church, with two priests; and the English have also a church here—a neat Gothic edifice. Dacca is a station of the Serampore Mission, the missionaries of which conduct religious services in English, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee, and superintend an extensive circle of schools. The city was formerly much more extensive than it is at present, and exhibited a degree of splendour to which it has now no pretensions—as the magnificent ruins of bridges, causeways, caravansaries, palaces, gardens, &c., within its ancient limits, sufficiently prove. These remains are now surrounded with jungle, and overrun with rank vegetation. The trade of Dacca, which consisted chiefly in the manufacture and exportation of its beautiful muslins—[see BENGAL PROVINCE]—is nearly extinct, the fabrics of England being preferred, even by the natives, on account of their greater cheapness. Dacca is considered one of the healthiest and most pleasant stations in Bengal, being free from the violent heats experienced in other parts of the province, in consequence, it is believed, of the ground being covered with verdure during the hot months. In this city is one of the four hospitals for the insane, under the Bengal presidency; and a college, maintained at the public expense, in which there were, in 1845, 342 students, of which 301 were Hindoos and 24 Mahometans. The expense of this establishment, in 1843, was £21,043, 13s. 8d. The inhabitants are represented as quiet and orderly, and desirous of acquiring the English language, and adopting the English customs. The population has been stated at 200,000; but the *Missionary Register* for February, 1828, rates it at only 150,000—one-half Mahometans, the other half Hindoos.

DACHAU, a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, on the Ammer, here crossed by a bridge, 12 m. N.W. Munich. It contains a parish church, old castle, hospital, and infirmary; and has an extensive brewery, and oil, saw, and other mills. Pop. of tn. 1450; of dist. 18,296.

DACIA, a former country of S.E. Europe, bounded, N. by the Carpathian mountains, E. by the Danube, and the Black Sea, S. by the Danube, and W. by the Theiss; and corresponding with the Banat, the Hungarian circle of Thither Theiss, the duchy of Bukovina and Transylvania in the Austrian dominions, and the principalities of Walachia and Moldavia; and the Russian government of Bessarabia.

DACRE, a par. and vil. Eng. co. Cumberland; 8130 ac. Pop. 975.

DADARAH, a large vil. Scinde, 2 m. from r. bank, Indus, on the route from Larkhana to Sehwan, and 32 m. S.W. from the former; lat. 27° 3' N.; long. 68° E.

DADI, a vil. Greece, nome, Attike and Viotia, and 24 m. N.W. Livadia. It faces the plain of the Cephissus, and is built on terraces, in the form of an amphitheatre. On a hill beyond the village are ancient walls, of Cyclopean architecture, which are supposed by some to be the walls of Amphiclea.

DADUR, a tn. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava, near the base of the Hala range, and 5 m. E. from the entrance of the Bolan Pass; lat. 29° 6' N.; lon. 67° 41' E. It is a place of considerable size, is inclosed by a wall, and contains many well-built houses. The heat here is so intense, as to have, according to the inhabitants, reddened the unburnt bricks of the old tombs. It is probably the hottest place on earth in the same parallel of latitude, and certainly one of the hottest in the globe—the thermometer rising, in tents, to 130°.

DADVOLA, a vil. Scinde, 40 m. S.W. Subulcote, on the route to Shikarpoor, 4 m. from l. bank, Indus, in a populous and well-cultivated country; lat. 28° 2' N.; lon. 69° 8' E.

DAENY, or **DANIE ISLAND**, Persian Gulf, Great Pearl Bank; lat. 24° 57' 30" N.; lon. 52° 25' E., about 1½ m. in length; narrow, low, and nearly level with the sea. The

colour of the sand, in hazy weather, renders it difficult to be distinguished when at a distance.

DAËT, a tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, cap. prov. Camarines-Nord, 140 m. S.E., Manila, on a small stream that flows into the ocean, near the entrance to the bay of San Miguel. Some of the houses are built of stone, and some of nipa palm.

DAFAR, a prov. and tn. Arabia. See **DHOFAIR**.

DAGANA, a tn. of W. Africa, Senegambia, country of Wallo, l. bank, Senegal, lat. 16° 28' N.; lon. 15° 30' W. It is a small but flourishing place, deriving much of its consequence from containing a French fortified trading station, which fronts the river, and is a kind of rude edifice, surrounded by a wall, mounted with 10 cannon. This post is kept by a captain and about 30 black soldiers. The natives manufacture different kinds of pottery, particularly vessels called *canari*, and pipes, which are much used. They are subject, one portion, to the prince of Wallo; the other to the amany of the Foutas, whose representative here is a marabout. In the environs is a productive *marigot*, or fish-pool. Pop. about 1200.—(Raffinell's *Afrique Occidentale*.)

DAGELET, an isl. Sea of Japan, between isl. Nippon and the peninsula of Corea; lat. (N.E. point) 37° 25' N.; lon. 130° 56' E. (n.); so named by La Perouse, who visited it in 1787. It is about 9 m. in circumference, and the shore is environed by a perpendicular wall of rock. It is covered up to the summits of its highest elevations with wood.

DAGENHAM, par. Eng. Essex; 4550 ac. Pop. 2291.

DAGHESTAN [Tartar, *Tagh stan*, mountainous country], a prov. Russia, stretching along the Caspian Sea, W. side, between lat. 40° 30' and 43° 18' N., and, in breadth, between lon. 46° and 49° E., having Cape Agrakhan at its N.W. extremity, and Cape Apheron at the S.E. Its whole length is thus about 200 m.; breadth, 40 m.; area, about 5996 sq. m. It consists partly of plains, but, as its name implies, chiefly of mountains, offsets from the Caucasus, which separate deep valleys as they traverse the province, S.E., towards the plains lying along the Caspian Sea. They are chiefly of limestone. In the S. parts of the province there are numerous bituminous springs, some of which are worked, and afford, in addition to petroleum, an inexhaustible supply of black and white naphtha, while others have for ages emitted a burning stream, known by the name of Indian fire. Notwithstanding the generally mountainous character of Daghestan, it comprises many valleys and level tracts of great fertility. Its climate is various—on the plains it is warm and unwholesome; on the slopes of the mountains it is more temperate and healthy; but still more decidedly so on the higher elevations. Agriculture is carefully attended to, and good crops of grain are produced; also silk, cotton, madder, flax, saffron, and tobacco. The vegetables and domestic animals are nearly the same with those of Europe. The wild animals are tigers, panthers, camels, and buffaloes. The population is composed chiefly of Tartars, or of races of Tartar descent, and of various Caucasian tribes. Those occupying the towns and plains are of middle size, strong, and active; those inhabiting the mountains are a taller race. They are brave and hospitable; but revengeful, given to falsehood, theft, and intrigue, and noisy and boisterous in their convivialities. They are careful agriculturists, and industrious fishermen, taking sturgeon and turtle in such quantities, as to form a considerable export trade to Persia and Russia. Their religion is Mahometan, and their language dialects of the Tartar tongue, mixed with Armenian, Persian, and Hebrew. Chief towns—Derbend, Tarku, Nizabad, and Kuba. Pop. estimated at 250,000.

DAGLINGWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1700 ac. Pop. 302.

DAGMERSELLEN, or **DAMMERSELLEN**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 18 m. N.W. Luzern, r. bank, Wigger. It contains a large new church, and a handsome parsonage and school; and has a considerable transit trade, and important annual fairs. Pop. 1828.

DAGÖE, or **DAGDEN**, an isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, gov. Revel, or Esthonia, S.W. the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, and opposite to the island of Ösel, from which it is separated by the Sele Sund, between lat. 58° 41' and 59° 6' N., and lon. 22° 10' and 23° E.; greatest length, E. to W., 34 m.; greatest breadth, 15 m. The soil, chiefly sand and chalk, is not fertile; and the cattle, though the pasture seems good, are of an inferior, stunted breed. There is a

considerable extent of forest, in which game abounds; and the fishing, including that of seals, is productive. Pop. almost all Swedes, about 10,000

DAHA, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Pfalz, 1. bank, Lauter, 20 m. S. Kaiserslautern. It contains two châteaux, and the ruins of an old castle; and has three mills. P. 1300.

DAHAB, or MEHSA DAHAB (*Golden Port*), Arabia, peninsula of Sinai, on W. coast of the Gulf of Akaba, lat. 28° 28' N.; lon. 34° 37' E. There is here an extensive date grove, which is inhabited during the fruit season.

DAHHL, a large vil. Arabia, Yemen, 50 m. S.S.E. Loheia; contains a mosque, and the tombe of a Saint. The inhabitants make bricks, tan leather, and manufacture indigo—blue being a favourite colour throughout Yemen.

DAHLEN, two places, Germany:—1, A tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 19 m. W.S.W. Düsseldorf. It contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has manufactures of silk velvet and linen, a trade in linen and flax, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1327. —2, A tn. Saxony, circle of, and 24 m. E. Leipzig, on the Dahlewasser, over which there is an old bridge. It contains a castle, and an hospital; and has a bleachfield, several mills, and three annual fairs. Dahlen is a station on the railway from Leipzig to Dresden. Pop. (1849), 2497.

DAHME, a tn. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, 44 m. S. Berlin, on a river of same name. It is surrounded by a wall and fosse, is the seat of a provincial and town court, contains a castle and church, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tobacco factory, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3517.

DAHOMÉY, a kingdom of W. Africa, on the coast of Guinea (cap. Abomey). Its boundaries are not well ascertained, being liable to extension or abridgment with the power or weakness of its sovereign. At present it appears to occupy the space between 6° and 8° 50' N. lat., and 1° and 3° E. lon. This, however, includes, northerly, the Mahee territory, recently conquered by the King of Dahomey, and now annexed to his dominions. Formerly, the authority of its kings seems to have been limited, northerly, by the river Zoa, or Lagos, about lat. 8° 10' N.; but the present sovereign (1846) appears to have extended his influence and power considerably beyond this point—the first distinct manifestations experienced by Mr. Duncan, the late African traveller, of the cessation of his authority occurring at Zafoara, in lat. 8° 58' N., where he found himself in the dominions of another, and less friendly, potentate.

The country appears to be in general extremely fertile, and, what is not a little surprising, is well cultivated, especially in the neighbourhood of the towns and villages. On the coast, particularly in the neighbourhood of Whydah, the principal port of the kingdom, there are many farms in a high state of cultivation, the houses clean and comfortable, and the scenery singularly beautiful. These farms, however, are mostly in the hands of persons returned from the Brazils, and who had, doubtless, benefited by their agricultural experiences in that country; although Mr. Duncan, as will be more particularly mentioned afterwards, found an equal degree of skill exhibited many hundred miles in the interior. Another class of colonists here are emancipated slaves from Sierra Leone; but these are greatly inferior as farmers to the former, and make little progress, notwithstanding that every encouragement is given them by the present King of Dahomey, whose general character and disposition stand in favourable contrast to those of his predecessors. The principal crops raised here are Indian corn, yams, and the manioc-root, which is ground into meal, and forms a principal article of food. Two crops of corn are obtained in the year; and of a smaller sort of red corn four may be obtained. Manuring, draining, and the drilling system are all understood and practised at remote places in the interior. Inland, the country loses none of the beauty and fertility by which it is distinguished on the coast. Extensive and noble woods, alternating with large expanses of grassy levels and fields of corn, form the leading features of the interior, enlivened by the frequent occurrence of towns and villages, picturesquely ornamented with the beautiful acacia. 'After leaving the town of Abomey' (about 90 m. from the coast), says Mr. Duncan, 'the path passes through beautifully cultivated fields of corn, of various sorts, as well as many kinds of beans and peas. Many sorts of ground beans are also cultivated here, some of the size and shape of a large

marble, and of a delicious flavour, commonly used by the natives in soups and stews, as well as separately. This scene was truly beautiful—the corn full six feet high, with beautifully white and red flowers about a foot in height, so numerous, that, at a little distance, the ground appeared a continuous bed of flowers.'

Dahomey, though generally level, or but slightly and gradually rising from the coast, has yet several pretty extensive mountain ranges and hilly tracts, formed, it is believed, by offsets of the Kong Mountains. About 10 or 14 m. N. of Abomey—in lat. 7° 55' N.; lon. 2° 5' E.—a low range of hills runs S.W. to N.E.; and here the country is broken up into romantic glens and valleys, overhung with trees, and resounding with the music of waterfalls. Beyond this, 'mountains richly wooded broke upon the view, bearing E.N.E., and about 800 ft. high, with here and there immense blocks of granite, showing their crowns above some of the tallest trees.'—(Duncan.) Other ranges of mountains were seen by Mr. Duncan, at various points. Soon after leaving the town of Setta—lat. 8° 15' N.; lon. 2° 12' E.—he saw high lands, bearing from the N. side of the town, at the distance of about 12 m., called the Zafidah Mountains, forming the extremity of a range, running as far to the E. as the eye can reach. These were succeeded by the Davity Mountains, extending, from E. to W., for about 12 m., and separated by a narrow plain from another range, distant about 2 m. From the point of the river Zoa, or Lagos, laid down at the beginning of this article, up to lat. 9°, the country is covered with mountains of singular form and character, one of the most remarkable of which is called Mount Gbowelly, lat. 8° 19' N.; lon. 2° 28' E. Most of these mountains rise abruptly from the plain, and are very steep, being on some sides nearly perpendicular. They are much infested with wild beasts—especially a range called the Dassa Mountains, in the form of a crescent, which abounds with lions, hyænas, and panthers, by whom great depredations are often committed. The last range of mountains in the Dahoman kingdom, on the N., are the Dabadab Mountains, situated on the confines of the Mahee territory, and so called from their resemblance in shape to a kind of dumping, made from the Indian corn meal of that name. Although, however, the loftier ranges terminate with the 9th degree of N. lat., heights of less magnitude, and of the table form, are met with, at intervals, as far as the 13th.

Although springs and rivulets are numerous in the interior, and the country, on the whole, well watered, there are no rivers of any magnitude. One of the largest is the Zoa, which is only 40 yds. wide, and 7 ft. deep, at the point where Mr. Duncan crossed it, about lat. 8° 18' N.; and this was in the rainy season, when it had, of course, attained its greatest volume. The banks, however, are extremely deep (30 ft.), and wooded with trees of gigantic size. This river discharges itself into the Bight of Benin, in about lat. 6° 26' N.; lon. 3° 26' E.; and may be considered as bounding the kingdom on the E., as the Volta does on the W. Between the river Zoa, or Lagos, and lat. 9° N., Mr. Duncan has laid down some 8 or 10 different rivers or streams, all, apparently, flowing N.W. to S.E.; but has given no particular account of them, except in one or two instances. Small marshes are of frequent occurrence throughout the country, and, occasionally, extensive swamps are met with—some of them many miles in breadth, and impassable in the wet season.

The abundance and luxuriance of the vegetable productions of Dahomey afford evidence of the singular fertility of the soil. Its forest trees attain the most magnificent dimensions, and are interspersed with fruit trees of various kinds, including the tamarind, of which there are two different species, a yellow fig and damson, both of pleasant flavour, cashew, kolla, and ground nuts, the shea butter-tree, from the nuts of which an unctuous substance, resembling butter, is extracted. Green grapes are also plentiful. The cocoa tree, and palms of various kinds, abound on the coast. The rocks and trees are festooned with beautiful parasitical plants, and the climatis and jessamine fill the air with their delightful odour.

The wild animals of Dahomey are of the same kind as those met with throughout W. Africa, consisting of lions, hyænas, panthers, deer, &c.—the last of a large size, the former all of the most formidable description, being extremely fierce and powerful. Monkeys also abound; and elephants

are met with in the vicinity of the swamps in the interior. Alligators and hippopotami are numerous in the rivers, towards the coast. Snakes are also numerous, especially about Whydah, as are also lizards of various kinds. Boa-constrictors, of enormous size, are met with in the interior. Insects, in great variety, abound—amongst them a description of ant, about the dimensions of a wasp, which emits an intolerably offensive smell. Swarms of locusts are also met with. Bats are numerous and large—the Whydah vampire-bat measuring from 33 to 36 in. between the tips of the wings; they roost on trees, hanging by the hinder claws, with their head downwards. Birds of beautiful plumage are met with in great numbers; as are also Guinea fowl, the common and Muscovy duck, crows, and pigeons. The crows are very large, with white breasts; the pigeons are finely variegated with green, yellow, and blue. Vultures and eagles also abound; as do likewise partridges, and other game, cranes, and pelicans.

The domestic animals are oxen, generally of small size, sheep, goats, and swine—the last of a superior description. Horses are not bred here, and few of the natives ever saw one. A few have been sent to the king as presents. They are approached with timidity, and the rider is invariably held on the animal's back by two men, who walk on either side.

The rivers abound with fish, and the banks with land tortoises, both of which are taken in great numbers by the natives. The sea coast is so crowded with sharks, as to render it almost certain destruction to go into the water.

The general condition of the people under the present King of Dahomey, who seems to have effected an extensive and beneficial reform, moral, social, and political, in his kingdom, appears to be prosperous and happy. The towns and villages, many of them large and populous, are crowded with a busy and cheerful population. Their markets are abundantly supplied with provisions, fruits, and vegetables, and the surrounding districts yield copious harvests, with very little labour, and where this little is required, it does not seem wanting, nor the necessary skill in its application. At a great distance inland, Mr. Duncan found the land 'beautifully cultivated along the foot of the mountains, and the drilling system in operation with all sorts of grain, as well as with the sweet potato.' Many of the more wealthy natives own numerous herds of cattle, which they keep in folds or pens, preserving their dung for manure. 'They are excellent farmers,' says Mr. Duncan, 'even in this remote part' (Paweca, about lat. 8° 20' N.; lon. 2° 30' E.), 'where they never can have had intercourse with any civilized being.' Their agricultural implements, too, are well adapted to their purposes, and much superior to those manufactured nearer the coast. The Dahomans manufacture a very good cotton cloth, though by a tedious process, the thread being spun by the distaff, and the loom being of a very simple construction, though on the same principle as the linen looms of England. Instead of using the shuttle, of which they have no knowledge, in putting in the weft, they merely hand the reel through the shed from one side to the other. The web seldom exceeds 6 inches in breadth, and is variously coloured in stripes. In many places iron is wrought with considerable dexterity and skill into various useful articles. Almost every town and village has a market-place, generally an open space shaded with trees, in which, on certain days of the week, besides provisions, cloths, both native and foreign, the latter including English kerchiefs, are exposed for sale.

The people of Dahomey, both males and females, are generally tall, well-formed, and intelligent, and, although a disposition to theft forms a prominent feature of the African character, singularly honest. It is, however, not unworthy of remark, that the Dahoman character improves with increase of distance from the coast; in other words, from the influences of civilization. Although it may be asserted, and perhaps with truth, that this civilization is of the most corrupt and impure kind, its only result being to deprive the African of his native simplicity, and to put a vicious knowledge in its stead.

The females are remarkable for chastity, although polygamy is permitted to any extent. The Dahomans are all Pagans, and worship fetish, but do not seem to be at all rigid as to religious faiths, there being a number of Mahometans in their armies, whose religious opinions are in no way interfered with. They are generally temperate; are excellent cooks, and, ac-

cording to Mr. Duncan, make a number of very savoury dishes.

The sovereign power is absolute, extending to an entire control over the lives and properties of the people, who invest their king with the attributes of deity, believing him to be superior to all human wants and infirmities. Thus, when he drinks in public, his attendants hold handkerchiefs before him, that none may witness such act of mortal imperfection. In place of resisting his decrees, however sanguinary, his subjects rejoice in their execution, and feel themselves eminently favoured by being called upon, or permitted to sacrifice their lives to his pleasure. The possession of this extraordinary power and influence by a barbarous prince, combined with the gross ignorance and superstition of his people, led to the perpetration of the most fearful atrocities, wholesale murders forming the principal and most acceptable part of all state and religious ceremonies. The numbers sacrificed on these occasions is now greatly diminished, there having been 32 only put to death in 1849, and there is reason to believe that most of these, if not all, were criminals. Formerly many hundreds used to be sacrificed at the Customs, as such celebrations were called, and all guiltless of any offence. The present sovereign has also revised and ameliorated the criminal and petty laws of his kingdom, has established a court of appeal at Abomey, where he chiefly resides, in which the sentences of provincial authorities are reconsidered at the desire of the condemned party, and it often happens that persons who have been doomed to death, under unjust accusations, have been acquitted on this second trial, at which the king himself always presides as judge. In all cases of putting to death, the sovereign's sanction is necessary; while formerly, the chief provincial authorities could inflict that punishment without either his knowledge or concurrence. Even in war his humanity and justice, and, it may be added, his policy, are conspicuous. When a town surrenders without resistance, he allows the inhabitants to pursue their callings unmolested, and reduces the duties on their goods to the Dahoman scale. Having secured his authority, he, after a time, furnishes their soldiers with arms, and, by his justice and liberality, converts them from enemies into faithful allies.

The King of Dahomey commands the whole of the European trade from the coast, and a principal part of his revenue is derived from duties on the palm oil and ivory exported, and on the slaves shipped from his kingdom. He also levies a capitation tax, which is regulated in amount by the rank and income of the party taxed, and on all goods exposed to sale in the market a heavy custom is exigible; the headman, or chief constable, making the round of the market-place daily to collect it.

One of the most extraordinary manifestations of barbarian spirit and sentiment in this country is exhibited in the king's female army, consisting of from 5000 to 8000 women, formed into regiments, and armed with long Danish muskets, short swords, and clubs. Their clothing consists of a blue and white striped cotton surtout, the stripes about 1½ inches wide, of stout, native manufacture, without sleeves, leaving freedom for the arms. The skirt or tunic reaches as low as the knee of the Highlanders. A pair of short trousers is worn underneath, reaching 2 inches below the knee. They are commanded by female officers, the most distinguished of whom, at the time of Mr. Duncan's visit, was called Adadimo, whose warlike exploits had recommended her to the special favour of the king. 'She was,' says the African traveller, 'a tall, thin woman, about 22 years of age, good-looking for a black, and mild and unassuming in appearance.' These Amazons use their musket with perfect ease, fire singly with great precision, and go through their evolutions, such as they are, with much energy and alacrity; but know nothing of the compact and simultaneous movements of disciplined troops. 'They attack like a pack of hounds, and would be useless against disciplined troops, if at all approaching to the same numbers. Still their appearance is more martial than the generality of the men; and if undertaking a campaign, I should prefer the female to the male soldiers of this country.'—(Duncan.)

The King of Dahomey has always expressed the utmost anxiety to form friendly alliances with the British Government; but it has been found impossible to prevail upon him to abandon the slave trade, from which he derives a large and immediate revenue, 9000 being annually shipped from his

kingdom. Pop. estimated (1850) at 200,000; of which not more than 20,000 are free.—(Duncan's *Travels in Western Africa* in 1845–6; Forbes' *Dahomey and the Dahomans*, 1851; *Parl. Papers*.)

DAILY, par. Scot. Ayr; 7 m. by 6 m. Pop. 2272.

DAIMAN, or ARANGUA, a river, Banda Oriental, an affluent of the Uruguay, rises in a mountainous district in the centre of the state, and, flowing nearly due W., falls into the Uruguay at lat. 31° 25' S.; its whole course being about 110 m.

DAIMIEL, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real, l. bank, Azner. The majority of the houses are tolerably well built, and form numerous streets, of which many are wide and clean, though unpaved; but others are mean, narrow, and dirty. The town has four squares, the principal of which is lined with substantial edifices, adorned with porticos and balconies; the remaining three are small, and irregularly constructed, but two of them are planted with white poplars. It has two parish churches, Santa Maria and San Pedro; the former, a spacious Gothic structure, possesses three naves and a lofty tower; the latter is in the Doric style, with one nave, and a square tower of stone; its interior is highly decorated, and contains a magnificent retablo. Its other public buildings comprise four chapels, two convents, several schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, and cemetery. In the environs are a variety of agreeable public walks and gardens. Linen and woollen fabrics, blonde lace, wine, and oil are manufactured; and considerable trade in grain, cattle, wine, wool, and colonial produce is carried on with Madrid and Valencia. The commercial importance and population of Daimiel have been greatly augmented during the last few years. Pop. 12,355.—(Madoz.)

DAINA, or DANA, a vil. Syria, pash. of, and 20 m. W. Aleppo; supposed to be the ancient *Emma* or *Imma*. It appears to have been a place of some consideration, from the antiquities remaining; many sepulchral grottoes are cut into the rock, among which is a very fine monument, with some Christian Greek inscriptions on it, although the style of its architecture would indicate a higher antiquity than the date of Christianity.

DAIR-EL-KAMAR, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Syria, and cap. of the Druses, on a slope of Mount Lebanon, 12 m. S.E. Beyrout. It is inaccessible, except by two narrow paths; and is composed of two distinct quarters, the Druse and the Christian. It contains a Maronite convent, several churches, and a mosque; and is the seat of an American Protestant mission, and school. The only remarkable public buildings are the kaiserieh, a large khan, and the old serai of the Emir of Lebanon, a palace with several court-yards. The handsomest houses in the town are those which were once inhabited by the Greek Catholics, dispersed abroad by the recent troubles of the country. The place was once flourishing, and the seat of some manufactures; among others, that of gold and scarlet cloth, but it exists no longer. Pop. estimated at 30,000.—(Bowring's *Reports; Consular Reports; Paton's Modern Syrians*.)

DAIRSIE, par. Scot. Fife; 2 m. by 1½ m. P. (1851), 708.

DAJEL, a tn. Punjab, S.W. extremity, 15 m. N.E. Harrand; lat. 29° 37' N.; lon. 70° 28' E. It is small, but flourishing.

DAL-ELF, a river, Sweden, or rather two rivers which take the names of Easter Dal-Elf and Wester Dal-Elf. The former rises in Mount Salkjallet, on the confines of Norway, and proceeding in a S.E. direction, through a chain of smaller lakes, falls into the large lake of Siljan, in co. Falu. The river, which issues from the S.E. extremity of the lake, still bears its name, and, proceeding circuitously S.E., joins the Wester Dal-Elf about 18 m. S.W. Falun. The Wester Dal-Elf, formed by the junction of the Loren and Falu, proceeds first S.E.E., then almost due E., till it receives the Easter Dal-Elf, when the united stream, retaining the common name of Dal-Elf, pursues a S.E., but very circuitous, course, till it reaches Avesta, when, turning E.N.E., it expands into a series of lakes, and falls into a bay in the Gulf of Bothnia, about 10 m. E.S.E. Gefle.

DALAI-NOON, or KOULOUN, a lake, Mongolia, near the Russian frontier; lat. (N. end) 49° 17' N.; lon. 116° 35' E. It is about 180 m. in circumference, is entered on the S.W. by the Kheroulun, which leaves it on the N.E., under the name of the Argoun.

DALARÖ, a market tn. Sweden, län of, and 20 m. S.E. Stockholm. It stands on a tongue of land which, being separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, takes the name of the island of Dalarö. It has a good harbour, and its inhabitants, about 600, are almost all fishermen. About 1 m. from the town is a fort, erected on a height near the mouth of the entrance leading up to Stockholm. Vessels on their passage up, call and pay toll here.

DALBEATTIE, a vil. Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, 3½ m. S.E. Castle-Douglas, on the Dalbeattie burn; containing a R. Catholic chapel, a Free church, and a paper factory. Pop. 1430.

DALBURY and LEES, par. Eng. Derby; 1600 ac. P. 221.

DALBY, five pars. Eng.—1, Lincoln; 1020 ac. Pop. 106.—2, York, N. Riding; 1480 ac. Pop. 141.—3, (Little), Leicester; 2180 ac. Pop. 184.—4, (-Magna), Leicester; 3080 ac. Pop. 479.—5, (-on-the-Wolds), Leicester; 3430 ac. Pop. 410.

DALDERBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 550 ac. Pop. 37.

DALE, par. Wales, Pembroke; Pop. 392.

DALECARLIA, or DALARNE, a former prov. Sweden, now included in the län or co. of Falu. The name, meaning Valley-Land, is still frequently used, and is kept alive in the minds of the inhabitants by the noble struggles which the Dalecarlians, its inhabitants, made to establish and maintain the independence of the country.

DALEM, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, and on its W. frontier, within 1 m. of Gorinchem or Gorceum; with a small neat Reformed church, and a school. Pop. 400.

DALEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 3 m. N. Koevorden; with a church and school. In 1813, the inhabitants, assisted by their neighbours and a few Cossacks, gallantly repelled three successive attacks from the French, then lying at Koevorden, and endeavouring to plunder the country in all directions. Pop. 1300.

DALSEN, or DAELEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 6 m. E. Zwolle, r. bank, Vecht. A populous and thriving village, with a Reformed church, one of the largest and handsomest in the province; and two schools. A bridge was built over the Vecht in 1836, and a power-loom manufactory established in 1839, employing 50 children. But the place is best known by certain cakes, called *Dalfser moppen*, and exported to all quarters. Pop. 1200.

DALHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1840 ac. Pop. 598.

DALHOUSIE, a small vil. Scotland, co. of, and 8 m. S.E. Edinburgh, a station on the North British Railway. Near it is Dalhousie castle. Pop. 99.

DALGETY, par. Scot. Fife; 4 m. by 1. P. (1851), 1533.

DALGINROSS, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 22 m. W. Perth, in the vicinity of Earn water, and on the road from Crieff to Lochearnhead. Cotton weaving is carried on. P. 317.

DALIAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. W.S.W. Almeria, 4 m. from the Mediterranean. Its streets are generally irregular, badly constructed, and, with one exception, unpaved; it has three squares, one containing the town and court houses, two fountains, and the foundations of a long-terminated new church. Up to 1804, there were here two parish churches, one in the town, the other in the hamlet of Cenin; both, however, were nearly destroyed by an earthquake in that year; and although the first stones of the above named new church were laid in 1817, no superstructure has yet been erected upon them. The other public buildings comprise four chapels, two schools, a prison, two storehouses, and an extramural cemetery. The main employment of the working classes is mining and smelting the metals, chiefly lead and antimony, produced in the sierra de Gador, and other neighbouring mountains. The remaining inhabitants are occupied in husbandry and fishing. Near the town, on the sea-side, are some mineral baths, much frequented in the season. Pop. 9000.—(Madoz.)

DALINTOBER, a vil. Scotland, co. Argyle, dist. Kintyre, about 1 m. N.W. Campbellton, of which it is a suburb. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries. P. 1762.

DALKEITH, a tn. Scotland, co. of, and 6 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, a station on the Edinburgh and Hawick branch of the N. British Railway. It is beautifully situated on an acclivity between the N. and S. Eskes, the banks of which are covered with wood, and adorned with numerous elegant mansions, occupied by families of rank. It has one principal

street, about two-thirds of a mile long, E. to W., straight, wide, and well paved; and several other smaller streets, also respectable and well kept; houses in general regular and handsome, built of stone; ample supply of excellent water; well lighted with gas. Within the last few years, considerable improvement has been made on the town, which is rapidly extending W., along the line of the N. British Railway. The old parish church is a venerable Gothic structure of the 16th century, with a spire of more modern date, 96 ft. high. Attached to its E. end are the remains of an old edifice, dating, it is said, from the 8th century, and now used as the interment vault of the Buccleuch family. The new parish church is an elegant building, also in the Gothic style, with a spire about 170 ft. high. It was erected in 1840 by the Duke of Buccleuch, but has never been used, except as a Sabbath school. A beautiful Episcopal chapel was erected by the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1845. There are also a Free, and three U. Presbyterian churches, a Congregational, and a Wesleyan Methodist. Dalkeith has a grammar school, an academy in connection with the Free and other dissenting congregations, with a female and infant school attached; a Sessional, an Episcopal, and the Buccleuch school, with an infant school attached; with several private educational establishments. It has two public libraries, several scientific and literary associations, numerous friendly and charitable societies, a large handsome workhouse, a court-house, where a justice of the peace court is held weekly; four branch banks, and a savings bank. In the town and vicinity there are three flour and corn mills, a woollen factory, a brewery, a snuff-mill, three candle-works, three iron foundries, two tanneries, several very extensive collieries, &c. But the prosperity of Dalkeith depends almost entirely on its grain market, held every Thursday, and considered the most important in Scotland. There is also an extensive meal market every Monday; and two annual fairs are held in May and October, for horses and cattle. In the neighbourhood are Dalkeith palace, the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch; Newbattle abbey, &c. Area of par., 5 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 6521.

DALKEY, a vil. and ancient seaport, Ireland, co. of, and 8 m. S.E. Dublin, beautifully situate at the foot of a hill, 474 ft. high, from the summit of which a fine view of Dublin bay is obtained. It is irregularly built, and consists of cabins and villas intermingled. It was a place of considerable importance in the 14th century, having had a charter of incorporation at that period from Edward III. In the 15th century fairs and markets were established here, for the encouragement of foreigners, who frequented the place in great numbers, and carried on an extensive trade with the inhabitants. Seven strong castles were erected for the protection of the port, the remains of three of which are still in existence. Towards the close of the 17th century the trade of Dalkey began to fall off, and continued to decline till it became the insignificant village it now is. Opposite the village is Dalkey Island, separated from the mainland by a channel, between 200 and 300 yds. wide, called Dalkey Sound, which formed the principal anchorage-ground in former times for the vessels frequenting the port. The island contains about 30 ac. Its only inhabitants are a few artillerymen, in charge of a small battery. Previous to the year 1793, it was the scene annually of certain singular convivialities. In the month of June of each year a mock king of Dalkey, with various officers of state, was chosen, and the proceedings duly recorded in a newspaper, called the *Dalkey Gazette*. Thousands of people from Dublin used to repair to the island to witness the ceremonies on these occasions. Dalkey is connected with Dublin, through Kingston, by railway, the portion to Kingston being the only atmospheric railway in the United Kingdom. Area of par. 467 ac. Pop. 2232.

DALLA, a tn. Burmah, prov. of Pegu, on a river of same name, 50 m. S.W. Rangoon. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of salt and the salting of fish, which they send into the interior of the empire.

DALLAN, a tn. Baden, circle Unterrhein. It contains two parish churches, and a small castle; and has tile-works and several mills. Pop. 1157.

DALLAS, par. Scot. Elgin; 50 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 1226.

DALLY, a vil. and par. Sweden, län of, and 15 m. E.N.E. Malmö. It contains a royal residence, formerly a monastery, and was once the see of a bishop. The church,

which is ancient, has a crypt; and in the churchyard the Danish king, Harald Hein, is buried.

DALLYA, or **DALGA**, a market town, Austria, Slavonia, co. Verocz, on the Danube, 13 m. E.S.E. Eszek. It contains a R. Catholic, and two Greek non-united churches. The district around is fertile, raising much corn, and rearing many cattle; but the chief employment is fishing, including that of the sturgeon. Pop. 3430.

DALMACHERRY, a tn. S. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, 100 m. N.W. Madras; lat. 13° 43' N.; lon. 79° 5' E. It gives its name to a well-known pass in the adjoining mountains.

DALMALLY, a vil. Scotland, co. Argyll, 16 m. N.E. Inverary, picturesquely situate on the Orchy, near the N. end of Loch Awe. A little E. of it is the famous well of St. Conan.

DALMATIA (Kingdom of), [German, *Königreich Dalmatien*], a prov. of Austria, comprising the ancient kingdom of Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, and the town and territory of Fiume—the latter three of which were formerly comprised in the kingdom of Hungary, from which they were disjoined by the constitution of March 4, 1849. The following article refers only to the first division; the others will be found noticed under their respective heads.

The kingdom of Dalmatia is a maritime province, and the most S. portion of the Austrian dominions. It consists of a long narrow tract of mountainous country, and a number of large islands, along the N.E. coast of the Adriatic Sea, and bounded, N. by Croatia, and N.E. by Turkey. It extends from about lat. 42° 9' N., or 23 m. S.E. Cattaro, to lat. 44° 25' N., about 19 m. N. Zara, the cap., where it is joined by Croatia. In breadth it is very limited, not exceeding 40 m. in any part; and at the narrowest, near Ragusa, about 2 m.; its whole area, 3718 geo. sq. m. The surface is much varied: a ridge of limestone mountains separates the N. portion from Turkey, and another runs nearly parallel with the coast, sterile, and destitute of soil. The highest peaks are—Orien, 6332 ft.; Dinara, 6040 ft.; and Partovo, 5929 ft.; and the largest and loftiest part of the N. range is that of Velebich, to the N.E. of Zara, which is 5439 ft. On the coast range occur the peaks of Mount Mossor, 4464 ft.; and, S.E., Mount Biocovo, 5899 ft. The inland parts of Dalmatia are diversified by undulatory ground, hills, and high mountains—many of the latter having the same rugged barren aspect as those of the coast; others, again, are partially covered with low wood. There are also several extensive and unwholesome marshes in various parts of the country, causing deadly fevers in hot weather. The soil, though not rich, is good, and the produce, as a whole, suffices for the limited population of the country; but, altogether, it cannot be otherwise considered than as a poor, unproductive territory, though not without some rich and beautiful valleys; but these are generally very narrow. It has few rivers, and all with short courses. The principal are—the Narenta, in the S., having a depth of water sufficient to admit large steamers; the Zernina, Kerka, and Cetina. On some of these rivers the scenery is singularly wild and picturesque. The Kerka has several magnificent cascades; and on the Cetina there are two, from 90 ft. to upwards of 100 ft. high. There are also numerous small lakes; but most of them become dry in hot weather. The waters of many of the Dalmatian streams have a petrifying quality, and cover the rocks over which they flow with a coarse stalagmitic deposit. The country is not rich in metals, although, in ancient times, it produced large quantities of gold; but iron and coal are wrought—the latter in the district of Demis, where there are several mines, but is not used so extensively as it ought to be. The quality is said to be inferior.

The coast is indented with numerous harbours and bays, the principal of which are Cattaro, Sebenico, and Ragusa. A vast number of islands, also, of all dimensions, stretch along, and parallel to, the shores. The largest are Arbe, Pago, Isola Grossa, Brazza, Lesina, Curzola, Lissa, Meleda, &c. Most of these islands are mountainous, and present the same general aspect as continental Dalmatia; but are valuable for their productions, such as timber, wine, oil, cheese, honey, salt, and asphalt; and in several of them shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. In summer the prevalent wind on the coast is the mistral, or N.W. wind, which moderates the excessive heat of the season. The climate of Dalmatia, generally,

is warmer than in any other part of the Austrian dominions; and in spring the African scirocco is occasionally felt, but not to the same extent as in Sicily or Greece. Frost and snow rarely occur in the lower districts, and are of but short duration in the mountains. Timber is exceedingly scarce in the country, nor is firewood abundant; but some of the islands produce pines and brushwood in great quantities—particularly Curzola, which, in former times, furnished the Venetian arsenal with timber, and has still the greatest quantity of wood in this part of the Adriatic.

Agriculture is in an extremely backward state; but it is said that the peasantry require only proper instructions in directing their labour to remedy this evil. At present, the greatest proportion of available land is in pasture, the next in wood, and then arable land and vineyards. The following are some of these productions:—

	ARABLE		OTHER
Arable.....	975,895	Olives.....	1,940
Meadows.....	17,592	Pastures.....	1,034,677
Gardens.....	5,71	Wood.....	696,979
Vineyards.....	11,987		

The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, rye, barley, figs, olives, and vines; but sufficient grain is not produced to supply the wants of the country—the deficiency being imported from Turkey and Hungary. Various fruits are also grown, including apples, pears, plums, almonds, peaches, apricots, lemons, oranges, carobs, and pomegranates. The Dalmatian wines are strong and full-bodied; but most of them have the fault of being sweet, owing to the grapes remaining too long upon the vines before they are gathered for pressing. Neglect, too, in choosing the fruit is another fault of the Dalmatians, in their process of making wine. Comparatively few sheep or cattle are reared; horses are rare, and of very diminutive size. Fish abound on the coast; but fishing is as little attended to as agriculture.

Dalmatia has hardly any manufactures worthy of the name. A kind of coarse cloth, called Rascia, used by the peasants, is made, but both the quality and dye is of the worst description. Nor is the production of silk sufficiently encouraged, though the soil is well suited to the growth of the mulberry tree. Neither the Dalmatians of Italian origin, nor those of Slavonic race, are noted for any skill, excepting the ship-builders of Curzola, the manufacturers of liqueurs at Zara, and the venders of oil and wine throughout the country. The trades common in all parts of the world are found in the towns; and thread, a few cotton and linen stuffs, twine and ropes, leather, felt, the cloth called Rascia (already mentioned), coarse blankets, and some of the most ordinary productions of the hand, compose the principal articles made in Dalmatia—the shops being supplied with cutlery, and all manufactured goods, from abroad, and principally from Trieste. A few silk handkerchiefs are made at Ragusa.

The Dalmatians of the coast, and the principal families in the large towns of the interior, are mostly of Venetian extraction; and those who are of Hungarian origin have adopted the customs and language of the Italians. The latter is spoken in all the seaports; but the language of the country is a dialect of the Slavonic, which alone is used by the peasants in the interior.

The Dalmatians are, according to Mr. Wilkinson, a tall, muscular, and vigorous race, and extremely hospitable—cheerfully submitting to any inconvenience to accommodate their guests; but Mr. Paton accuses them of being lazy, vindictive, and dissipated. They are wretchedly poor, and will execute—the women, at any rate—the most laborious tasks for the merest trifle. The dress of the peasant is very picturesque, resembling the Turkish costume. On his head he wears a Fez cap, and in his belt a brace of huge pistols. In some parts, the dress of the women is very graceful, consisting of a short cloth pelisse—generally red, green, or blue—fastened at the waist by a gold clasp; and their hair is bound round the head in two large plaits, interwoven with a red ribbon. The garb of the male inhabitants of the coast consists in blue tight pantaloons, a blue waistcoat, and, in winter, a Spencer, with a coarse brown cloak.

The whole of Dalmatia is divided into four circles or departments—Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, and Cattaro—which are again subdivided into districts, of which there are in all 26. Each circle is governed by a *capo*, or *capitano circondare*, who superintends the police and all the civil administration, and

resides at the capital of the department. Somewhat less than a fifth of the people of Dalmatia are Greek Catholics; the rest, with the exception of a few Jews and Calvinists, are all R. Catholics. Education is very generally diffused by the system of national schools. Principal towns—Zara the capital; Spalatro, and Ragusa. Dalmatia was conquered by the Romans in the time of Augustus. In the 7th century it was taken by the Slaves, who founded there a kingdom that lasted till 1050, when the greater part of it was united to Hungary, and the remainder passed under the protection of Venice. In 1797, the Venetian portion, along with the city of Venice, was ceded to Austria; but in 1805, by the treaty of Pressburg, it fell into the hands of Napoleon, who first united it to the kingdom of Italy, and subsequently, in 1810, to the kingdom of Illyria. The events of 1814 brought Dalmatia again under Austrian rule. Pop. (1844) 403,421.—(Wilkinson's *Dalmatia and Montenegro*; Paton's *Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic*; *Journ. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, &c.)

DALMELLINGTON, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr; 30 sq. m. The VILLAGE, 13 m. S.E. Ayr, is pleasantly situated in a vale, surrounded by hills, near the N. end of Loch Doon. It contains a church, school, library, and reading-room; two woollen mills and a thread mill. In the vicinity coal is wrought. Pop. 1119.

DALMENY, par. Scotland, Linlithgow; 4 m. by 2½ m. Pop. 1393.

DALMY, an isl. Persian Gulf, on the Great Pearl Bank, S. end in lat. 24° 28' N.; lon. 52° 27' E., about 5 m. long N. to S., and 3 m. broad. On its N. part is a round hill, below which the boundary is bluff, but not high. To the S.E. it is nearly of equal height, with two or three hummocks above a very low, narrow sandy point, extending N. to S., and terminating the S. extremity.

DALLINGHOOP, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1110 ac. Pop. 346.

DALLINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 1520 ac. Pop. 519.—2, Sussex; 3890 ac. Pop. 612.

DALRY, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright; 32,902 ac. The VILLAGE, 15 m. N.N.W. Castle Douglas, is pleasantly situated on a bend of the Ken. Pop. 1215.

DALRY, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The VILLAGE, 19 m. S.W. Glasgow, on the Scottish South-Western Railway, which has a station hard by, is beautifully situated on an eminence, r. bank, Garnock, consists of five principal streets somewhat irregularly laid out and indifferently kept, and contains a number of substantially built houses. It is rapidly increasing, and improving in the character of its buildings. Though it has a gas work the streets are not lighted, being sufficiently illuminated by the glare of the adjoining iron-furnaces; and the supply of water is obtained from wells or from the running streams by which the village is nearly surrounded. It has a parish church, a dark, gloomy, and uncomfortable edifice; and Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a new R. Catholic chapel, four schools, also several Friendly Societies, and a small public library, and two branch banks. Until within the last few years, the principal occupation of the inhabitants of the village was silk and cotton hand-loom weaving for Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers, but the greater number are now more remuneratively employed in the numerous coal and iron mines in the vicinity; those wrought by the Blair, Glegarnock, and Eglington Iron Companies being principally within this parish; and in an extensive mill for carding and spinning wool, at the E. end of the village, and at the Blair iron works in the immediate vicinity. That kind of silk and cotton embroidery known as 'Ayrshire needle-work,' affords employment to the female population. The curing of pork is carried on to a considerable extent, the average annual quantity amounting to about 300 tons; and there is an active trade in agricultural produce, especially in cheese and rye grass seed. The parish contains 29 sq. m., and consists principally of a beautiful and fertile valley, intersected lengthways by the river Garnock. Pop. (1841), 4791; (1851), 8867.

DALRYMPLE.—1, A par. and vil. Scotland, co. Ayr; 12 sq. m. The VILLAGE, 6 m. S.E. Ayr, is pleasantly situated on the Doon, and has a woollen manufactory. Pop. 909.—2, A bay, isl. Madagascar, lat. (entrance) 13° 30' S.; lon. 48° 2' E., situate near the N. extremity of the peninsula on the W. side of the great bay, Passandava. It has from 8 to 12 fathoms in the entrance, which is half a mile wide between

the reef; it is safe and commodious for wooding, watering, and refitting ships.—3, An isl. Torres Strait, between Australia and Papua, and called by the natives Damood. It is in lat. 9° 37' S.; lon. 143° 21' E. (u), and consists chiefly of coral; but is tolerably well peopled, and produces cocoa nuts, yams, some leguminous plants, &c. The huts of the natives are constructed with remarkable neatness.—4, A port, Van Dieman's Land, mouth of the Tamar River; lat. 41° 5' S.; lon. 146° 45' E.

DALSERF, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Lanark; 7219 ac. The village, 15 m. S.E. Glasgow, is beautifully situated on the Clyde, and surrounded by orchards. It has a neat and clean and most picturesque appearance, and contains the parish church and a school. Pop. (1851), 3578.

DALSTON, par. Eng. Cumberland; 10,890. Pop. 2874.

DALTON, par. Scot. Dumfries; 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 638.

DALTON, two pars. Eng. E. York.—1, (North), 3890 ac. Pop. 450.—2, (South), 1730 ac. Pop. 269.

DALTON, a small market tn. England, co. of, and 16 m. W.N.W. Lancaster, pleasantly situate on a gentle acclivity. It consists principally of one street, at the extremity of which is a spacious market place. It has communication with the sea by a canal $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, capable of bringing vessels of considerable size up to the town. The staple trade of the place is malting grain. There are also extensive iron works in the vicinity. At a short distance from the town are the ruins of the magnificent abbey of Furness, founded in 1127, by Stephen, afterwards King of England, for monks of the Cistercian order. Fairs are held here on June 6, for horned cattle, and October 23, for cattle, horses, and pedlary. Market on Saturday. Romney, the celebrated painter, was born here in 1734. The Furness Railway has a station at Dalton. Pop. 800.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS, par. Eng. Lancaster; 16,210 ac. Pop. 3231.

DALTON-LE-DALE, a par. and vil. England, co. Durham; 3940 ac. The village, 9 m. E.N.E. Durham, lies in a deep narrow valley, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea. Agriculture, mining, and quarrying, employ the inhabitants. Pop. 2709.

DALUPIRI, one of the Philippine Islands, N. of Luzon, about 30 m. in circumference; lat. (N.W. point) 19° 13' 30" N.; lon. 121° 10' E. (u).

DALZELL, or **DALZIEL**, par. Scot. Lanark; 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. (1851), 2263.

DAM (DEN), name by which Appingedam is generally known among the country people of Friesland. See **APPINGEDAM**.

DAMACON BAY, W. Africa. See **KANYABAC**.

DAMAKA, a tn. Java. See **DEMACK**.

DAMALA, a vil. Greece, in the Morea, near the Gulf of Egina, and 38 m. S.W. Athens. It contains between 40 and 50 houses. The water is bad, and the climate very unhealthy. In the environs are numerous ruins, supposed by d'Anville to be those of Troezen.

DAMANHUR, or **DAMANHOOR**, a tn. Lower Egypt, 16 m. E. the Lake Marcotis, and 37 m. E. by S. Alexandria; lat. 31° 2' N.; lon. 30° 31' E. It is large, but ill built, and although it carries on a considerable trade in cotton is a very poor place.

DAMAR, or **DEMAR**, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, 120 m. N. by W. Aden, agreeably situate on a mount. It has a castle where the Governor resides; a college for the sect of Zeites, attended by several hundred students. It was once the seat of the Himyarites, and has about 5000 well built houses.

DAMARAN, or **DUMARAN**, one of the Philippine isls., off the N.E. coast of Palawan. It is of a triangular form, and about 45 m. in circumference; lat. 10° 30' N.; lon. 120° E.

DAMARAS, a coast country of S.W. Africa, lying between lat. 21° and 24° S., and of which nothing was known except by report till visited by Captain Alexander in 1836. The country, so far as it was seen by that traveller, is described as being very beautiful; consisting of wide plains covered with herbage, broad and grassy slopes at the foot of hills, and mountains rising to an elevation of some thousand feet, some of a tabular shape, and others with remarkably sharp and rugged profiles. Copper would appear to abound, the natives manufacturing it into rings. The temperature of the climate is exceedingly various and fluctuating, the thermometer being at 40° in the morning, and generally rising to

60° at noon. Wild beasts are numerous, including lions, rhinoceroses white and black, and zebras. On the plains vast herds of cattle are reared. The natives are divided into two great and distinct nations, the Damaras of the plains, and the Damaras of the hills, the former rear cattle, the latter subsist by hunting and on roots. Both are of the negro race, being black, with woolly hair, small round noses, and thickish lips. The Damaras of the plains, from their superior living, are much more robust than those of the hills; they are circumcised, and extract the two front teeth of the lower jaw; they are almost entirely naked, men and women wearing only a sort of skin kilt about the waist and reaching to the knees; their arms are bows and arrows, a club and a stabbing assegai, or javelin, composed entirely of iron—shaft and blade; they speak a language peculiar to themselves. The huts of the Damaras of the plains are of a conical form, the stakes wattled, plastered with clay, and covered with hides. The Damaras of the hills generally wear a short mantle of deer skin on their shoulders, and about their waste many flaps of leather behind and before, that behind containing a large pocket for roots; they are armed with bow, arrow, and assegai, and speak the clicking Namaqua language. The Damaras carry on an extensive trade in cattle with the Americans, chiefly at Walvisch Bay, on the coast of Damaras.

DAMASCUS, a large pash. Asiatic Turkey, comprehending nearly the whole of the E. part of Syria. It is bounded, N. by pashalic Aleppo, E. by the Euphrates, S. by Arabia, and W. by pashalics Tripoli and Acre. Its surface is various, as are also its soil and productions. The first presents a series of mountains, valleys, and plains, in alternate succession. Some of the plains are extremely fertile, producing wheat, barley, Indian millet, sesamam, cotton, hemp, flax, madder, tobacco, &c., while the high grounds are generally appropriated to the olive, mulberry, and other fruit trees. It is divided into 20 districts or governorships, and has eight cities and towns, with 1522 villages. It is considered the most important pashalie in the Turkish empire, and its Pasha one of the principal dignitaries of the Ottoman court. Pop. 526,812.

DAMASCUS [Arab. *Demesk*], a celebrated city, Asiatic Turkey, Syria, cap. above pash., beautifully situate on a plain, at the E. base of the Anti-Libanus range, about 180 m. S. by W. Aleppo, lat. 33° 27' N.; lon. 36° 25' E.; supposed to be the most ancient city in the world. It is 6 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall. Its appearance, when it first opens on the view, has been spoken of by all travellers, in all ages, in the most rapturous terms. It is said of Mahomet, that, when he looked to it, he exclaimed, that as man could have but one Paradise below, he would not enter it, lest he should have none above. Strabo, also, speaks of it in the most eulogistic terms; and Julian calls it the great and sacred Damascus, surpassing every city, both in the beauty of its temples and the magnitude of its shrines, as well as the timeliness of its seasons, the limpidness of its fountains, the volume of its waters, and the richness of its soil. Addison describes the view of the city as 'one of the most magnificent prospects in the world.' Lamartine speaks of it in the same enthusiastic language; and Lord Lindsay likens it, with its picturesque minarets, to 'a fleet sailing through a sea of verdure.' The plain on which the city stands is of great extent and extraordinary fertility, and covered with the most beautiful gardens and orchards, irrigated by the limpid waters of the Barrada, forming a waving grove, of more than 50 m. in circuit, rich in the most luxuriant foliage and the finest fruits, including oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, mulberries, figs, plums, walnuts, pears, apples, and a variety of others. As, however, is the case in nearly all eastern cities, the interior of Damascus by no means corresponds with the exquisite beauty of its environs. The streets are narrow, and have, many of them, a gloomy and dilapidated appearance; they are paved with basalt, generally in three directions—that in the middle devoted to cattle and riders being the lowest, and of the same size as the other two. In the Armenian quarter the houses are built with mud, and pierced, towards the street, by a very few small grated windows, with red painted shutters. They are low, with flat arched doors, resembling those of stables, while a dunghill and pool of putrid water almost invariably stand before each door. In many of them, however, a singular contrast is presented between the dull, prison-like outer walls

of gray mud, and the richness within. Interiorly, they are of a quadrangular form, enclosing a court paved with marble, ornamented with beautiful trees and flowering bushes, and having copious fountains playing in the centre. The lower rooms on each side of the court are raised above its area, and open in front—their roofs and walls highly ornamented with figures of flowers and inscriptions, and a variety of arabesque devices. The furniture, also, is of the most splendid description, consisting of superb Persian or Bagdad carpets, which entirely cover the marble or cedar floor, and of numerous cushions and mattresses spread in the middle of the saloon, for the members of the family to sit upon or lean against. The ornaments alone of many of these saloons are said to cost £1000 sterling.

The best and wealthiest part of the city is what is called the Moslem quarter, where the streets are wider and cleaner, the houses higher and better built, and the supply of water much more abundant than in any other part of the town. The Christian and Jewish quarters are the most miserable. Amongst the places most worthy of notice in Damascus are the bazaars. They are merely long streets—the principal one about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length—covered in with high wood-work, and lined with shops, stalls, magazines, and cafés. The shops are narrow, and go only a short way back; and the merchant is oftener sitting than standing when he supplies his customer, which, in the former case, he does by a long stretch of the hand, without making any attempt to rise. There is a separate bazaar for almost every commodity exposed to sale, and all of them are patrolled by multitudes of confectioners, and dealers in ices and cooled sherbet. In the midst of the bazars stands the Great Khan, said to be one of the most magnificent structures of this kind in the East. It is an immense cupola, supported on granite pillars, and built, in part, of alternate layers of black and white marble. Its gate is one of the finest specimens of Moorish architecture to be seen in the world. This khan is frequented daily by the various merchants; and in this building, and in 30 inferior khans, purchases and sales are conducted by the merchants, who have their counting-houses near them. The principal mosque is also a fine edifice, and was originally a Christian cathedral. There are three Latin monasteries in Damascus—those of the Franciscans, Capuchins, and Lazarists. The first of these has an extensive library, containing a large number of works in Arabic and Syriac, in print and in manuscript, and a considerable number of grammars and dictionaries in various tongues. There is also a school for boys attached to the Franciscan convent, in which the former are instructed in Arabic and Italian. The principal R. Catholic churches form part of the monastic buildings; there are, besides, a number of detached churches belonging to different sects in various parts of the city. Besides the more remarkable architectural objects mentioned, there are an extensive citadel, and a serai or palace, in which the pasha resides. The most interesting locality in the city is, perhaps, what is called 'Straight Street,' mentioned in connection with the conversion of the Apostle Paul, in the 9th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. It is the most important and capacious street in Damascus, and one of its busiest scenes; it is about 1 m. in length, and runs from E. to W. The house of Judas, also, to which Ananias went, is still pointed out, as well as that of Ananias himself. 'How much credulity may have had to do in fixing on and perpetuating the recollection of these localities,' says Kitto, 'it is probably easier to suspect than to ascertain.'

Damascus continues to be the most thoroughly oriental city in all its features and characteristics, in its buildings, and in the habits, manners, and appearance of its people, of any city in existence. 'How strange, how oriental, how unlike Europe, is everything here,' says Mr. Graham; 'no broad streets, nor wheeled carriages, nor tempting shops, nor glass windows, relieve and gratify the eyes. But see, there is a moslem lord, with his black slaves, carrying his pipes, and doing obeisance to their master; there goes the Persian with his pointed pyramidal cap, to remind you at once of Cyrus, Greek history, and your school-boy days. See the bronzed Arab, the child of the desert, the crafty Greek, the mercantile Armenian, the degraded Egyptian, the lordly Turk, the crouching Syrian, men from the ends of the earth—the hat, the turban, and the fez cap, and not only of all kinds, but of

all degrees, meet here, and mingle in strange confusion.' The costume of the men on the streets is rich and varied. It is, however, almost all Syrian or Arabian, few Turkish habiliments being seen. The green turban shows the nobility of the E., the descendants of the prophet. When they intend to get intoxicated with wine, or violate any of the commands of their prophet, they reverently lay the turban aside till the debauch is ended. The rich yellow turban marks the Moslems generally; and, until lately, no other was permitted to wear them. The Jewish ladies of Damascus are remarkable for the grace and dignity of their manner and deportment, the delicacy and softness of their features, and the fine symmetry of their forms. They dress richly, and are profusely adorned with ornaments of gold and pearl. Wilson, in describing the interior of a wealthy Jew's residence in Damascus, and the every-day life of its inmates, says, 'The ladies themselves made a busy scene of it, trudging along on their high pattens, or calling to one another from one side of the quadrangles to the other. They seemed, however, to cultivate great kindness, as well as volubility of address, when summoning the attention of their companions. The simple names of Sarah, Rebekah, Miriam, and Esther, fell like music on our ears; and in the persons of those who bore them, we saw the forms which our imagination associates with the Hebrew mothers and daughters on whom they were first bestowed.'

Damascus is the chief emporium of the trade in European manufactures with Bagdad, Bassora, Persia, and the neighbouring countries; it is also a place of great manufacturing industry. Traders and merchants arrive and depart with the caravans to and from Mecca once a year; to and from Bagdad, Mesopotamia, and Persia, two or three times a year; to and from Aleppo twice a month; to and from Beyrout weekly. It is one of the holy cities, and here the pilgrims assemble on their journey to, and separate on their return from Mecca. The business classes in the city consist of Mahometan, Christian, and Hebrew merchants; the last are considered the most wealthy. The traders are the retailers of British goods; and also the shopkeepers, grocers, and druggists. There are, also, a number of manufacturers of silk, damasks, cotton, and other fabrics; the looms for working, which amount to 4000. There are, besides, numerous cotton printing, and dyeing establishments, tobacco factories, copper and iron foundries, glass works, soaperies, &c. The manufacture of Damascus blades, for which the city was once so celebrated, no longer exists. Saddles and bridles, rich and highly-finished, fine cabinet work, and elegant jewellery, are amongst the manufactures of Damascus. Until a very recent period, no Christian could walk the streets of that city without incurring the risk of being insulted, and probably maltreated, by its bigoted and fanatical population. This intense hatred of the Frank, however, is now considerably abated; although an obtrusive display on the streets of nationality in costume, might still be attended with unpleasant consequences.

Of the origin of Damascus, nothing certain is known. The building of it has been ascribed both to Abraham and to his steward, Eliezer of Damascus. There is, however, abundant evidence of its great antiquity, being mentioned in Gen. xiv. 15, as existing 1913 years B.C., and appearing even then to have been a place of note. At subsequent periods, it fell successively under the power of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, attaining great eminence under the last. In 1516, it fell into the hands of the Turks, who retained it till 1832, when it was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, but reverted again to the Turks, when the Pasha of Egypt was compelled to evacuate Syria. It is the native place of the geographer and historian Abulfeda. Beyrout, distant about 58 m. N.W., is the seaport of Damascus. Pop. 111,552; of which 11,772 are Christians, and 5000 Jews. —(Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition*; *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*; Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopædia*; Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*, &c.)

DAMAUN, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, at the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay, 100 m. N. Bombay; lat. $20^{\circ} 25' N.$; lon. $72^{\circ} 58' E.$ It belongs to the Portuguese, who conquered it in 1531, and have kept possession of it ever since. The town has a prepossessing appearance from the sea, the houses being generally whitened, but the streets are narrow and dirty. It has several churches and convents. Three miles off the shore there is anchorage in 8 fathoms, but small vessels find a secure harbour in the river. The commerce of the place is rapidly declining; but shipbuilding is still carried

on to a considerable extent, timber being obtained from the adjoining teak forests. Pop. about 6000.

DAMAUN, or **DAMAN**, a dist. formerly in Afghanistan, now included within the territory of the Punjab, comprehending the tract of country between the Salt range on the N., the Sooliman Mountains on the W., the Indus on the E., and Sungur, in Upper Scinde, on the S.; about 220 m. N. to S., by an average breadth of 60 m. It consists chiefly of bare arid plains, destitute of all vegetation, excepting a few dwarfish bushes, widely scattered, and occasional trees, of about 20 ft. in height, beyond which they rarely rise. Where duly irrigated, however, these parched plains become very productive, as is seen in the district called Derajat, on the W. bank of the Indus, which is extremely fertile. Other portions of the country, again, consist of tracts of loose, irclaimable sand. In the S. parts are extensive jungles, the resort of numerous wild animals. In the immediate vicinity of the villages the land is cultivated and rendered fruitful, and many of them are surrounded with groves of date trees. The heat in summer is excessive, both by day and night, while, in winter, the thermometer is often some degrees below the freezing point. The people of Damaun are chiefly Juts and Beloochees, dark complexioned and ill-formed, who live in a state of continual hostility with each other.

DAMBACH, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 6 m. N. Schélestat. It was once defended by a castle, called the Château de Pernstein, on a height just above it. It is still begirt with a dilapidated wall, and is entered by three gates. The houses are generally mean, and the streets badly paved. Near the path leading to the castle is a chapel of St. Sebastian, which has a curious altar of wood, with fine carvings. Dambach has some linen weaving and vinegar-works. P. 3485.

DAMBAKANEH, a vil. of W. Africa, on the Senegal, in the Danga country: lat. 15° 8' N.; lon. 13° 30' W. It is inhabited by Sarracolex negroes—a spirited race, who hold their own against predatory Moors.

DAMBELING (LAKE), a large salt-water lake of W. Australia, about 100 m. S.S.E. Beverley, probably about lat. 33° 25' S.; lon. 117° 30' E. It is the largest of several lakes in this territory, about 15 m. long, by 7 or 8 m. broad, shallow, with many low islands, of various and beautiful form. On the N. and E. shores there is a good grassy country, down to the lake, ending in precipitous banks, and extending over the hills 2 or 3 m. distance from it. The water is salt, and the shores flat and muddy.

DAMBOOL, or **DAMBOLO**, a vil. isl. Ceylon, 45 m. N.W. Kandy, and 70 m. N.E. Colombo. It lies at the junction of four lines of road, leading respectively to Aripo and Manaar, to Trincomalee, to Kandy, and to Kurneyalle and Ambapasse; and has a commodious rest-house, and carries on some little traffic. It receives its name from a large mass of rock, situated about a mile from the village, and named Damboollagalla, which rises about 550 ft. above the level of the surrounding plain, is of primitive formation, being chiefly composed of gneiss and mica-schist, and is, in many places, rapidly advancing to disintegration. The rock is shaped somewhat in the form of the hinder portion of a gigantic human skull, and is, for the most part, destitute of vegetation. On the S. side, and about 100 ft. from the summit, are some remarkable cave-temples, devoted to the worship of Buddha, partly natural, and partly artificial. The caves, which are reached by an easy ascent, are five in number, and vary from 10 to 30 ft. in height, and stretch into the heart of the rock various distances, from 15 to 150 ft.—the largest being 170 ft. long, by 75 ft. broad. In one of these caves is a long and interesting inscription, throwing considerable light on the state of the government of Ceylon, in the 12th century, and showing it to have then been in a condition far from contemptible. In another cave there is a colossal statue of Buddha, in a recumbent position, hewn out of the rock; and similar figures, though smaller, are in some of the other caves. In all of them there are numerous carvings and images. These caves,

a hundred years before the Christian era, served as a place of refuge, from invading Malabars, to the Ceylonese monarch Walagambahu, who, in gratitude for the protection thus received, ordered them to be enlarged, placed in them images of Buddha, appointed priests to take charge of them, and dedicated certain lands for their support. Notwithstanding all the changes that have taken place since that period, the priests of Buddha still take charge of, and officiate at the cave-temples of Dambool.—(W. Knighton in *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1847.)

DAMBORITZ, or **DAMBERSCHITZ**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Brün. It contains a parish church, school, and synagogue, and has a potash work, four mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2048.

DAMEH, one of the Amboises islands (*which see*).

DAMER, or **AD DAMEH**, a tn. Nubia, cap. of a small independent state, r. bank, Nile, near the junction of the Atbara; lat. 17° 40' N.; lon. 34° 5' E.; 175 m. N.E. Khartoom. It is regularly built, and consists of about 500 houses. It contains a beautiful mosque, and one of the most celebrated seminaries of education in E. Africa. It carries on a considerable trade on the Nile, and is the seat of a numerous and influential priesthood, without whose consent no enterprise dare be undertaken. The inhabitants are Arabs.

DAMERHAM (SOUTH), par. Eng. Wilts; 4310 ac. P. 728. **DAMGHAN**, a tn. Persia, Khorassan, cap. dist. of same name, 50 m. S. Astrabad. It is now in a state of utter ruin and decay, not a quarter of the space within its walls being occupied by habitable buildings.

DAMIANO D'ASTI (SANTO), a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, 8 m. W. Asti, on the Borbo. It is partially fortified. Silk is raised here. Pop. 6100.

DAMIANO, (**SANTO**), a tn. Sardinia, Piedmont, div. of, and 14 m. W. Coni, cap. mandamento of same name, l. bank, Maira. Pop. 1500.

DAMIETTA, a tn. Lower Egypt, r. bank of one of the principal branches of the Nile, and about 6 m. from its mouth; 100 m. N.N.E. Cairo; lat. 31° 25' N.; lon. 31° 5' E. It is irregularly built, but many of the houses are tolerably good, though inferior, generally, to those of Rosetta; while many of them, again, are of the most wretched description. It contains, however, some fine mosques, bazaars, and marble baths. Damietta was at one time a very important place,



DAMIETTA.—From Forbin's Voyage dans le Levant.

and carried on an extensive foreign trade, but is now eclipsed by Alexandria. It still, however, enjoys a considerable trade with the interior, in fish and rice—the former the produce of the fisheries on Lake Mensaleh, in the neighbourhood—and exports some coffee, beans, and linen. A bar at the mouth of the Nile prevents large vessels from reaching the town, compelling them to anchor outside, and to load and unload by means of small craft, of from 30 to 60 tons burthen. Damietta was at one time famous for its manufacture of leather and striped cloths; which last, when imported into Europe, are supposed to have received from it the name of *dimity*. A military school and cotton factory were established here by Mehemet Ali. The ancient town of Damietta (*Tamathith*),

stood about 5 m. nearer the sea, or further N. It was considered the bulwark of Egypt, on this side, in the time of the Crusaders; and its capture was always looked upon as the most important object in their expeditions against that country. The danger to which it was exposed, however, from its position on the shores, induced the Egyptian caliphs to change its position, and to remove it to where the modern town now stands, about the year 1251. The present town contains many antique columns and blocks, supposed to have been brought from the old city. It was taken by the Pasha of Egypt in 1833. Pop. 28,000.

DAMM, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Aschaff, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of earthenware and potash, two paper, and several other mills. Pop. 1609.

DAMM, or **ALT DAMM**, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 4 m. E. Stettin, on both sides of the Plöne, where it falls into the S. extremity of the lake of Damm; and on the Stettin and Stargard railway. It consists of the town proper, which is walled, and otherwise fortified, and of two suburbs; contains a church, two schools, poorhouse, and hospital; has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, a trade in cattle and fish, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2419.

DAMME, a vil. duchy Oldenburg, 43 m. S. the city of Oldenburg, cap. bail. of same name. It contains a church, and has manufactures of quills and musical instruments, a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. of vil. 1153; of bail. 10,430.

DAMME, isl. Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea, between Ceram and Timor; lat. 7° 10' S.; lon. 128° 40' E.; about 12 m. sq. It is very mountainous, and has a lofty active volcano, in its N.E. part, where there are also hot springs. Its vegetation is magnificent, particularly in timber trees. The canari and nutmeg trees abound in it. It possesses some rare, and hitherto undescribed animals. The Dutch, who had formerly a residency and spice plantations on the N. side of the island, at Wilhelm Bay, after long neglect, lately sent a deputation to the inhabitants, which was kindly received, and found some families still professing Christianity. On the E. side of the island is a bay, called Kulewatte Bay, which extends about 4 m. into the land; it has high and precipitous shores, and is, in many parts, unfathomable, but Wilhelm Bay is much exposed, and has bad anchoring ground.

DAMMER ISLANDS, a group, Indian Archipelago, off the S. extremity of Gillolo, at the entrance of Gillolo Passage; lat. 1° S.; lon. 128° 15' E.

DAMMGARTEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 27 m. W. by S. Stralsund, near the head of the Binnensee. It is defended by a fort, and has manufactures of ordinary linen and damask. Pop. 1220.

DAMMSCH-SEE, a lake, Prussia, gov. of, and 2 m. N.E. Stettin. It is properly only the expansion and embouchure of the Oder, one branch of which communicates with its S., and another with its N. extremity, while the lake itself communicates with the Stettiner-haff. It is about 10 m. long, N. to S., and nowhere more than 2 m. broad. It receives the waters of the Ihna and Plöne, in addition to those of the Oder, and is navigable throughout.

DAMOO, a tn. Tibet, 40 m. N.N.E. the Niti Pass; lat. 31° 26' N.; lon. 79° 53' E. Gold mines are reported by the natives to be wrought in the neighbourhood.

DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO, N. coast, Australia, extending from lat. 20° 19' to 20° 30' S.; lon. 116° to 117° 7' E. It consists of a great number of small islands, the principal of which is Rosemary Island, where Dampier anchored, in 1699.

DAMPIER STRAIT, and **ISLAND**, Indian Archipelago, The strait lies between the N.W. end of Papua and the island of Battanta, on the S., and the island of Waygiou, on the N., about 70 m. in length; but the only dangerous part of the strait about 33 m. in length, lies to the N. of Battanta.—The island is on the N. coast of Papua, or New Guinea, in lat. 4° 40' S.; lon. 145° 50' E.

DAMPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, dist. of, and 38 m. N.W. Moradabad. It contains several mosques, and has a tolerably large and well supplied bazaar.

DAMSAY, an islet, Scotland, Orkney, off Mainland, in the bay, and forming part of the parish of Firth. It is about 1 m. in circumference.

DAMUGGOO, a tn. Africa, Guinea, l. bank, Niger; lat. 7° N.; lon. 7° 50' E. It is large and populous, but extremely dirty. The huts are circular, built of mud and loam, strengthened and supported by props and ribs of wood. The town, altogether, has a poor, mean, and extremely wretched appearance. Those of the inhabitants who are not engaged in trading employ themselves in cultivating the soil. Yams and Indian corn form the principal vegetable food of the poorer classes. Their domestic animals are the dog, sheep, goat, and common fowl. The last two are plentiful, and fish abound in the river.

DAN, a river, U. States, N. Carolina and Virginia, rising in the former state, in the Alleghany Mountains, but flowing mostly in the latter, with an E. course. It unites with Stanton river, to form the Roanoke, lat. 36° 38' N.; lon. 78° 30' W. It has falls of 23 ft. at Danville; but, by a canal round them, is navigable for 100 m. from its mouth.

DANA, a vil. Syria, 21 m. W. Aleppo. It contains two ruined churches, and a pretty little circular temple; and is situate near the middle of a remarkably fertile plain of the same name, which produces abundant crops of maize, cotton, &c.

DANBURY, a tn. U. States, Connecticut, 52 m. N.E. New York. The town contains fully 200 houses, has six places of worship, several schools, an academy, and a court-house, and was founded in 1696. Still river, a branch of the Housatonic, passes through it. Pop. 4504.

DANBURY, par. Eng. Essex; 3670 ac. Pop. 1189.

DANBY, par. England, York (N. Riding); 13,860 ac. Pop. 1273.

DANBY-WISKE, a par. and vil. England, co. York (N. Riding); 4350 ac. The village, 3 m. N.W. Northallerton, is pleasantly situate on the W. bank of the Wiske, ½ m. distant from the York and Newcastle Railway. Pop. 646.

DANDA, or **DANDE**, a vil. and river of W. Africa, Angola. The village is situate on the r. bank of the stream, not far from its mouth, which is in lat. 8° 30' S. There is also a point or headland here of the same name; high, barren land, with steep cliffs near the shore, variegated with white and red patches.

DANEMORA, a vil. Sweden, län of, and 24 m. N.N.E. Upsala, celebrated for the iron mines in its vicinity, which have been worked, without interruption, from the 15th century, and produce the finest iron in the world, much of it being exported to England, where it brings a much higher price than any other iron, and is extensively manufactured into steel. The entrance to the chief mine is by an adit of considerable width, and 200 yds. in length, within the sides of which pits are dug to the seam below, which is of great thickness, and is worked by blasting. The deepest pit is 500 ft. The smelting furnaces are about 1 m. distant, at Österby, in the midst of very picturesque scenery. The fuel used is charcoal.

DANESFORT, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 5063 ac. P. 1177.

DANESTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1642 ac. Pop. 254.

DANGANDARGAN, par. Ireland, Tipperary; 1087 ac. Pop. 361.

DANGANDONVAN, par. Ireland, Cork; 2929 ac. Pop. 1113.

DANGER ISLAND, Chagos Archipelago, on the W. edge of the Great Chagos Bank; lat. 6° 23' S.; lon. 71° 18' 30" E. It is nearly 1½ m. in extent, low, and covered with trees. Said to abound in wild poultry. S. by W. from the island, distant from 2 to 3 m., a dangerous reef extends, on which the sea breaks at times.

DANGER RIVER (Rio d'Angra), a river of W. Africa, which falls into the Bight of Biafra, forming a considerable bay at its mouth. Of the country in its vicinity little is known. Its embouchure is in about lat. 1° N.

DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO, a group of coral islets, S. Pacific Ocean, lying E. from the Society Islands, in lat. 21° S.; lon. 140° W.; forming one of the most remarkable assemblages of atolls in the Pacific Ocean. They are 80 in number, generally in a circular form, surrounding very deep lagoons, and separated from each other by profound depths. The reefs or rings are about ½ m. wide, and seldom rise more than 10 ft. above the edge of the surf, which beats upon them with such violence that it may be heard at the distance of 8 m. They present a serious obstruction to navi-

Donaueschingen. Its general course is from W. to E., falling into the Black Sea by four different outlets, called respectively the Kilia, Stamboul, Sulineh, and the Edrillis or St. George's Mouths. The Sulina mouth or channel, the deepest, is in lat. 45° 9' 18" N.; lon. 29° 40' 30" E. (R.). The extent of the basin of the Danube is estimated at 269,189 m., the direct distance, from source to mouth, upwards of 1000 m., and its development—of course, including windings—2423 m. From its source the Danube flows N.E. to Regensburg (Ratisbon), in Bavaria, lat. 49° 1' N.; lon. 12° 5' 52" E. (L.); when it takes a S.E. by S. direction, to Waitzen, in Hungary, lat. 47° 30' N., previously passing Vienna and Presburg. At Waitzen it suddenly bends round, and flows nearly due S. to the point where it is joined by the Drave, near Esseg, in Slavonia, lat. 45° 30' N.; thence it runs S.S.E. to Belgrade, on the N. confines of the Turkish province, Servia, of which it subsequently forms the boundary, separating it from Hungary, continuing its general E. course, though not without some marked deviations, to the point where it is joined by the small river, Bereska, lat. 44° 28' N.; lon. 22° 12' E.; it abruptly turns to the N.E., and continues in this direction to Orsova, a distance of about 25 m., when, by suddenly taking a S.E. course, it fairly enters the Turkish European provinces, forming the boundary line between Wallachia and Bulgaria. At Rassoava, on the S.E. extremity of the former province, lat. 44° 18' N., lon. 27° 37' E., it takes a direction nearly due N. to Galatz, lat. 45° 22' N., lon. 28° 2' 58" E., when it bends round to the S.E., and, after a further course of about 80 m., falls into the Black Sea, by the several mouths above enumerated. During its progress from its source, in Baden, to its embouchure, the Danube passes through Würtemberg, Bavaria, the archduchies of Austria, and Hungary, and forms the boundary between the Hungarian Banat on the N., and the Turkish provinces of Servia on the S.; and between the Turkish province of Bulgaria on the S., and the Danubian principalities Wallachia and Moldavia, and the Russian province of Bessarabia, on the N.

The great basin of the Danube has been divided into four minor basins. The first consists of a vast plateau of a pentagonal form, 1640 ft. above sea level, 150 m. in length, and 125 m. broad, surrounded by mountains, and comprising a portion of the principality of Hohenzollern, part of the kingdom of Würtemberg, and the greater part of the kingdom of Bavaria. This tract is, by far, the most fertile and most populous through which the Danube passes during its entire career. The principal affluents within this space are the Iser and Lech, both from the right, or S.—those from the left, or N., being trifling. During this part of its course the Danube flows through deep and difficult valleys, and is closely hemmed in, upon both banks, by abrupt and wooded slopes, but expands as it reaches Ulm, about 85 m. from its source, to about 328 ft. in width, having an extensive and rich plain on its r. bank. After leaving Ulm, where it becomes navigable, it continues to widen, but has little depth, and is covered with wooded islands—its r. bank consisting wholly of extensive plains and marshes.

The second basin belongs to the empire of Austria, having Vienna nearly in its centre, and comprising the archduchy of Austria, Hungary as far E. as Waitzen, and Styria. It is very irregular, and is bounded, on all sides, by very high mountains. Generally, it is well peopled, well cultivated, and the inhabitants industrious. The soil is rich in mineral products, and the climate one of the best in Europe. The principal affluents in this basin are the March, or Morawa, and the Ens—the former from the left, and the latter from the right. The Danube here passes through a succession of the most picturesque scenery, till it passes Vienna. Below Pressburg it runs with great velocity, is crowded with islands, and flows between banks alternately covered with reeds, willows, and poplars, and varied occasionally by forest trees and patches of sand. In this portion of its course, also, it sends off numerous arms, enclosing large tracts of country, thus forming islands. Of these, the most important are the Great and Little Schütt, very fertile districts, formerly called the 'Golden Gardens.' They are well peopled, the inhabitants being gathered in villages near the centre, to avoid the sudden inundations to which the islands are subject.

The third basin of the Danube comprises Hungary, E. of Waitzen, and the principality of Transylvania, and consists of

an immense plain, almost without undulations of any kind, and only 394 ft. above the sea level. It is intersected by large rivers, with marshy banks, and interspersed with stagnant pools, saline and sandy wastes; rich, however, in mineral products, in flocks and herds, and in wines. It comprises about one half of the entire basin of the Danube. The climate is bad, especially in the vicinity of the marshes, which cover a space of 3053 sq. m. The principal affluents in this basin are the Save, the Drave, and the Morava. From Pesth to Belgrade, the river passes through an immense plain, covered with sand and alluvium, through which it is constantly forming new channels, and sanding up the former ones; sometimes sweeping away towns, and at others leaving such as were built on its banks some miles from them. Below Belgrade the river winds its way, now between slight undulations, and now through a cultivated plain; at one time separating into two or more branches, at another forming only one vast stream. Below Moldava it passes, for 60 m., through a succession of rapids and shallows, interspersed with rocks and sandbanks, where it has cut a passage for itself through the cross chain of hills which connect the Carpathian Mountains with the Alps; and between Drenkova, in Hungary, and Scala Kladova, in Servia, the navigation is effectually interrupted by three great rapids, the principal, or last and lowest, of which is the famous cataract called the Iron Gate, where the stream rushes through a narrow channel, between stupendous rocks, with great rapidity, and a noise so overpowering as to drown every other sound, ending with a series of whirlpools, eddies, and smaller falls. It is said, however, that the terrors and impracticabilities of these rapids have been somewhat exaggerated. They are passed, without fear or danger, by heavy Turkish boats; and it is believed to be possible so far to ameliorate them, as to allow of a free navigation for large vessels. A canal, as one expedient, has been proposed to obviate the difficulty, but has not yet been attempted.

The fourth basin comprises Wallachia, Moldavia, a portion of Bessarabia, and Bulgaria. This tract is flat, inundated, and marshy along the banks of the river; dry, mountainous, and difficult on the borders of the basin. It is fertile in products of every kind, yet badly cultivated; thinly peopled, with miserable roads and wretched villages. The principal affluents in this basin are the Aluta, Sereth, and Pruth. In its progress through Turkey the Danube gradually increases in width, from 1400 to 2100 yds.; and below Hirsova, in Bulgaria, it forms an expanse of water like a sea, and is studded with islands. Excepting between Drenkova and Kladova, the Danube may be said to be navigable for steam-vessels from Ulm to the sea, although, in some places, rendered difficult by the occurrence of shallows and sandbanks, intersected by narrow and intricate channels. The outlets of the Danube are separated from each other by several low islands, covered with reeds and trees. The greater part of the ships bound up the river enter it by the Sulina mouth, it being the deepest. The Danube receives 60 navigable tributaries, and its volume of water is nearly equal to that of all the rivers that empty themselves into the Black Sea taken together. Its rapidity is, in many places above Orsova, so great, as to render any navigation, except that of steam, impossible; but below that point its current is gentle and equable. A number of steam-vessels now ply on the river, between its principal towns. Before steam navigation was introduced into the Danube, the boats which descended it were very rarely, if ever taken back, but were broken up at the end of their voyage. The principal towns on the banks of the Danube are Ulm, in Würtemberg; Regensburg (Ratisbon) and Passau, in Bavaria; Linz and Vienna, in Austria; Pressburg, Buda, Peterwardein, and Orsova, in Hungary; Belgrade, Widin, Nikopol, or Nicopolis, Rustchuck, Silistria, Hirsova, and Brailor, in Turkey.—(Lavallée's *Military Topography*; Paget's *Hungary and Transylvania*, &c.)

DANUBE, HITHER, and DANUBE, THITHER [Germ. *Diesseits der Donau*, and *Jenseits der Donau*; or, this side the Danube, and beyond the Danube], two of the four principal divisions of Hungary, comprehending all the W. portion of the country, and called, also, Nieder or Lower Hungary; Thither Danube, sub-divided into 11 counties, comprehends generally the whole of the kingdom situated on the r. bank, and W. of the Danube; and Hither Danube, sub-divided into 13 counties, comprehends a considerable portion of the N. and

W. part of the kingdom N. and E. of the Danube, and W. of the Theiss.

DANUBE (CIRCLE OF), one of the four circles of Württemberg, comprehending the S.E. part of the kingdom, and bounded, N. by Jaxt circle, E. by Bavaria, S. by Bavaria and Lake Constanx, and W. by Baden, Hohenzollern, and the circles of Schwarzwald [Black Forest] and Neckar; area, 1760 geo. sq. m. It is watered by the Danube and some of its affluents, and by some affluents of Lake Constanx, and is divided into 18 bailiwicks. Pop. 376,594.

DANUBE (UPPER AND LOWER), [*Ober and Unter Donau*], two former circles, Bavaria, now called Swabia, and Lower Bavaria.

DANVILLE, numerous places, U. States, particularly:—1, A vil. Virginia, pleasantly situate on a small river, 164 m. S.W. by W. Richmond. It has two banking-houses, a printing-office, numerous stores, an iron foundry, and two tobacco warehouses. Pop. 1200.—2, A vil. Kentucky, 41 m. S. by W. Frankfort. It has four churches, two academies, one school, and is, besides, the seat of Centre college, and of the Kentucky society for the deaf and dumb. Pop. 1223.—3, A vil. Pennsylvania, 71 m. N. by E. Harrisburg; with two churches, an academy, and numerous stores. Pop. 1000.

DANZIG, a gov., prov. W. Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. gov. Königsberg, S. Marienwerder, and W. Küstrin; area, 2436 geo. sq. m. It consists of an extensive flat, broken only in one part by some low heights, which nowhere rise more than 500 ft. above the sea. It is well watered, both by rivers and lakes. Of the former, the principal are the Vistula, which here divides into two arms, the one retaining its own name, and the other taking that of the Nogat; the Elbing, Thiene, Great and Little Schwente, Mottlau, Rhede, and Ferse. The principal lakes are the Drausensee, Isarnowitzersee, and Radaunensee. The lowest grounds consist of a rich alluvium, often rendered marshy from its liability to inundation. Wherever the ground rises to any height, sand begins to prevail. The crops, particularly of barley and oats, are very abundant; and a considerable extent of surface is occupied by flax and tobacco. On the higher grounds there are several extensive forests. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of stock; and there are excellent breeds of horses, cattle, and swine, found in several districts, though, in others, very inferior breeds are still allowed to remain. Game is not very abundant, but there are ample supplies of fish. Manufactures and trade have made considerable progress. Pop. (1846), 405,850.

DANZIG, a tn. and port, Prussia, cap. prov. W. Prussia; lat. (observatory) 54° 21' 18" N.; lon. 18° 41' 12" E. (R.), 253 m. N.E. Berlin; 1 bank, W. arm of Vistula, about 3 m. above its mouth in the Baltic, and at the confluence of the Mottlau and Radaune which both traverse the town; one of the most important seaports in the Prussian monarchy as well as one of its chief commercial entrepôts. It is nearly of a circular form, and ranks as a fortress of the first class, being both surrounded by walls and bastions, defended by a citadel and several outworks, and provided with the means of laying a considerable part of the surrounding country under water. It is entered by four gates, has nine suburbs, and is divided into five parts—the Old, New, and Low town, the Speicher [granaries], an island, and Langgarten. The last is the more modern part of the town, and is both regularly and well built. In the other parts the houses are generally old and indifferent, and the streets narrow and winding. The principal edifice is the Dom or cathedral, begun in 1343, but not finished till 1503. It is 360 ft. long by 142 ft. broad, and its vaulted roof, 98 ft. above the pavement, is supported by 26 slender brick pillars. It possesses a fine brass font and a curious astronomical clock which has long ceased to move, but its chief attraction is a painting of the Last Judgment, attributed to John Van Eyck, and well known under the name of the Danzig picture. The other buildings and institutions deserving of notice are the townhouse, the church of St. Catherine, the oldest in Danzig, and 11 other Protestant and five R. Catholic churches; three monasteries, a nunnery, two synagogues, the exchange, an imposing gothic edifice built in 1379; the arsenal, gymnasium, navigation school, school of arts, townhouse, theatre, foundling and orphan hospitals, poorhouse, and workhouse; also, a lunatic asylum, seven

hospitals for the sick, a respectable arsenal, an observatory, and a picture gallery. It is the seat of the provincial government, and contains the various offices connected therewith; and is also the residence of several foreign consuls. The



manufactures are numerous, but none of them are of much importance, excepting tobacco, starch, beer, and brandy. The last two employ 39 breweries, and 25 distilleries, to which must be added 80 establishments for that well known liqueur which in commerce bears the name of Danzig's Goldwasser, or Eau de Vie de Danzig. Some sugar-refining, and various manufactures of metal are likewise carried on; also cloth-weaving, the making of potash, and the baking of ship biscuit. But the prosperity of the town is founded on its trade, which is mostly all transit. The staple article is grain, particularly wheat, for the warehousing of which there are immense granaries on the island of Speicher, capable of containing half a million of quarters, and secured against fire by a strict prohibition which allows no lights to be used on the island. The wheat, which is chiefly Polish, though small in the grain, is remarkable for the thinness of its skin, and both the quantity and quality of the flour which it yields, and is well known in the English market, where it commands the highest price.

The following are the quantities of the various kinds of grain exported in the years 1841-49:—

Years.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peanut.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1841	453,499	56,002	13,108	11	43,638
1842	464,715	95,670	19,237	1,181	33,674
1843	539,876	191,182	7,275	4,860	15,445
1844	516,186	156,632	16,481	55	10,024
1845	383,692	20,305	1,125		7,593
1846	278,640	9,720	101	169	11,981
1847	435,442	8,107	1,665	5,850	10,946
1848	381,678	22,972	16,535	506	16,369
1849	319,466	22,984	32,614	1,125	14,738

After grain, the chief article of export is timber, of which, in 1852, there were 501 cargoes despatched from the port. Other articles of export are ashes, beer, amber, liqueurs, starch, chicory, sugar, lead, copper, iron, pitch, tallow, hemp, flax, salt, saltpetre, woollen and linen cloth. The annual exports amount to £200,000, the imports to £300,000. The proper port of Danzig is Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the Vistula; the sandbanks which encumber the river immediately above seriously obstructing the navigation. Now, however, by means of a canal about 150 ft. wide by 15 ft. deep, the worst of the obstructions are avoided and vessels of large size come up close to the town. The history of Danzig reaches back to the times of historical obscurity. As early as 970, there was a town here. In 1271 it was taken by Mestwin, and in 1294 by the Poles. In the 14th century it fell into the hands of

the Teutonic Knights, under whose sway the town increased, and its commerce was extended. Left by the Teutonic Knights, it again, in 1454, fell into the hands of the Poles, who granted it important privileges. After enduring many vicissitudes of fortune, on the second partition of Poland in 1793, it fell to the lot of Prussia. It was besieged, bombarded, and taken by the French in 1807, and retaken by the Prussians in 1814. Since that time Prussia has done much for the town; but its commerce has never regained its former importance and extent. Pop. (1846), 66,827.

DAOUDNAGUR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, r. bank, Sone; lat. 25° 6' N.; lon. 84° 27' E. It is a large place, and contains a cloth factory. It was built by Daoud Khan, the last King of Bengal, about the middle of the 16th century.

DAOURIA, a country, Asia, now included, partly in the Chinese territory of Manchuria, and the Russian gov. Irkutsk. It is traversed, from N.E. to S.W. by ridges of mountains, offsets of the Yablonoi Krebit, and forming the Daourian Mountains. They lie E. of Lake Baikal, and are rich in minerals. The country is traversed by the Shilka, one of the head streams of the Amoor.

DAR-EL-BEIDA, a tn. Morocco, near a cape of the same name, and which is in lat. 33° 37' N.; lon. 1° 47' 24" W. It is about half a mile square, standing on the beach, and on a point projecting N.N.E. half a mile, forming a small bay $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long; a roadstead well sheltered from W. winds, and protected by a fortress. The town, which was long in the possession of the Portuguese, was built for the exportation of ocorn and wool, in which its trade is increasing. It contains several mosques, and several good European-built houses; many palm trees and numerous gardens surround the town. The country in the vicinity is said to be exceedingly fertile. Pop. about 700.

DARA, a ruined tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 20 m. S.S.E. Mardin; lat. 37° 8' N.; lon. 40° 44' E. Vast granaries, remarkable tombs, and beautiful reservoirs, are amongst the ancient remains that indicate the former greatness of Dara. It contains now only 100 Mussulmen, and 30 Armenian families.

DARA, a vil. of W. Africa, Bondou country, about 12 m. W. from I. bank, Falemé; lat. 14° 40' N.; lon. 12° 16' W. It is a large and populous place, built on a plateau commanding a view over an undulated and well-wooded country.

DARABJERD, or **DARABGHERD**, commonly called **DARAB**, a tn. Persia, prov. Farsistan, 140 m. S.E. Shiraz; lat. 29° 0' N.; lon. 54° 57' E.; pleasantly situate on a small river in an extensive plain, and surrounded with groves of dates, oranges, and lemons, the latter in such abundance that the juice is exported to all parts of Persia. The tobacco that grows in the neighbourhood is celebrated for its mildness, and held in great esteem, not only throughout Persia, but in India and Arabia. Darabjerd was formerly of much greater extent and importance than it is now, as its numerous ruins indicate. About 3 to 4 m. S. of the town are some remarkable remnants of antiquity, consisting of excavations and sculptured rocks. Pop. 15,000 to 20,000.

DARAH, or **DRAHA**, a country of N.W. Africa, bounded, N. and W. by the Great Atlas, which separates it from Morocco; E. by Tafilet, and S. by the Sahara. It is traversed by the great caravan route from Fez to Timbuctoo. The chief produce is dates. A superior breed of goats is reared in the district, and in the mountains which border it, copper, iron, and antimony are found. Darah is intersected by a large river of the same name, which rises on the S. side of the Great Atlas range, and, after a S. course of upwards of 200 m., divides into several branches, which are absorbed by the sands of the desert.

DARAJEE, a small tn. Scinde, I. bank, Buggaur, or great W. branch of the Indus, in the delta of that river. Darajee was formerly one of the principal ports of Scinde, but as the Buggaur has now for many years ceased to be

navigable, during the season of low water in the Indus, above that port, it is not at present so much frequented as it was. The river is, however, at all times navigable up to Darajee itself, where there is always 12 ft. water. Pop. about 2000.

DARAPORAM, a large and populous tn., Hindoostan, prov. Coimbatour; S. end, lat. 10° 37' N.; lon. 77° 35' E.; 132 m. S.E. Seringapatam. The streets are spacious, and the houses, although built of earth, and roofed with tile and thatch, are large and commodious. The adjoining country produces rice and tobacco.

DARDA-NAGR, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, in a plain 38 m. S.S.E. Fünfkirchen. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 2160.

DARDANELLES [anc. *Hellespont*], a narrow channel, Turkish dominions, which connects the Sea of Marmara with the Grecian Archipelago, and at this particular point separates Europe from Asia. Its junction with the Archipelago is in about lat. 40° N., and with the Sea of Marmara lat. 41° 25' N. It stretches N. E. and S. W., and is about 40 m. in length, varying in breadth from 1 to 4 m. There is always a rapid



current in the channel, running S., the volume and velocity of which is much increased by the prevailing winds, which blow in the same direction with the stream for at least 10 months in the year. There are shoals in some places, but deep water is always to be found in some part of the channel. The Asiatic side presents the most beautiful scenery, and is seen in proceeding up the strait, gradually rising from the sea upwards to the range of Mount Ida, and exhibiting the appearance of a fine and fertile country. The European side is in general steep and rugged, but in many parts densely peopled and highly cultivated; while its various inlets form secure harbours for vessels of every size, and well sheltered from N. gales, to which, as already noticed, these parts are subject. On both shores there are numerous forts and batteries, for the purpose of preventing any vessel in case of war from passing through the channel. Of these there are eight upon the European side, mounting in all 340 guns, some of which are calculated to throw stone shot of enormous size; and on the Asiatic side seven, mounting 383 guns, 34 of which throw stone shot. These guns, as well as some of the others, having no carriages, cannot be pointed, and can fire with effect only when a ship covers them. The guns for discharging stone shot require a charge of 320 lbs. of powder. The modern name of this strait is derived from the castles,

called the Dardanelles, built on its banks, at its S.W. entrance; its ancient name, Hellespont, from Helle, daughter of Athamas, King of Thebes, who was drowned in it. It is also memorable as the scene of the death of Leander, who used to swim across at Abydos, the narrowest part of the strait, but yet about a mile in breadth, to visit Hero; a feat also performed by Lord Byron, who achieved it in one hour and 10 minutes.

DARDESHEIM, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 37 m. S.W. Magdeburg. It is surrounded by an old wall, and entered by three gates, and contains a church, townhouse, and hospital; and has six mills. Pop. 1611.

DARENT, a river, England, co. Kent, rising about 5 m. W. the Seven Oaks, and, after a course chiefly N.E. of about 20 m., falling into the Thames near Erith. It is navigable to Dartford, the only important place which it passes. Numerous mills are situate along its banks.

DARENTH, par. Eng. Kent; 2080 ac. Pop. 698.

DARFIELD, a par. and vil. England, co. York (W. Riding); 11,740 ac. The village, 20 m. S. by E. Leeds, between the Deerne and one of its tributaries, and near the N. Midland Railway, is well built. The linen manufacture is carried on in it to some extent. Pop. 7519.

DARFO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 30 m. N.E. Bergamo, l. bank, Ollio. It contains a handsome parish church of modern construction, with fine paintings; and has a silk and several saw mills; three blast furnaces, and other iron-works. Much corn, wine, and silk are produced in the district. Pop. 1711.

DARFUR, **DARFOUR**, or **DAR-EL-FUR**, a country, Africa, of E. Soudan, whose boundaries are but imperfectly known, but which may be represented, generally, as lying between lat. 11° and 15° N., and lon. 26° and 29° E. It lies W. from Kordofan, from which it is separated by a strip of country inhabited by wandering Arab tribes, rich in cattle and horses. S. it is bounded by the vast country named Fertyt, possessed by similar tribes, from whom, as well as from those between Darfur and Kordofan, the Sultan of the former country raises a yearly impost, payment of which, however, is frequently refused. W. it is bounded by Waday, and N. by a desert country, part of the Great Sahara. Darfur is said to be 50 days' journey in length, N. to S., and about 15 days E. to W.; and it is traversed longitudinally by a ridge of mountains named Marrah, from whose sides, E. to W., descend numerous streams, none of which are of any size. The largest river in the country is the Barre or Misselât, flowing along the W. side of the mountains, but whether it goes is not known. There are no lakes. The heat in Darfur is excessive, and there are, properly speaking, only three seasons in the year—spring, in December, January, and February; summer, in March, April, May, and June; and autumn, in July, August, and September; followed by a winter which can scarcely be distinguished from it. The spring and summers are about three months in advance of the same seasons in Egypt, but the autumn only two. Autumn in Darfur is the season of the rains, which continue 75 days, during which time four or five rainbows may often be seen at once. During summer, mirage prevails on the plains.

The crops chiefly cultivated are millet, rice, maize, sesamum, for its seed, not for its oil; and legumes. Holes are dug in the field, into which the seed is thrown, and then covered up with the foot. The grain, after being thrashed out, is dried in the sun, and laid up in holes made in the earth, lined with chaff. Water melons abound in the wet season. Among the fruit trees are the tamarind and date; but the latter are not of good quality. Tobacco, both wild and cultivated, abounds, and is much used by the natives in all its forms, including that of snuff. Besides these, numerous plants used in medicine, and producing dyes, abound; among the former, the dagarah is alleged to be an instantaneous remedy for inflammation in the eyes. Cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants, and the number of milk cows kept is so great, that milk is said to be almost of no value. Camels are numerous, and their flesh is eaten; goats are common, and a few hardy horses and sheep are kept, the flesh of the latter being poor, and the wool, or rather hair, unfit for manufacture. The wild animals are the lion, leopard, hyæna, wolf, jackal, the elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe, hippopotamus, crocodile, and wild buffalo. The elephants are of a small size. They go in herds of several hundreds, and are

taken in great numbers by the natives, who find them a valuable source of gain; their tusks bringing a high price, and their flesh and fat being in great demand, the former constituting a favourite article of food, and the latter being manufactured into an unguent, much in use. Antelopes, ostriches, and civet-cats are also met with. Vultures, guinea-fowl, turtle-doves, chameleons, and all kinds of lizards abound. Wild bees, having no hives, and yielding a dark, unpleasant honey; white ants, the cochineal insect, scarabæi, mosquitoes, and locusts are numerous, the last being frequently roasted and eaten.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs and negroes, though many individuals of both races still retain their peculiar physical characteristics, the latter being quite black, with short and woolly hair; the former continuing to exhibit their distinctive features, colour, and language. They are brutal and passionate, especially when drunk, avaricious to excess, and inhospitable; still they are lively, energetic, and extremely fond of dancing. They are filthy in their habits and their victuals; eating of whatever has the appearance of food, even although bitter or decayed; indeed, sometimes bitter and decayed food is preferred. Men and women work together on all occasions; war being the only employment in which the services of the latter are dispensed with. Polygamy is practised, and the intercourse between the sexes is remarkably free and indiscriminate, many practices being in vogue sufficiently strange to those habituated to civilized life, and evidencing that the inhabitants of Darfur, in some respects, are only a degree elevated above the level of their own cattle. Consequently, syphilis is common; leprosy and elephantiasis also prevail. Circumcision is practised on both sexes, and by all classes; the ceremony on the occasion always terminating with a feast. The houses are generally huts constructed of reeds, and of a circular form; on account of the heat of the climate, few garments are worn, but these are usually of a brilliant white, and extremely clean. Education is little attended to, and is confined to learning to read the Koran, and that by the male children only. The religion is Mahometanism, but the precepts of the prophet are observed with little strictness. As a result of its position, the commerce of Darfur is all inland; but this is very considerable, owing to its central situation, which also in some measure compensates for its want of means to carry on a reciprocal trade, having little to offer in exchange for the produce of other countries. Its principal intercourse is with Egypt, which is carried on by caravans which traverse the desert, carrying away slaves, camels, ivory, horns of the rhinoceros, teeth of the hippopotamus, ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, tamarinds, and leather sacks for water, parquets, monkeys, and guinea hens, and a little copper; and bringing in return trinkets, cotton cloth, sword blades, small looking-glasses, fire-arms, coffee, silk unwrought, glass beads, copper culinary utensils, fezes or red caps of Barbary, French cloth, and some silk stuffs of Damascus, Aleppo, &c., shoes of red leather, pepper, writing paper, and Syrian soap. There is also a considerable trade with Mecca, combined with religious objects. The commerce of Darfur is conducted wholly by barter. Little is known of the nature of its trade with the countries further inland, beyond the fact of its drawing from these the greater part of the ivory and rhinoceros horn which it sends to Egypt.

Darfur is governed by a Sultan, who is completely despotic, and always surrounded by a numerous corps of privileged old women, who assist in various ceremonies. The Sultan seldom or never speaks to either rich or poor, except through the medium of an interpreter; the advantage thus gained when in the seat of public justice, is that he never makes the least mistake in his language; all faults being of course chargeable on the interpreter. When the Sultan spits, his spittle is gathered up by the hands of his attendants; when he coughs or sneezes, every one present, out of politeness, must do the same; thus at times producing the most amusing scenes. When in council, the Sultan is fanned with a fan of ostrich feathers; and during the chase, he is shaded by a parasol carried by one of his nobles; should his horse stumble, and the monarch be unseated, every one present must perform the same evolution, under pain of summary chastisement, administered on the spot. The Sultan has private possessions in land, which are sown for him every year after the rains. The prince, on such occasions, goes out surrounded

by upwards of a hundred young women selected from amongst the beauties of his harem, carrying on their heads vessels filled with the greatest dainties. They march behind the Sultan's horse, along with young male slaves, armed with lances, and a troop of flute players, song accompanying the instruments. When arrived at the fields, the prince dismounts, and throws a few seeds upon a place where a slave has stirred up the earth; whereupon all the nobles, viziers, and officers of the court commence to dig, and in a short time the whole of the fields are sown. When the labour is ended, the viands are set out and eaten. A custom this in every way similar to the imperial ceremony annually gone through at Pekin. The royal revenues are derived chiefly from a heavy duty on imported merchandise, fines, presents, and tribute from neighbouring states and tribes. The latter is paid principally in ivory, rhinoceros horns, white copper, gold, and slaves, but so unwillingly that detachments of troops are constantly engaged in collecting it throughout the various districts. The army is composed of irregular troops, armed with shield and spear, and a few with bows and arrows. The cavalry are armed with double-edged sabres, obtained from Germany, and are, in part, clad like the old Numidian horse in shirts of mail.

In 1794, when Browne was in Darfur, Cobbe, lat. 14° 11' N.; lon. 28° 8' E., was the capital; the royal residence, however, is now believed to be Tendely, about 20 m. S.S.E. the former. Several other towns are named, but very little is known of them, even their position being uncertain; those, however, best known, are Suweineh, near the N. frontier, on the direct road to Egypt, and Kubabea or Kubabeah, about 25 m. N.W. Cobbe, where are considerable manufactures of leather and coarse cotton cloth. The population, according to Browne, is about 200,000; but by the estimate made by Mohammed Ebn-Omar-el-Tousny, who resided in the country from 1803 to 1820, and enjoyed most ample opportunities of investigation, the number is raised to three or four millions, all speaking a dialect of the Arabic. The works of the two travellers above named, are the only reliable sources of information respecting this country.—(Browne's *Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria*, 1792-98; *Voyage au Darfour par Mohammed Ebn-Omar-el-Tousny*, 1803-20, *traduit de l'Arabe et Publié en 1845*.)

DARGUN, a market tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, chief place, bail. of same name, on the Klostersee, 27 m. E.N.E. Gustrow. It consists of three distinct parts, contains a parish church, and a castle in the form of a square, with a tower at each angle; and has a distillery, a dyework, and two annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 1817; of bail. 5947.

DARIEL, a fortress, Circassia, on the Terek, 80 m. N. Tiflis. It stands on a nearly isolated rock, in a narrow pass of the Caucasus, in a most commanding position, and might easily be defended against any force that could be made to bear upon it. It is, however, in a very dilapidated state, consisting merely of a strong square tower, and a walled space around it, capable of garrisoning several hundred soldiers.

DARIEN (GULF OF), or **URABA**, an extensive gulf, S. America, New Granada, Caribbean Sea, between the isthmus of Panama and the mainland, S. of 10° N. lat., and between lon. 75° 40' and 78° 30' W. But some authorities limit the gulf to the S. portion of the indentation, called also the Bay of Choco, having Point Arenas on the E., and the Bolenderas islands on the W. All the E. and S. coasts, to the Bay of Candelaria, near the head of the gulf, offer safe anchorage at all times of the year; but the remainder, to Cape Tiburon, is very wild at certain seasons, and without any shelter, excepting for small vessels. Several rivers empty themselves into this gulf, the largest of which is the Atrato or San Juan. It was while governor of the Spanish colony of Darien, on the W. shore of this gulf, that Vasco Nuñez de Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean, Sept. 26, 1513.

DARIEN (ISTHMUS OF). See PANAMA.

DARJILING, or **DARJEELING**, a British sanitary station for H. Majesty's troops in India, in the Sikkim territory; lat. 27° 3' 9" N.; lon. 88° 28' E.; about 318 m. N. Calcutta, and though little more than 36 m. from the plains of Bengal, at an elevation of 7400 ft. above sea level, 16 m. W. from r. bank, Teesta. From the station of Darjiling, the view in every direction overlooks mountain-ranges, covered with

dense forests, except in a few spots, where partial clearances have been made for cultivation. No bare grassy mountains meet the eye, no rocks or precipices afford any relief from the prevailing uniformity, which, but for the magnificence of the snowy mountains behind, would be undoubtedly monotonous and fatiguing.—(Dr. Thomson.) The atmosphere is humid and moist, and the annual fall of rain 120 inches.

DARKEHMEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 14 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circle of same name, on the Angerap. It is the seat of several courts and offices for the circle, and has manufactures of woollens and leather; a trade in cattle, corn, and linen; and five annual fairs. Pop. 2300.—The **CIRCLE**, area, 224 geo. sq. m., is flat, and watered by the Angerap and several lakes. Pop. 30,781.

DARKHAN, a mountain, Mongolia, prov. of Khalkha; lat. 47° 36' N.; lon. 110° 10' E. It extends N. to S., and its lofty ridge is composed of steep rocks of red granite. From the summit E. are seen eight salt lakes, and the blue mountains of Kherroulun; while W. the view extends over an immense extent of country covered with pointed eminences. The Mongolians associate with this mountain the memory of Genghis-Khan.—(*Tinkovski*.)

DARLSTON, a tn. and par. England, co. of, and 17 m. S. by E. Stafford. The **TOWN** stands on a slight acclivity, and consists of a number of straggling and irregular streets, which, however, are well kept; houses in general small and badly built of brick; water deficient; shops lighted with gas; and the town rapidly increasing, and gradually improving. It has a church and chapel of ease, two Wesleyan chapels, a Primitive Methodist, and an Independent; several schools, a mechanics' institution, and library. The principal manufacture is that of iron, which is here made of all descriptions, and of excellent quality. Articles of iron are also manufactured to a great extent, such as gunlocks, bolts, bars, screws, door latches, bullet moulds, castings, &c. The coal and iron mines in the par. are also extensively worked. Area of par. 770 ac. Pop. 8244.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DARLEY, par. Eng. Derby; 7860 ac. Pop. 1929.

DARLING DOWNS, a dist. of New S. Wales, between lat. 27° and 28° 15' S.; its limits, however, are not precisely defined. A considerable portion of the S. part of the district consists of low level land, heavily timbered. The downs occupy the E. portion of the district. The principal river is the Condamine.

DARLING MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains, of W. Australia, commencing in co. Twiss, or about lat. 31° S., and terminating at Point D'Entrecasteaux, lat. 34° 53' S. It runs parallel to the coast, and generally at a distance from it of from 10 to 15 m., excepting towards the S., where the distance is about 50 m. The entire length of the range is about 250 m.; the highest summit, 3500 ft. above sea level.

DARLING RIVER, a river of New S. Wales, supposed to be formed by the junction of numerous streams, in about lat. 30° S. After pursuing a S.W. course of upwards of 400 m. it falls into the river Murray, at lat. 34° 10' S.; lon. 141° 50' E. It was discovered by Captain Sturt in 1829.

DARLINGTON, par. Eng. Durham; 7630 ac. P. 11,887.

DARLINGTON, a tn. England, co. of, and 17½ m. S. Durham, on the side of a hill that slopes to the river Skerne, over which is a bridge of three arches. It is built in the form of a square, with streets diverging from a central market-place; is plentifully supplied with water, and lighted with gas; houses in general well built, chiefly of brick. The townhall and central hall are handsome structures, in the Grecian style; but the principal architectural ornament of the town is St. Cuthbert's church, an ancient Gothic building, with a lofty spire, founded in 1160. There are, besides, two other churches, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Friends, R. Catholics, and Methodists. The educational institutions include a free grammar-school, an academy founded by the Society of Friends, a national school, and several Sunday schools. There are also a dispensary, savings-bank, mechanics' institution, and public library. The principal manufactures of the place are carpets and flax, and worsted spinning. There are also breweries, tanneries, roperies, and brass and iron foundries. The burgh is governed by a bailiff, appointed by the Bishop of Durham. Petty sessions are held every alternate Monday in the townhall, with which a house of correction is connected. The weekly

market is held on Monday; there is a large market for sheep and cattle every alternate Monday; and numerous fairs are held for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and merchandise. There is a station here on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway; and on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which latter was the first line in England on which locomotive steam engines were employed. Darlington gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Cleveland. Pop. (1841), 11,033.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DARLTON, par. Eng. Nottingham; 1530 ac. Pop. 203.

DARMAH, an isl. Red Sea, coast of Africa, Assab Bay; lat. 12° 15' N.; lon. 42° 55' E.; nearly 20 m. in circumference, very low, and partly covered with jungle.

DARMSTADT, a tn. Germany, cap. grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, in a sandy plain, on the Darmbach, 15 m. S. Frankfurt. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and consists of an old and a new town. The former is very poorly built; the houses are old, and the streets narrow and gloomy. The new town has a much more agreeable appearance, and is laid out with great regularity. Two principal streets, the Rheinstrasse and the Neckarstrasse, traverse it from E. to W. and N. to S. respectively, and are lined by houses of handsome appearance. Immediately off the Rheinstrasse is the finest public square, the Louisenplatz. In its centre is a Doric column, surmounted by a statue of Duke Louis I., the pedestal adorned with bas-reliefs; and around it are a number of lofty and elegant mansions, among others the new palace, the residence of the Grand Duke, built at the commencement of the present century, but though sufficiently commodious, not of much architectural merit. Other buildings deserving of notice are the old palace, a large pile of mixed architecture, now fitted up as a residence for the hereditary Grand Duke, surrounded by an old dry ditch which has been converted into a shrubbery and garden, and containing a picture gallery, with some fine paintings; a museum of natural history, particularly rich in the remarkable fossils which have been dug up in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, and a library of 200,000 volumes; the theatre, with a portal of six Corinthian columns, and, till lately, in possession of one of the finest orchestras in Germany; the Estates' house, with a fine hall, in the form of a semicircle; the government offices, the R. Catholic church built by Moller, a native architect, externally of brick, and internally in the form of a rotunda, surrounded by pillars 50 ft. high; the Protestant town church, an ill-situated and somewhat unsightly building; the Exerzierhaus or drilling house, originally intended for drilling the garrison under cover in wet weather, but now used as an arsenal, and remarkable for the large size and ingenious construction of its roof, the work, it is said,

shaped area, surrounded by old houses, of which the town-hall (*Rathhaus*), built in 1580, is the most gloomy looking Darmstadt depends more upon the residence of the court than upon either trade or manufactures. Of the latter, however, may be mentioned carpets, playing cards, carriages, matches, tobacco, philosophical instruments, and machinery. As the seat of Government, Darmstadt possesses the usual appendages of a capital, and has important civil and criminal courts, and public offices, and a number of establishments—benevolent, educational, literary, and scientific. It is also provided with various sources of amusement at public places of resort, and with several fine promenades. Of these the best are the palace gardens, which are well laid out, but very indifferently kept. Darmstadt is a station on the Frankfurt and Heidelberg Railway, and, though on the whole somewhat dull as a town, has much to attract the tourist in the picturesque scenery of its environs. A. C. Schleiermacher, and Liebig, the celebrated chemist, were born here. Pop. including garrison, 30,000.

DARNETAL, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, on the Robec and Aubette, 2½ m. E. Rouen. The town is charmingly situate at the top of a narrow valley, is well built, and its principal buildings are two churches, one, called the Long-paon, a large Gothic edifice; and the other, a parish church of modern construction, with exception of a square Gothic tower, of great antiquity. It contains several busy factories, the works of which are moved, in whole or in part, by the two streams which run through the town, for the manufacture of cloth, and other woollen stuffs; spinning and dyeing, &c. Pop. 5850.

DARNICK, a vil. Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 1 m. W. by N. Melrose, pleasantly situate near r. bank, Tweed. It contains a school, and an ancient tower, built during the 15th century. Pop. 280.

DARNLEY, or EROON, an isl., Torres Strait; lat. 9° 35' 18" S.; lon. 143° 49' E. (u.); about 15 m. in circumference, of beautiful appearance, varied with hills and plains, and covered with rich vegetation. The inhabitants are of large stature, and are somewhat more advanced than those of the neighbouring islands; they live in conical huts, disposed in villages.

DAROCA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 56 m. S.W. Saragossa, picturesquely situate in a deep valley, surrounded by hills, r. bank, Jiloca. It is surrounded by an old wall, flanked with towers; consists of houses generally of two stories, irregularly built, and many of them in a ruinous condition; and has several good squares, and one spacious well-paved street. It contains several churches, one of them a fine Gothic structure; a townhouse, and large prison. The district around is fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 2216.

DAROCZ, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Kiraly*), a market tn., Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, on the Kraszna, 50 m. E. by N. Debreczin. It contains a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Greek united church. Pop. 2212.—2, (*Tibold*), a vil., Thither Theiss, co. Borsod, in a valley on the Karsi Pataka, about 9 m. from Erlau. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and produces a good deal of wine. Pop. 1763.

DAROWEN, a par. Wales, Montgomery; 9000 ac. Pop. 1041.

DARRAGH, par. Irel. Limerick; 6713 ac. Pop. 2088.

DARRINGTON, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 4590 ac. Pop. 668.

DARSHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1700 ac. Pop. 528.

DART, a river, England, co. Devon, rising in Dartmoor, and, after a S.E. course of about 35 m., falling into the English Channel, by an estuary which forms the harbour of Dartmouth. Totness and Ashburton are the only other places of importance on its banks.

DARTFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Kent. The town, 15 m. S.E. London, a station on the North Kent Railway, is pleasantly situate in a narrow valley, at a ford on the river Darent. It consists chiefly of one wide street, lighted with gas, and of late years greatly improved. The church is an ancient and spacious



THE TOWNHALL AND MARKET-PLACE, DARMSTADT
From Louisa, Ansichten von Deutschland.

of a common carpenter, after professed architects had failed; the prison, the infantry barracks, and the military lazaret. Besides the Louisenplatz above referred to, there are several other squares, among which is the market-place, an irregularly

edifice, with an embattled tower; and there are, besides, places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Lady Huntingdon's connection; with several schools, and an almshouse, formerly an hospital for lepers. On the river are gunpowder, paper, and oil mills, two large corn mills, and an extensive iron foundry, and manufactory of steam engines. In the neighbourhood are also calico and silk-printing establishments. Chalk, agricultural produce, and manufactured articles, are exported; and coal and timber for the surrounding district are imported. Dartford was the first place in Britain at which a paper mill was erected, and the first mill in England for rolling and slitting iron was established in the neighbourhood. Edward III. founded a nunnery here, of which some remains still exist. The insurrection, headed by Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II., began at Dartford, where Tyler lived, and followed the occupation of blacksmith. Area of par. 4150 ac. Pop. (1841), 5619.

DARTINGTON, par. Eng. Devon; 2910 ac. Pop. 603. **DARTMOOR**, an elevated tract, England, co. Devon, 10 m. N.E. Tavistock. It extends nearly 22 m. N. to S.; area, 200,000 or 300,000 ac. of rock, heath, and bog. It is of an irregular form, broken into numerous knolls, on many of which are groups of granite rocks, provincially termed *tors*, and is intersected by numerous rapid streams. Its highest point rises 2050 ft. above sea level; but there are several other summits nearly as high. It is the principal metaliferous district of Devon, and is remarkable for the number of British remains which exist in it.

DARTMOUTH, a municipal and parl. bor., seaport, and market tn., England, co. Devon, beautifully situate on the W. shore of the bay formed by the Dart, near its embouchure in the English Channel, 26 m. S. by W. Exeter; lat. 50° 21' N.; lon. 3° 33' W. (R.) The streets rise one over the other on the face of the steep rock, on which the town is built, and are connected by flights of steps. They are lighted with gas, but are narrow, irregular, dirty, and ill paved. Some of the houses are very old, having projecting upper stories, and presenting fine specimens of wood carving. It has three parish churches, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents; national and other schools, and two sets of almshouses, one of which is for decayed mariners. The harbour is capable of containing several hundred vessels of large size, and is perfectly safe, being so completely landlocked that few winds can reach it. The entrance is narrow, and is protected by a battery on the W. side. The chief exports are woollen goods, cider, and barley; and the principal imports are wine, oil, salt, and fruit. The Newfoundland fishery, formerly extensively carried on, has now much fallen off, and with it much of the commercial importance and prosperity of the town. Shipbuilding, rope-making, and paper manufacturing are carried on to a considerable extent; and in the vicinity are slate and limestone quarries. The jurisdiction of the port, which is also one of the quarantine ports of the channel, extends from the Teign to the Erne, a distance of 40 m., and to Totness, about 8 m. up the Dart, to which place it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons burthen. Its municipal government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. Newcomen, the improver of the steam engine, was a native of this place, which likewise gives the title of Earl to the Legge family. It returns a member to the House of Commons. Constituency, 312. Pop. (1841), 4417.

DARTMOUTH, a seaport and township, U. States, Massachusetts, co. Bristol, 65 m. S. Boston. It is favourably situated, contains numerous schools, and has several vessels in the whaling and coasting trades; and also saltpans, building-yards, tanneries, and mills. Pop. 4135.

DARTMOUTH, ARTEMONT, or ONGLAHY, a river, Madagascar, which, rising in the mountains in the centre of the S. part of the island, flows nearly due W., and falls into the Bay of St. Augustine, under the Tropic of Capricorn. Its entire course may be about 150 m.

DARTON, a vil. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The VILLAGE, 15 m. S. Leeds, is pleasantly situate in a valley near the confluence of two branches of the Dearne. Area of par. 4510 ac. Pop. 3583.

DARUVAR, PODBORJE, or ILLIGYE, a market tn. Austria, Slavonia, co. of, and 33 m. N.W. Pösega, in a valley surrounded by lofty heights. It contains an elegant château, a Protestant and a Greek non-united church, and a normal

school; and has a mineral spring, with a much frequented bathing establishment, and a marble quarry. Pop. 3200.

DARVAS, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 15 m. from Grosswardein. It contains a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 2931.

DARVEL, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 15 m. N.E. Ayr, on the Irvine water, containing a place of worship for the Reformed Presbyterians, and a school. Handloom weaving is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 1362.

DARVER, par. Ireland, Louth; 1992 ac. Pop. 720.

DARWAR, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, in the Deccan, prov. Bejapoor, cap. of a dist. of same name; lat. 15° 28' N.; lon. 75° 8' E. The town is situated to the S. of the fort, and is surrounded by a wall and ditch capable of protecting it against sudden incursions.—The FORT, although not regularly planned, is naturally strong, and is well guarded by ditches. This place has undergone many vicissitudes, having been taken and retaken many times, both by native princes and by the British.—The DISTRICT or COLLECTORATE of Darwar lies between lat. 18° and 19° N.; area, 9122 sq. m. The soil and climate are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, and considerable quantities of that article, raised in the district, have been disposed of in the Bombay and Manchester markets. Since 1818, when it came into possession of the British, it has undergone a considerable amount of improvement, but is still in a very unsatisfactory state. Pop. about 1,000,000.

DARWEN (OVER), a tn. England, co. Lancaster, 3½ m. S. Blackburn. It lies in a valley surrounded by moorish hills, and is well, though irregularly, built of freestone; well supplied with water, lighted with gas, and rapidly increasing and improving. The most conspicuous public buildings are the market-house, Trinity Church, in the gothic style, occupying an elevated and central site; a chapel of ease, two Independent chapels, one of them a magnificent structure, in the ornamented Gothic style; and places of worship belonging to Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Association Methodists. There are national, British, and other schools; also a mechanics' institution. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a great extent, no fewer than 3800 looms, with 63,000 spindles, being now at work, with the prospect of an increase. Paper manufacturing and staining, and handloom silk weaving, are also carried on extensively; while the carpet manufacturing is just commencing. Three fairs are held annually. There is a station here on the Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe, and West Yorkshire Railway. Pop. (1841), 9348.—(Local Correspondent.)

DARWIN MOUNT, a mountain, S. coast of E. Tierra-del-Fuego, rising 6800 ft. above the level of the sea; lat. 54° 42' S.; lon. 69° 25' W.

DARWIN SOUND, a channel, S.W. coast, Tierra-del-Fuego, between York Minster and Sandwich rocks; lat. 55° S.; lon. 70° 10' W.

DASCHITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 7 m. N.N.E. Chrudim, on the Muntnerbach. It contains a parish church, chapel, and courthouse; and has a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1492.

DASCHKOWA, a market tn. Russia, gov. of, and 12 m. S. Moghilev, r. bank, Dnieper. A severe struggle took place here, in 1812, between the French and the Russians, when the former were defeated. Pop. 1000.

DASSAU, or DASSOW, a market tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the influx of the Stepnitz into the Binnersee, 26 m. N.W. Schwerin. It contains an old church, and two mills; and has an annual fair. Pop. 1045.

DASSEL, a tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, pleasantly situate in the valley of the Sollen, 23 m. N.N.W. Göttingen. It is an old place, entered by two gates; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has manufactures of linen and numerous articles of ironmongery, several mills, and a blast-furnace. Pop. 1811.

DASSEN, CONEY, or BADGER'S ISLAND, an isl. off the coast of S. Africa, Cape Colony, 6 m. from the mainland, and about equidistant from Table Bay and Saldanha Bay; lat. 33° 26' 12" S.; lon. 18° 6' 45" E. (R.) It is 1½ m. long, by 1 m. broad; consists of rugged masses of barren granite rock, and is completely destitute of fresh water; but it yields to its proprietor, who resides at the Cape, a handsome revenue in

the eggs of penguins and gulls, as many as 24,000 of these being collected every fortnight, and sold at the Cape.

DASSET-AVON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1580 ac. Pop. 287.

DATCHET, par. Eng. Bucks; 1630 ac. Pop. 922.

DATCHWORTH, par. Eng. Hertford; 1930 ac. P. 581.

DATE ISLAND, a small isl. E. coast, Anam; lat. 13° 30' N.; lon. 103° 15' E.; about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the main, of a round form, covered with trees. The coast here is steep and mountainous, forming a considerable bight, called Cambir Bay.

DATSCHITZ, or **DACZICZE**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Iglau, lordship of same name, r. bank, Taya, 53 m. W.S.W. Brünn. It consists of the town proper, and three suburbs, contains two castles, a courthouse, townhouse, a large parish church, with a lofty Gothic tower; and a Franciscan monastery; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a liqueur and rosoglio factory, a distillery, sugar factory, and five annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 2020; of lordship, 8480.

DA'TOLO, a group of islets, off the N. coast of Sicily, belonging to the Lipari Islands, about 9 m. S.W. Stromboli. They are supposed to have once formed a single island. The largest, and most northerly, is Basiluzza. Its coasts are steep, but its surface is flat, and partially cultivated—the few inhabitants who live upon it raising corn, flax, and vegetables. It abounds with rabbits. There are many vestiges of ancient buildings upon it. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Panaria, in the same locality, is another Dattolo, a remarkably steep white rock of lava, in a state of decomposition. It contains numerous cavities, in which the inhabitants of Panaria keep bee-hives. The channel between it and Panaria is only 6 fathoms deep.

DAUBA, or **DUBA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 17 m. N.W. Buzlau, not far from Mount Eichberg. It contains an old church, and an hospital; and has a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1254.

DAUDLEB, or **DAUDLEBY**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königrütz, cap. dist. of same name, on the Adler. It contains a castle and a synagogue; and has tile-works, a rosoglio factory, and some manufactures of lace. Pop. vil. 1008; dist. 5441.

DAULE, a large navigable river, Ecuador. It rises near San Miguel, prov. Pichincha; lat. 0° 35' S.; lon. 80° 38' W.; from which point it flows S., with a slight detour to the W., to Guayaquil, where it joins the river of that name. Its banks are occupied by cultivated estates and gardens, the latter producing abundance of fruits in great variety, and of excellent quality.

DAUN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 35 m. N.N.E. Treves, cap. circle of same name, on a height belonging to the Eifel hills. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and an old castle; and has three mineral springs. Pop. 600.—The circle, area, 181 geo. sq. m., lies high and cold, among the ridges of the Eifel, and is not at all adapted for agriculture. The inhabitants live chiefly by rearing cattle, and hewing wood. Pop. 23,904.

DAUNTSEY, par. Eng. Wilts; 2940 ac. Pop. 576.

DAUPHIN, an isl., U. States, Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Alabama, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and 30 m. S. Mobile. It is about 12 m. long, but very narrow; and barren, producing trees only on the E. side. The French formerly attempted a settlement here.

DAUPHINE, or **DAUPHINY**, an anc. prov. France, the cap. of which was Grenoble; now included in the departments Hautes-Alpes, Isère, and Drôme.

DAUREE, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, r. bank, Nerbudda; lat. 22° 12' N.; lon. 76° 23' E. At this spot the navigation of the Nerbudda is impeded by a fall of 30 ft. in height.

DAUSS, an isl. Persian Gulf, S. point in lat. 25° 9' N.; lon. 53° 1' E.; about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, N. and S., high at the N. end, but low at the S. It appears to be volcanic, and is destitute of trees; the S.W. extremity terminates in a low rocky point.

DAUTOVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Baes, l. bank, Danube, 9 m. from Baja. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 2369.

DAVENHAM, par. Eng. Chester; 9440 ac. Pop. 5355.

DAVENPORT, a tn., U. States, Iowa, situate at the foot of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, near Rock Island. It is built mostly of brick. The public buildings comprise seven churches, a college, two seminaries, three public, and five

private schools. Here also are four steam-mills, and water-power unsurpassed in the U. States. The first house was erected in 1836. Pop. 2500.—(*New York Daily Tribune*, March 5, 1851.)

DAVENTRY [provincially called *Daintree*], a municipal bor. market tn. and par. England, co. Northampton. The town, agreeably situate on a gentle eminence, 11 m. W. by N. Northampton, consists of two principal and several subordinate streets, paved, and lighted with gas; in general well built, and having altogether a clean and respectable appearance. It has a gaol and house of correction, a modern church, chapel of ease, places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents, national and British schools, and a savings-bank. Whip-making is carried on to a considerable extent; but the staple manufacture of the place is shoes for exportation, in which 1000 persons are employed. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and numerous fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. In the vicinity of the town are numerous interesting Roman remains. During the great civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament, Daventry was the scene of several skirmishes. It gives the inferior title of Baron to the Earl of Winchelsea. Area of par. 4090. Pop. including the hamlet of Drayton, 4565.

DAVEY (Port), Van Diemen's land, S.W. coast; lat. 43° 18' S.; lon. 146° E., to the S.E. of Point St. Vincent, and about 21 to 23 m. N.W. by N. South West Cape. It is an excellent harbour, separated into two branches, and extending several miles inland. The principal branch extends N. having moderate depths of water, from 12 to 14 fathoms at the entrance, decreasing to 4 fathoms about 3 m. up, abreast of a bay or lagoon, which there branches off W.S.W. The other branch, called Bathurst harbour, extends about 9 m. E., having several islets in it, with coves or indentations on either side. The shores of this harbour abound with excellent pine, and it has the advantage of a fresh water river. The land on each side the entrance of this port is rugged and barren.

DAVID CLARK ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. 17° 19' S.; lon. 138° 30' W. It is about 20 m. in circumference, low and dangerous.

DAVID (Str.)—1, par. Eng. Devon. Pop. 3508.—2, par. Wales, Brecon. Pop. 1422.

DAVID'S (Str.) [the *Menevia* of the Romans], a city, and par. Wales, co. Pembroke, near the promontory called St. David's Head, about 1 m. from the N.W. shore of St. Bride's Bay. It consisted formerly of five streets, but is now reduced to a mere village. It was anciently the seat of the metropolitan see, or archbishopric of S. Wales, and still exhibits many evidences of its former grandeur. Within a space 1200 yards in circuit, once enclosed by a lofty embattled wall, only small portions of which now remain, are the venerable cathedral, the episcopal palace, the ruins of St. Mary's college, the houses of some of the dignitaries, and the ruins of several other buildings. The entrance is said to have been by four gateways, the principal of which, the only one now remaining, called the Tower Gate, consists of a large octagonal tower 60 ft. in height, with a richly moulded doorway. The cathedral, which is cruciform, is 307 ft. long within the walls, and contains the tomb of St. David, the patron saint of Wales. The general style of the building is the Transition Norman, of the latter part of the 12th century, but it contains also considerable portions of early English and the later styles. The roodloft is a particularly fine example of decorated work. The nave and choir are in repair, and are used for Divine service, but the aisles of the choir, the Lady Chapel, and other chapels at the E. end, are in ruins. The bishop's palace, built by bishop Gower, about 1330 to 1340, occupies a square area on the W. side of the small river Alan; it is a ruin of great extent and magnificence, in the decorated style of gothic architecture. The great hall is 96 ft. by 33 ft., and is lighted by lofty side windows. 'The fame of this celebrated sanctuary was so extraordinary, that princes came barefooted to its shrine; its riches were so great, and the offerings to it so abundant, that the monks are said to have divided them every week. Nor was the sanctity of St. David's confined to the limits of the city, but the whole parish was thickly strewed with chapels, crosses, or sainted wells.'—(*Nicholson's Cambrian Guide*).

The modern ecclesiastical establishment of St. David's con-

sists of the bishop, six residentiary canons, four archdeacons, and several minor canons. The residence of the present bishop is at Abergwilly near Carmarthen. There is little or no trade in the town; the principal inhabitants of which consist of a few clergy connected with the cathedral, and some holders of land in the vicinity. The parish is almost entirely destitute of trees, and the fields are divided by banks of earth and stones; this, with the detached projecting rocks, gives it a dreary and desolate appearance, but the land produces good crops of corn, especially barley, and considerable quantities of butter are sent to the London market, and the land in general lets at a high rent. Pop. of par. (1841), 2413, of which the city contained about 1000.

DAVID (Str.), or FREEWILL ISLANDS, an isl. group, N. Pacific Ocean, N. the N.W. extremity of Papua or New Guinea, centre in lat. $0^{\circ} 55' N.$; lon. $134^{\circ} 21' 30'' E.$ They are four in number, lie close together in a circle, and are called, respectively, N. S., E., and W. Islands, with an islet between N. and E. islands. S. island is 3 or 4 m. in length, but narrow, and lying in an E. and W. direction; they all appear as one island in some views. They have a level appearance, are covered with tall cocoa-nut trees, may be seen from a distance of 15 m., and, although small, are well inhabited. These people subsist chiefly on fish and cocoa-nuts.

DAVID'S HEAD (Str.), a promontory, Wales, co. Pembroke, St. George's channel; lat. $51^{\circ} 50' N.$; lon. $5^{\circ} 17' W.$ DAVIDSTOWN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 6260 ac. Pop. 408. DAVIDSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 3906 ac. P. 1068. DAVILICAN, a bay, Philippines, isl. Luzon, E. coast; lat. $16^{\circ} 40' N.$ This and Casiguran bay, about 70 m. further S., are the only places on the E. coast of this island affording anchorage, or tolerable shelter from N.E. winds.

DAVINGTON, par. Eng. Kent; 540 ac. Pop. 143. DAVIOT, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 3 m. by 2 m. Pop. 643. DAVIOT and DUNLUICHY, par. Scot. Inverness, 23 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1681.

DAVIS ISLAND, Bay of Bengal, Mergui archipelago, lying 4 m. W.S.W. the S. point, isl. St. Matthew. It is about 10 m. in circumference, and may be seen from a distance of from 20 to 25 m.; lat. $9^{\circ} 40' N.$; lon. $97^{\circ} 50' E.$

DAVIS STRAIT, a vast arm or inlet of the N. Atlantic Ocean, stretching N. and S. and terminating N. in Baffin's Bay; having Greenland on the E., and Cumberland island, British N. America, with adjoining parts, on the W. Its precise limits cannot well be determined, but navigators commonly understand it to extend from about lat. 60° to $70^{\circ} N.$, or, taking the Greenland coast from Cape Farewell to the N.W. extremity of Disco island, a distance of about 750 m. These limits on the E. coast correspond with those of Capes Chudleigh and Aston on the W. side. The narrowest part of the strait is precisely at the point where it is intersected by the Arctic circle, being there 220 m. broad, the widest being probably about 600 m. The E. coast is thickly strewed throughout its whole length with rocks and islets, and serrated with numerous narrow inlets, which penetrate a good way into the land. The W. coast has fewer, but larger indentations, the most extensive being Hudson's Strait, and Northumberland Inlet.

Davis Strait is the principal resort of whalers, the fish being more numerous here than in other seas near the pole. But the immense icebergs, which even in summer line the W. coast of the strait, and which rise some hundreds of feet above the level of the sea, and the violence of the currents, render these voyages very dangerous. The countries on both sides of the strait rise in rocky mountains to a considerable elevation, and exhibit a very scanty vegetation. They are inhabited by the Esquimaux. This strait was discovered in 1585, by the celebrated navigator John Davis.

DAVIS INLET, a bay formed by the Atlantic on the E. coast of Labrador, 80 m. S.E. Nain; lat. $55^{\circ} 37' N.$; lon. $60^{\circ} 20' W.$ It extends 57 m. inland, with a mean breadth of 6 m. In the neighbourhood of this bay, to the N.W., is a Moravian missionary station.

DAVLIA [anc. *Daulis*], a vil. Greece, prov. or nome, Attiké and Viotia, 8 m. N.W. Livadia, beautifully situate among groves of pomegranate, at the foot of Mount Farnassus. On a hill above the village are the remains of the walls and towers of the ancient Acropolis.

DAVOLI, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ulterior II., 18 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. It has three churches, and an annual fair. Cotton and silk are grown in the environs. Pop. 3000.

DAW, or DAAUW, isl. Indian archipelago. See Douw. DAWLEY-MAGNA, par. Eng. Salop; 2990 ac. Pop. 8641. DAWLISH, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon. The VILLAGE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Teignmouth, formerly consisting only of a few cottages inhabited by fishermen, has now rapidly increased; its healthful position rendering it a desirable resort for invalids. It is beautifully situate in a valley extending to the shore, and watered by the Dawlish. The houses are well built, of respectable appearance, and the town possesses an assembly and billiard rooms, reading rooms, and baths. Area of par. 4710 ac. Pop. 3132.

DAWSON ISLAND, a considerable isl. Tierra-del-Fuego, in the middle of Magalhaens' Strait; intersected by the parallel of $54^{\circ} S.$, and by the meridian of $70^{\circ} 30' W.$

DAX [anc. *Aque Augustae Tarbellicae*], a tn. France, dep. Landes, 30 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsau, in a fertile plain, l. bank, Adour, over which is a bridge connecting it with its suburb Sablar. Here are a court of first resort, an agricultural society, a communal college, a normal, and other schools. The town, surrounded by ditches and old ramparts of Roman construction, is entered by three gates. The houses are generally good, and the streets well laid out. The chief edifices are the castle, the high church, once a cathedral; the old bishop's palace, now occupied by the Sous Prefecture and municipality; the courthouse, &c. Dax has manufactures of delft-ware and liqueurs; and trade in wine, liqueurs, hams, corn, onions for preserves, timber, resinous stuffs, honey, wax, &c. It is also an entrepôt for the merchandise forwarded into Spain. The chief attraction of Dax, to its many visitors, are its thermal, saline, and other mineral springs. Their repute was great among the Roman colonists of the place, and is still well maintained. Their temperatures vary from 86° to 166° Fah. They are used for the cure of rheumatic pains, &c. The bathing establishment is handsome and complete. The environs of Dax are productive in wines, resinous woods, fine hams, wax, honey, &c. The mathematician Borda was born here, and Vincent de Paula was born at a village in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5238.

DAXLANDER, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, dist. of, and 4 m. W. Carlsruhe, on the Rhine. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1470.

DAXWEILER, a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 28 m. S. Coblenz. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has sal-ammoniac works, blast furnace, and other iron works. P. 605.

DAY (Str.), a tn. England, co. Cornwall, on an eminence 7 m. W. Truro, and consisting of two principal streets, well kept; the houses, though generally small, are well built of granite or slate. It is badly supplied with water, the mines in the neighbourhood having drained the springs. It has an Established church, a Baptist, and two Methodist chapels. There are also two schools. The people are chiefly employed as miners. Pop. about 2700.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DAYLESFORD, par. Eng. Worcester; 540 ac. Pop. 81.

DAYTON, a tn., U. States, Ohio, on the great Miami, 68 m. W. by S. Columbus. It has 10 churches, 2 academies, 6 schools, a courthouse and county offices, a jail, a bank, several distilleries, with flour and saw mills, and various other manufactories; as also three printing-offices, and numerous stores. The Miami Canal, which passes through the place, connects it with Cincinnati. Pop. 6067.

DEABELIASCA, a vil. Hungary, Banat, dist. Temesvar, 5 m. from Neudorf. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has several mills. Pop. 2261.

DEAD SEA [Latin, *Lacus Asphaltites*; Arabic, *Birket Lut* or *Bahr Lut*—the Sea of Lot; French, *Mer-morte*; German, *Todtes-meere*], called in Scripture 'Salt Sea,' 'Sea of the Plains,' and 'East Sea,' a celebrated lake, Asiatic Turkey, near the S. extremity of Palestine, pash. Damascus. N. extremity, 25 m. E. Jerusalem, and 10 m. S.E. Jericho; centre in about lat. $31^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $35^{\circ} 45' E.$; length, N. to S., about 41 m.; breadth at the widest part, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; average about $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. The general form of the lake is that of an elongated oval, interrupted towards its S. extremity by a peninsular projection, formed of loose calcareous marl, with an incrustation of salt, which runs out from the E. shore towards

the opposite coast till it has reached the centre of the lake, when it suddenly takes a N. direction, and finally terminates in a narrow point, called Point Costigan; its S. extremity, formed by a small isthmus, is named Point Molyneux. This projection narrows the breadth of the lake at this point to about 2 m., and forms almost a small separate lake of the S. portion, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. to S., with an average breadth of about 8 m.; whose S. shore is a mud-flat backed by hills. The basin or hollow in which the Dead Sea reposes, forms the S. termination of the great depression through which the Jordan flows, that river entering it at its N. extremity. The surface of the lake is 1312 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean, and 984 ft. below lake Tiberias, from which the Jordan issues. It lies deeply imbedded between lofty cliffs of naked limestone, its shores presenting a scene of indescribable desolation and solitude, encompassed by desert sands, and bleak, stony, salt hills; excepting where there are fresh-water streams, in which localities the shores are fertile. Lofty mountains, exhibiting frightful precipices, rise on the E. shore to the height of 2000 and 2500 ft. above the water, and on the W. the rocky barriers attain an elevation of 1500 ft. Reposing in its deep basin, like 'a lake of molten lead in a large caldron,' upwards of 1300 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean, and far below the general surface of the earth, this dismal sea lies exposed, for seven or eight months in the year, to the unclouded beams of a burning sun, surrounded by sterility and solitude. Its waters are intensely salt, bitter, and acrid, thick, and heavy, and so singularly buoyant, from the quantity of salt held in solution, that a person bathing in them floats without effort, like a block of wood, and is so slightly immersed, as to be hardly able to obtain sufficient purchase in the water to enable him to propel himself forward. 'On coming out of the sea,' says Dr. Wilson, 'we observed that our bodies appeared as if we had been bathing in oil; and our skin had something of a leathery stiffness when dried; our hair, too, was quite clotted.' Lieutenant Molyneux thus describes the effects resulting from a boating excursion on the Dead Sea:—'Everything in the boat was covered with a nasty slimy substance; iron was much corroded, and looked as if covered in patches with coal tar; and the effect of the salt spray on ourselves, by lying upon the skin, and getting into the eyes, nose, and mouth, produced constant thirst and drowsiness, and took away all appetite.' The general colour of the waters of the lake is of a very dark blue, though in some places, near the shore, it assumes that of a dark bottle green. Its component parts are muriate of lime, magnesia, and soda, and sulphate of lime. It was formerly believed that no bird could attempt to fly across the lake without being killed by the pestiferous vapours which were supposed to exhale from its surface, but this is now known to be untrue, birds abounding on and about the lake, Lieutenant Molyneux having killed some which were actually standing in the water; and having seen, while in the very centre of the sea, several ducks or other fowl fly past him. Various other travellers corroborate this statement, leaving the point no longer in doubt. There is, however, no evidence of there being any fish in the lake; the Arabs say there are none, and no signs of any have been seen, nor of any other living thing, although shells are numerous on the beach; all those found by Dr. Wilson were of fresh-water species, and were supposed by him to have been carried into the sea by the Jordan, where he had himself picked up their congeners. Although the waters do not appear to emit any noxious exhalations, their deleterious nature is further evinced by the absence of aquatic plants on the margin; still the inhabitants of the banks of the lake, which always have been peopled, do not appear to suffer, though subject to fevers, which, however, can scarcely with propriety be attributed to the vicinity of the lake. On the borders of the lake, pieces of sulphur, as large as walnuts, are found in great quantities, also the black bituminous limestone, of which so many trinkets are made at Bethlehem and Jerusalem, including rosaries, of which great numbers are sold to the pilgrims who visit the sacred places. The asphaltum or bitumen, from which the lake takes one of its names, is not very abundant on the shores, and large masses are found after earthquakes only. Soundings have been taken at different points by various travellers. Those by Mr. Lynch give 218 fathoms as the greatest depth, although 300 fathoms are said by other authorities to have been obtained. The N. end of the lake seems to be by far the deepest; the soundings

at the S. end, or S. of the promontory above-mentioned, give 2 or 3 fathoms only. It has no visible outlet, although it receives six streams besides the Jordan, its surplus waters being carried off by evaporation. It was long assumed that this lake did not exist before the destruction of Sodom, and the other 'cities of the plain,' and that, previously to that time, the present bed of the lake was a fertile plain, in which these cities stood, and was then merely traversed by the Jordan, which, in accordance with this theory, was supposed to hold on its course to the Red Sea, flowing through El-Arabah, by a channel, now dry, called Wadi el Gharandel; but the fact of the Dead Sea being far below the level both of the Red Sea, and the intervening tract El-Arabah, renders this assumption a physical impossibility, while the idea that any convulsion of the earth had occurred at the period of the catastrophe alluded to, sufficient to form the vast cavity in which the lake is situated, is very satisfactorily shown by Dr. Wilson to have been highly improbable. In such case, he remarks, how should Lot have been safe in Zoar, within two or three miles of the centre of action; and how should Abraham, living near Hebron, within 15 m. of it, have been unconscious of its occurrence? Some eminent critics, including Professor Robinson and Dr. Wilson of Bombay, are of opinion that the cities of the plain may probably have stood on the part of the lake S. of the promontory—the lake, by this supposition, receiving an extension merely when these cities were destroyed. A circumstance, however, brought to light by the survey of the sea in 1848 by Mr. Lynch, would seem to militate strongly against this hypothesis, namely, the extreme shallowness of the water in this locality; the soundings nowhere exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, or fifteen feet, a depth which must be regarded as wholly insufficient to submerge the cities of the plain, unless it be supposed that they are buried in the soft mud everywhere found on the bottom in this part of the lake.—(Robinson's *Researches in Palestine*; Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*; Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopedia*; *London Geog. Journal*, Lynch's *Expedition to the Dead Sea*.)

DEAKÓVAR, a tn. Austria, Slavonia, co. Veröz, cap. dist. of same name, 36 m. E. by S. Posega. It is poorly built, but is the see of a bishop; contains a cathedral and episcopal palace, both handsome edifices, a parish church, courthouse, Franciscan monastery, and cavalry barracks. Pop. 3000.

DEAKY, or DEAKOVECZ, a vil. Hungary, co. Pressburg, about 18 m. from Tyrnau. It contains a handsome parish church. Pop. 1524.

DEAL, a municipal and parl. bor., seaport, market tn., and par. England, co. Kent, on the coast between the N. and S. Forelands, 72 m. E. by S. London, and a station on the South-Eastern Railway; lat. $51^{\circ} 13' N.$; lon. $1^{\circ} 24' E.$ It is divided into Upper and Lower Deal; the latter consisting of three streets running parallel with the shore, and occupied by the bulk of the population; the former composed chiefly of detached houses, occupied by the wealthier classes. The town, well paved and lighted with gas, has a spacious and handsome esplanade, a public library, reading-room, and baths; and is much frequented as a watering place. There are two parish churches, a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and national, nautical, and infant schools. Deal has a large navy yard, including an extensive naval storehouse; this establishment originated in Deal castle, built by Henry VIII. as a coast defence. There are also a custom-house, and a jail; and at Walmer, a detached suburb to the S., is the royal and naval military hospital, now used as a coast-guard station. At the N. end of the town is another coast-guard station, formerly the castle of Sandown. There are also commodious barracks. Deal is a great pilot station, 56 of the licensed or branch pilots of the cinque ports being attached to it. Boatbuilding, for which the town is famous, is extensively carried on, and likewise sail-making; but the greater part of the inhabitants are engaged in maritime pursuits, as fishermen, boatmen, and pilots. The Deal boatmen have long been celebrated for their skill and intrepidity, unhesitatingly hazarding their lives in saving their fellow-creatures from the numerous shipwrecks that take place on the neighbouring Goodwin Sands. There is no harbour, but a spacious roadstead—the well-known Downs, bounded seaward by the equally famous Goodwin Sands—affords good anchorage, and was much frequented during the

war by merchant vessels waiting for convoy. Much of the trade of the place is still derived from the supply of the shipping which take refuge here during contrary winds, as many as 500 sail being frequently congregated at one time. Deal is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich; and Walmer Castle, the official residence of the warden of the cinque ports, is about half a mile from the town. It contributes with Sandwich to return two members to the House of Commons. Its municipal government is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Weekly market, Saturday; two fairs annually. Area of par. 1120 ac. Pop. 6688.

DEAN.—1, A river, Scotland, co. Forfar, issuing from Forfar Loch, and, after a S.W. course of about 12 m., falling into the Isla, 1 m. N. Meikle. This stream is famed for the excellence of its trout.—2, (or *Deen*), A river, England, rising in co. Leicester, and falling into the Trent at Newark, co. Nottingham.

DEAN, several pars. England:—1, Cumberland; 6360 ac. Pop. 876.—2, (*East*), Hants; 640 ac. Pop. 228.—3, (*East*), Sussex; 4670 ac. Pop. 433.—4, (*East*), Sussex; 2510 ac. Pop. 360.—5, (*Little*), Gloucester; 780 ac. Pop. 828.—6, (*Nether and Upper*), Bedford; 2370 ac. Pop. 541.—7, (*Prior*), Devon; 3760 ac. Pop. 552.—8, (*Prior*), Hants; 1290 ac. Pop. 163.—9, (*Vernham*), Hants; 2840 ac. Pop. 707.—10, (*West*), Sussex; 1840 ac. Pop. 129.—11, (*West*), Sussex; 4480 ac. Pop. 657.—12, (*West*), Wilts; 2780 ac. Pop. 426.

DEANE, two pars. England:—1, Lancaster; 19,340 ac. Pop. 26,217.—2, Hants; 1350 ac. Pop. 164.

DEAN FOREST, England. co. Gloucester, 5 m. S.W. Newnham, formerly comprised the greater part of the county W. the Severn, but is now reduced to 22,000 ac., about a half of which is enclosed for the growth of navy timber. It is the property of the Crown, and its inhabitants, besides being exempted from county rates, enjoy other ancient privileges. It is divided into six extra-parochial districts, called Denby-walk, Herbert's-walk, Little Dean-walk, Speech House-walk, York-walk, and Worcester-walk. It contains extensive plantations of oak and beech, and, from the numerous orchards, cider of excellent quality is produced. The inhabitants are principally employed in the iron and coal mines with which the forest and neighbourhood abound. The forest is intersected by numerous railways, communicating between the various mines and the rivers Severn and Wye. Pop. 10,692.

DEAN MITCHELL, a par. and market tn. England, co. Gloucester; 680 ac. The town, situate in a valley, 11 m. W. Gloucester, consists of one principal street, irregularly constructed and badly kept; houses roughly built of stone, and roofed with stone tiles and Welsh slates; water abundant and good. It has an established church and several dissenting chapels, and a parochial school. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 665.—(*Local Correspondent*).

DEAN'S ISLAND, a lagoon isl. S. Pacific Ocean, between the Low Islands and Society Islands; lat. 15° 5' S.; lon. 148° W. (R.)

DEANSTON, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 30 m. S.W. Perth, r. bank, Teith, about 1 m. W. Doune, consisting of one principal street; houses exclusively occupied by the workers (and their families) employed in the Deanston cotton factories, established on the l. bank of the river, and driven by water power. Pop. 982.

DEARHAM, a par. England, Cumberland; 3870 ac. Pop. 1803.

DEASE, a river, British N. America, rising in the Coppermine Mountains, and flowing into the N. side of Great Bear Lake.

DEASE INLET, a small bay in the Arctic Ocean, Russian America; lat. 71° 13' N.; lon. 155° 10' W. It is so called after one of the persons who first explored it, in 1837, by order of the Hudson's Bay Company; is about 5 m. broad, and has two fathoms water, with a muddy bottom. The coast which lines it is flat and desolate, with frozen banks of mud from 10 to 12 ft. high.

DEASE STRAIT, a channel in the Arctic Ocean, between Victoria land on the N., and Kent peninsula on the S., communicating on the W. with Coronation Gulf, and having Melbourne Island at its E. extremity; intersected by the parallel of 69° N., and lying between lon. 105° and 110° W. It is about 120 m. long, and 23 m. average breadth, and at its widest part is considerably obstructed by islands.

DEBA, or DHAPA, a tn. Tibet, cap. of the division of Undes, 50 m. S.W. Garoo; lat. 31° 10' N.; lon. 79° 57' E.; 14,924 ft. above sea-level. It is situated on a succession of hills, forming the side of a ravine, and descending to the Tiltit, and is divided into three parts—the college or monastery, the residence of the lama and his priests; the nunnery; and the town properly so called, the residence of the governor and the other inhabitants. The houses, which are of stone, and two stories high, are whitened externally, but inside are very filthy. In the middle of the town is a temple of Vishnu, a very irregular building, the door of which is covered with gilded bronze, and ornamented with grotesque figures. In the town are also numerous other temples, tombs, and vast granaries. A plant, called *awa*, from which a fine kind of meal is obtained, is cultivated extensively in the neighbourhood.

DEBACH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 580 ac. Pop. 121.

DEBAI, a maritime tn. Arabia, Persian Gulf, S.E. side; lat. 25° 16' N.; lon. 55° 25' E. It may be considered the termination of the Pirate Coast, as the natives to the S.W. have been generally less addicted to predatory habits, and inclined to be friendly to the English. It consists of an assemblage of mud hovels, surrounded by a low mud wall, having several breaches, and defended by three round towers, and a square castellated building with a tower at one angle, much dilapidated, in which are several old rusty guns. The W. tower, situated on a small cliff over the creek, is in moderate repair, with three or four guns mounted. The inhabitants are of the Beni Yas tribe, amounting to between 1000 and 1200; and the Sheikh is subject to the Inaam of Muscat, who keeps 150 negroes here, as soldiers, to guard the town. The inhabitants collect shark-fins, and send about 90 boats to the pearl fishery, which is their chief support, the yearly returns amounting to between £4500 and £6250. The country around is very barren.

DEBDEN, a par. and vil. England, co. Essex; 5040 ac. The VILLAGE, 4 m. N.N.W. Thaxted, is pleasantly situate on an eminence, and has a church in the early English style. Pop. 979.

DEBENHAM, a par. and market tn. England, co. Suffolk; 1920 ac. The town, 12 m. N. Ipswich, on the Deben, contains a church, built on a hill-top in the centre of the town; a place of worship for Independents, and a school. The streets are always dry and clean. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Friday is market-day, and fairs are held twice annually. Pop. 1667.

DEBI, a vil. Senegambia, l. bank, Senegal, about 20 m. from its mouth, and 7 m. E. from the Atlantic Ocean. It is built on a low, sandy hill, and has a trade in fish and fish oils. The fish are taken in a stream which passes through the place.

DEBO, or DIBBIE LAKE, Central Africa, 160 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo; lat. 15° 30' N.; lon. 5° W. It is about 60 m. in length, E. to W., and 20 m. in breadth; with a depth, in the deepest parts, of 20 fathoms. Several streams flow into and from it, and the Niger passes through it. Shores low and swampy.

DEBOU, a vil. W. Africa, Bondou, l. bank, Falemé; lat. 14° 20' N.; lon. 12° 14' W. It is situate on a cliff overhanging the river, and has the appearance of a considerable village, with clean, well-built huts. It has a large *tata*, of solid construction, on the highest point of the river bank. The people are chiefly occupied in fishing, and show some ingenuity in the contrivances which they employ. A mile or two lower down is another village, on the same side, called Senou-Debou; and between the two a rocky bar obstructs the course of the navigation.—(*Raffenel*.)

DEBRECZIN, or DEBRETZEN, a tn. Hungary, cap. circle Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the border of the great central plain of Hungary, 113 m. E. Pesth. Though the second place in Hungary in respect of population, it has more the appearance of a collection of villages than of a single town. Its houses are almost all of one story; and its streets, though wide, are unpaved, becoming in wet weather a liquid mass of mud. It, however, contains several handsome edifices, which contrast somewhat oddly with the mere huts in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Reformed church and college, with a library of 20,000 volumes; the R. Catholic church, the Piarist college and gymnasium, the R. Catholic high school, an orphan, and three other hospitals, and two infirmaries. The manufactures are extensive, and consist

chiefly of coarse woollens, leather, soap, tobacco pipes, pearl wreaths, casks, and other articles of coopers, combs, &c. The trade, at present important, and expected to be greatly increased by the completion of the railway, embraces a great part of the produce of the N. and E. of Hungary—cattle, horses, bacon, tobacco, wine, wax, honey, flax, various kind, of oils, leather, hides, wool, potash, soda, ewe milk cheese, horse hair, &c. Here, too, the traders from Transylvania supply themselves with colonial produce, and the showy furies of Vienna. There are also four large annual fairs, and the largest swine market in the kingdom. Debreczin may be considered as the capital of the Magyars, and the capital also of Hungarian Protestantism. More than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants; and their college here, founded in 1792, has been pronounced the best educational establishment of which Hungary can boast. Pop. 63,000.—(*Paget's Hungary and Transylvania*; Raffelsperger, *Lex. Ost. Staaten*.)

DEBTLING, par. Eng. Kent; 1430 ac. Pop. 318.

DECATUR, numerous places, U. States, particularly:—1, A vil. Georgia, 90 m. N.W. Milledgeville, agreeably situated on elevated ground, and having a jail, courthouse, three churches, and an academy.—2, A vil. Alabama, 139 m. N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 1. bank, Tennessee.—3, A vil. Mississippi, 76 m. E. Jackson, on the head waters of the Chickasawha.—4, A vil. Illinois, on the Sangamon, in the midst of a fertile country, 40 m. E. Springfield.

DECAZEVILLE, or LASALLE, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, about 18 m. from Villefranche. It dates only from 1830, and owes its existence to the erection of blast furnaces and other ironworks, said to be the largest and most complete of their kind in France. The town takes its name from Duke Decaze, by whom it was founded; and the minerals are worked by a joint-stock company, who have a capital of £288,000, and employ about 1500 hands. Pop. 4290.

DECCAN (Sanskrit, *Dakshina*—the South), a term formerly applied to the whole of peninsular Hindoostan S. of the Nerbudda, and of a line drawn from the sources of that river E. to the mouth of the Hoogly. It is now limited to the territory lying between the Nerbudda and the Kistna, or between the parallels of 16° and 23° N., and the Arabian Sea on the W., and the Bay of Bengal on the E.; greatest length, from E. to W., 900 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., 490 m. It comprises the provinces Candeish, Gundwana, Orissa, Berar, the Northern Circars, Beeder, Aurungabad, Hyderabad, Bejapore, together with the dominions of the Nizam, the rajahs of Berar and Sattarah, the Guicowar and Gwalior sovereigns. What is known as the British Deccan, comprises the collectorates of Candeish, Ahmednuggur, Poona, and Darwar, under the Presidency of Bombay; and the Balaghat ceded districts on the Nerbudda, under the Presidency of Bengal.

DECCAN, or DUKKINSHAHABAZPOOR ISLAND, Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Megan or Brahmapootra, from the sediment of which it is formed. It is 30 m. long, and from 10 to 13 m. average breadth; very low, and at spring tides, during the rains, is almost submerged. Salt of excellent quality is manufactured here, on Government account.

DECEPTION ISLAND, one of the New Shetland Isles, S. Atlantic Ocean; lat. 62° 55' 6" S.; lon. 60° 35' W. Seen from a distance, it has a singular and striking resemblance to a vessel, whence its name. The principal part of the island is composed of alternate layers of ashes and ice, as if the snow of each winter, during a series of years, had been prevented from melting, in the following summer, by the ejection of cinders and ashes from its volcanic vents. On the E. side of the island is an opening of about 600 ft. wide, which affords an entrance to a kind of lake or internal sea, of a nearly circular form, 5 m. in diameter, and 97 fathoms deep. As this lake occupies the entire centre of the island, the land forms merely a kind of ring around it, similar to the atol islands. It abounds with hot springs; affording the extraordinary spectacle of water, at the temperature of 140°, issuing from beneath the snow with which the ground is covered. The hills, whose height is about 1800 ft., are principally tuffa, scorie, and a red brick-like substance. The cliffs on the N. side of the entrance to the lagoon or internal sea, rise perpendicularly to the height of 800 ft., and appear to be of older formation than the rest of the island. The only sign of vege-

tation is a lichen, growing in small tufts around the mouth of several small craters, of 3 or 4 ft. in diameter, from which a heated vapour is constantly issuing, accompanied by much noise. In February 1842, Capt. Smiley saw the whole S. side of the island apparently on fire, and counted 13 volcanoes in action. The island swarms with penguins. Port Egmont hens, pintados, and various kinds of petrels also abound, and sea-leopards are numerous.—(*U. States Exploring Expedition*; Lieut. Kendall's *Journal*, &c.)

DECIMOMANNU, a vil. isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 7 m. N.W. Cagliari, at the confluence of the Santatiana and Mannu. It has an annual fair of eight days, which is numerously attended. Good wine is grown in the neighbourhood.

DECIZE (anc. *Decetia*), a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 17 m. S.E. Nevers, picturesquely situated on a rocky islet of the Loire, at the confluence of the Aron and the commencement of the canal of Nivernais, which gives a communication between the Loire and Yonne. The islet is connected with one bank of the river by a stone, and with the other by a suspension bridge, and its highest summit is crowned by an old castle of the Dukes of Nevers. Decize possesses several blast furnaces, and other ironworks. The coal mines, extensively wrought, in the neighbourhood are about the richest in France, and furnish the town with the staple of its trade; which, however, includes also grinding and mill stones, charcoal, and ship timber. The glass-works of Charbonnière, about 1 m. distant, make about 100,000 bottles monthly. Pop. 2828.

DECS, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 3 m. from Szexard. It contains a Protestant church. P. 1666.

DECUMAN (Sr.), par. Eng. Somerset; 3250 ac. P. 2660.

DED-NEMES, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Schumeg, about 2 m. from Vid. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1173.

DEDDINGTON, a par. and tn. England, co. Oxford; 3990 ac. The town, pleasantly situate on an eminence, 15½ m. N. by W. Oxford, consists of one principal street, straight, and tolerably well kept. The market-square, which is remarkably large, contains the townhall, an insignificant building, and a capacious reservoir for water, of which there is a plentiful supply. The houses are plainly, but substantially built of stone. There are a parish church, a handsome Gothic building of the 13th century, with a massive tower, erected in the reign of Charles I.; and two plain chapels, belonging to Independents and Wesleyans; and national schools for boys and girls. A castle formerly stood here, in which Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., was confined for a night, on his way to Warwick to be beheaded. There are two mineral springs in the neighbourhood, and, at a short distance from the town, a station on the Oxford and Rugby branch of the Great Western Railway. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 2025.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DEDELEBEN (GROSS and KLEIN), two adjacent vils. Prussia, gov. Magdeburg, near Oschersleben. Each village has a parish church, and the two contain several mills. Pop. 1323.

DEDHAM, a par. and vil. England, co. Essex; 2260 ac. The village, 6 m. N N.E. Colchester, in a picturesque valley on the Stour, over which is a good bridge, consists principally of one street. Pop. 1787.

DEE.—1, A river, England, which has its source in a mountainous dist. of Merionethshire, N. Wales. It pursues a N.E. course, traverses the vale of Llangollen, and, approaching Cheshire, near Shocklach, forms the boundary between Cheshire and Denbighshire, till it approaches Aldford, whence it flows on to Chester, the walls of which it nearly encircles, and where it is 100 yards wide. From Chester it is conveyed by an artificial channel into the broad estuary which unites it with the Irish Sea.—2, Two rivers, Scotland, one in Aberdeenshire, the other in Kirkcudbrightshire. The former rises in the S.W. extremity of the shire, and, after a course of 70 or 80 m., falls into the German Ocean at the harbour of Aberdeen. It is not navigable, but its salmon fisheries are valuable, and the scenery on its banks romantic. The latter, formed by the junction of the Dee water and the Ken, after a course of 40 m., enters Kirkcudbright Bay. It is navigable by vessels of 200 tons for 2 m. above the town of Kirkcudbright. It has valuable salmon fisheries also.—3, A river,

Ireland, cos. Meath and Louth. It rises near Drumconrath, passes through the rich vale of Ardee, is joined by the White River near Poe's Court, and, after a course chiefly E. of about 21 m., falls into Dundalk Bay, by a common embouchure with the Glyde, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. Dunany Point.—4, A river, Van Diemen's Land, co. Cumberland; it is a branch of the river Derwent.

DEEG, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. of, and 57 m. N.W. Agra; lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$ N.; lon. $77^{\circ} 27'$ E. To preserve this town from the violence of the torrents that pour from the hills during the rains, it is necessary to keep large embankments in repair. There are here the ruins of seven remarkably fine palaces. It was thought to be impregnable by the people of India, till it was taken by storm by Lord Lake in 1805.

DEEL.—1, A river, Ireland, chiefly in co. Limerick. It rises in the Orrery mountains, co. Cork, and, after a circuitous course, S. to N., of about 25 m., flows into the Shannon, 16 m. below Limerick. It is navigable to Askeaton.—2, A rivulet, Ireland, co. Mayo, flowing into Lough Conn.

DEENE, par. Eng. Northampton; 2950 ac. Pop. 516.

DEEPING, several places, England, co. Lincoln.—1, (-Market), a market tn. and par.; area, 1290 ac. The towns, 38 m. S.S.E. Lincoln, and 2 m. W. the Peakirk station of the Great Northern Railway, has a fine old church, an Independent chapel, an endowed school, a well attended weekly market on Wednesday, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1219.—2, (East, or St. James), a vil. and par.; area, 6470 ac. The village, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Market Deeping, of which it is a suburb, is situate on the Welland, which is here navigable for small craft. It has one main street, badly paved, but well drained; is plentifully supplied with water, and kept remarkably clean. The houses, though somewhat irregular, are well built, principally of stone; but the only imposing structure is a recently erected townhall. It has a spacious ancient parish church, two dissenting chapels, two public schools, two private academies, a mechanics' institution, and several local charities; and at its E. end a chalybeate spring. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1733.—3, (West), a vil. and par.; area, 1170 ac. The village, 2 m. W.S.W. Market Deeping, is compact and well built, and contains a handsome parish church. Pop. 306.

DEER (NEW), a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Aberdeen; 29,020 ac. The village, situate on the ridge of a hill, 25 m. N. by W. Aberdeen, consists of one street. Fairs are held several times annually, for cattle, sheep, horses, and agricultural produce. Field-Marshal Keith, who fell at the battle of Hochkirchen, October 14, 1758, was a native of the parish; and Robert Arbuthnot, grandfather of the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot, who was physician to Queen Anne, and the friend of Dean Swift, is buried in the churchyard. Pop. 3756.

DEER (OLD), a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen, the former 26 m. N. the city of Aberdeen, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Peterhead. It is populous and thriving, and contains an Episcopal chapel.—The parish comprises about 25,000 ac. Pop. (1841), 4453; of which about 200 are in the village.

DEER ISLAND.—1, An isl. Ireland, co. Clare, W. shore of the estuary of the Fergus, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. Kildysert. It is about 1 m. long, with a medium breadth of about one-third of a mile.—2, An isl., U. States, Maine, S.E. shore of Penobscot Bay, and separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. It is about 18 m. in circumference; with several adjacent islands it forms a township; has a fertile soil, and contains several good harbours, conveniently situated for the fisheries. Pop. 2841.—3, An isl. New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay, near its entrance on the S.W. side; about 7 m. long, and 3 broad; irregular in form, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

DEER ISLANDS, two small isls. Indian Archipelago, Macassar Strait, off the extreme S.W. coast of Celebes, and directly opposite the town of Macassar; lat. $5^{\circ} 9'$ S.; lon. $119^{\circ} 14'$ E. (R.)

DEERFIELD, numerous places, U. States, among the most important of which are:—1, A township, Massachusetts, 95 m. W. by N. Boston. It has a pleasantly situated village, and contains a Congregational church, an academy, and several schools. Tanning and rope-making are carried on, and there are several grist and saw mills. Pop. 1912.—2, A township, New York, 4 m. N. Utica. Pop. 3120.—3, A

township, New Jersey. It contains four churches, three academies, 11 schools, several stores, various factories, and a printing-office. Pop. 2621.

DEERHURST, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2930 ac. P. 937.

DEERNESS, par. Scot. Orkney; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. by 3 m. P. 777.

DEES, or DEESCH [Lat. *Desium*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Szolnok, agreeably and advantageously situate at the confluence of the Great and Little Szamos, 30 m. N.N.E. Klausenburg. It is well built, contains a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and two Greek churches, two Franciscan convents, and a gymnasium; and has a considerable trade in salt. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the old castle of Deesvar. This district is said to be the first in Transylvania the inhabitants of which embraced Christianity. Pop. 5300.

DEESA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat, l. bank, Bunas, 12 m. W. Palhanpoor; lat. $24^{\circ} 9'$ N.; lon. $72^{\circ} 8'$ E. It is the most advanced military station of the British on the Goojerat frontier.

DEGERANDO (CAPE), Van Diemen's Land, forming the S. extremity of Freycinet's peninsula; lat. $42^{\circ} 22'$ S. lon. $148^{\circ} 22'$ E.

DEGERLOCH, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 3 m. S. Stuttgart, to whose citizens it is a great holiday resort. A good red wine is produced in its vicinity. Pop. 1313.

DEGGENDORF, or DECKENDORF, a tn. Lower Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, at the junction of the Kolbach and Danube, over which there is here a bridge, 29 m. N.W. Passau. It is well built, contains five churches, to one of which numerous pilgrimages are made; a deanery and Latin school; and has manufactures of linen and sieves, wax refineries, some shipping trade, an iron and several other mills. Pop. of tn. 3800; of dist. 15,764.

DEGGINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, bail. of, and near Geisslingen. It contains a parish church; and has several fairs. Pop. 1767.

DEGO, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 27 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, chief place mandamento of same name, l. bank, Bormida. The Austrians were here defeated by the French, in 1796.

DEH-I-HAJEE, a walled tn. Afghanistan, on the route from the Khojuk Pass to Kandahar, 20 m. S.E. the latter; lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$ N.; lon. $65^{\circ} 44'$ E. The houses, which are from 20 to 30 ft. high, are built of sun-dried bricks, with domeshaped roofs constructed of the same material. Pop. about 2000.

DEHRUNG, a dist. Assam, on the N. side of the Brahmapootra, about 30 m. sq. It is an elevated tract, not subject to inundation, but very fertile, and well cultivated.

DEIDESHEIM, a tn. Bavaria, circle Pfalz, dist. of, and 13 m. W.N.W. Spires. It contains the ruins of an old castle; and has manufactures of fire-arms, tile works, and two mills. Excellent wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2227.

DEIGHTON-KIRK, par. Eng. York, (W. Riding); 2470 ac. Pop. 539.

DEINUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 3 m. W. Leeuwarden, on the canal thence to Franeker. It is pleasantly situate, is surrounded by a dyke, and has a Reformed church and a school. Pop. 400.

DEIR, or EL DER, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Damascus, r. bank, Euphrates; lat. $35^{\circ} 21'$ N.; lon. $40^{\circ} 13'$ E.; 70 m. S.E. Rakka. Alexander the Great had a dock here for building vessels.

DEIR-EL-KAMMER. See DAIR-EL-KAMMER.

DEIROUT, or DEIROOT, a tn. Lower Egypt, l. bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, 14 m. S. by E. Rosetta.

DEISSLINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 4 m. S. Rottweil, on the Neckar. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and contains a parish church.

DEJTAH, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, near the Ipoly, 5 m. from Balassa-Gyarmath. It contains a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1297.

DEL REY (RIO), a river, W. Africa, has its sources in the Cameron mountains, and falls into an open shallow bay in the Bight of Biafra.

DELAGOA BAY, in S.E. Africa; lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$ S.; lon. $33^{\circ} 1'$ E.; formed by a narrow slip of land, projecting from the mainland, and parallel to it, called the peninsula of Inyack. The bay stretches N. and S. upwards of 40 m., with a breadth of from 16 to 20 m. Though crossed at its entrance by a

bar, on which, during the S.E. monsoon, the sea breaks with great fury, it is accessible to vessels of the largest class, and is the most considerable bay on the E. coast of Africa, both on account of its extent, and of the deep and large rivers that discharge themselves into it, the principal of which are the Mapoota, English River, and the Manice. But the great deposit ejected by these streams has created shoals, banks, and flats, which have rendered the navigation of the bay somewhat intricate. Its shores are generally low and swampy, and lined with mangroves; and at high tides are in part overflown. There is here a Portuguese fort, on the l. bank of English River, about 3 m. from its mouth; lat. $25^{\circ} 58' S.$; lon. $32^{\circ} 32' E.$; the southernmost establishment of that nation on the E. coast of Africa, although they claim a territorial dominion as far as Point Natal. The natives here are perfectly black, tall, muscular, and well set; with short thick neck, and small head. The women are mostly of small stature, and, although not positively handsome, have agreeable countenances. Several acts of treachery towards Europeans are recorded against the natives, with more particular reference to those inhabiting the country for some distance up the rivers. Delagoa Bay was originally called Lorenzo Marques, after its first discoverer, who was amongst the earliest of the Portuguese voyagers.

DELAMERE, two pars. Eng.—1, Chester; 8770 ac. Pop. 914.—2, (-*Tedstone*), Hereford; 1800 ac. Pop. 207.

DELAWARE, one of the U. States of N. America, and next to the state of Rhode Island, the smallest in the Union. It is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Delaware River and Bay, S. and W. by Maryland; between lat. $38^{\circ} 29'$ and $39^{\circ} 47' N.$; lon. $74^{\circ} 56'$ and $75^{\circ} 40' W.$; length, 92 m.; breadth, 23 m.; area, 2120 sq. m. With the exception of a small rounded expanse in the N., it has the form of a right-angled triangle, with its base on the S., its perpendicular on the W., and its hypotenuse stretching from N.W. to S.E. along the bay. Delaware belongs geologically to the secondary formation intervening between the carboniferous and the cretaceous series. In the S., and towards the coast, the surface is very level; but the N. part is rather hilly. An elevated swampy table land, towards the W., traverses the state, forming the water shed between the Bay of Chesapeake and the Delaware. The soil on this plateau is indifferent, but about the Delaware it is rich, and productive. In the S. the soil is sandy, but there is some fine grazing land. A cypress swamp on Indian River, 12 m. long, by 6 m. broad, yields large quantities of timber. The chief crops are wheat, which, made into flour, forms the principal article of export; Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, flax, buckwheat, and potatoes. The climate is generally temperate and salubrious; but winter is occasionally severe. The rivers of Delaware are small, and the sea coast, though of considerable extent, has no good natural harbours. Wilmington, the largest and most commercial town in the state, is accessible by vessels drawing 14 ft. The capital is Dover. By the present constitution, adopted in 1831, the governor is chosen for four years, and is ineligible ever after. The state is divided into three counties, and the senate consists of three members from each county, elected for four years; the representatives are seven from each county, chosen for two years. Every male citizen above 22 years of age, after a year's residence, has the right of suffrage. The present income is £6660, and exceeds the expenditure by £985. There is no state debt. Delaware was first settled by Swedes and Finns, under the patronage of Gustavus Adolphus, and received the name of New Sweden. Pop. (1850), 91,535, of which 2289 were slaves.

DELAWARE, a river and bay, U. States. The RIVER rises in two principal branches, W. side of the Catakill mountains of New York, pursues a winding S. course, forms the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, then between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and finally between New Jersey and Delaware, until it expands into Delaware Bay. Its length is about 300 m. Its principal tributaries are the Lehigh, which it receives at Easton from the W., and the Schuylkill, which joins it 6 m. below Philadelphia. It is navigable for vessels of the largest burthen 40 m. to Philadelphia, and for sloops 35 m. further to Trenton. It is connected by canals with the Hudson, and with Chesapeake Bay. The principal towns situated on the Delaware are Philadelphia, Burlington, Trenton, and Easton.—THE BAY, at the mouth

of the preceding, of which it forms the estuary, is a large inlet of the sea, between the states of Delaware and New Jersey, extending 65 m. inland; and is 18 m. across at its entrance, between Cape May on the N., and Cape Henlopen on the S. As this bay has no safe natural harbour, the U. States Government have caused a magnificent artificial one to be formed within Cape Henlopen. The anchorage is in lat. $36^{\circ} 47' N.$; lon. $75^{\circ} 6' W.$

DELAWARES, a tribe of N. American Indians, occupying a portion of the U. States territory assigned to the Indians, W. of the Missouri, and N. of the Shawnees. They are industrious and frugal, and devoted to agricultural pursuits, and to the rearing of cattle and horses. Baptist and Methodist missions have been established among them. They were formerly numerous and powerful, occupying part of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; their present number is about 826.

DELBROCK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 40 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Haustenbach. It contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has manufactures of linen and tobacco; a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. P. 1027.

DELDEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 31 m. S.E. Zwolle, on the road from Deventer to the Hanoverian frontier. It consists mainly of a single badly-paved street, and has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church and a school; with a branch of the public utility society. Pop. 1260.

DELEMONT [German, *Delsberg*], a tn. Switzerland, can. Berne, cap. bail. of same name, in a fertile valley, l. bank, Sorne, 18 m. S.S.W. Basel. The houses are well built, and the streets broad and straight, and adorned with fountains. The church, courthouse, and school, are all handsome buildings. An old palace, now belonging to the parish, was the summer residence of the old bishops of Basel. Delemont has a college with three professors, and a principal. One of the chief employments is bleaching. In the vicinity the remains of Roman baths have been discovered. John Prevot, a celebrated professor of Palua, was born, and died here. Pop. 1422; all R. Catholics.

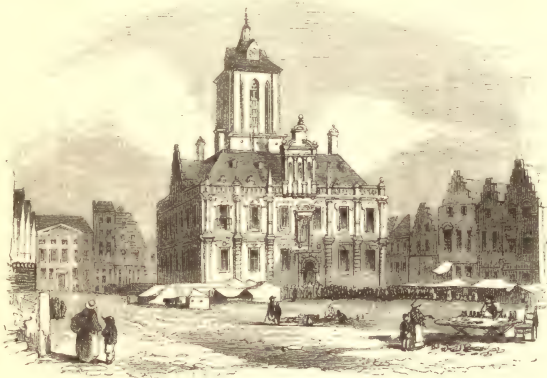
DELFSHAVEN, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Rotterdam, r. bank, Maas, the seaport of Delft, with which it is connected by a canal. It is strongly defended from the inundations, to which it is much exposed, by dykes, flood gates, and other engineering contrivances, and presents ample conveniences for shipping. It has a Reformed church, with a crowned herring for the steeple vane, in token of the town's obligations to the herring trade; and a neat R. Catholic church; also a courthouse, a royal navy provision store, formerly the East India Company's warehouse; a town's school for various branches of education, the deaconship school, a handsome new building; and a magnificent boarding school for girls, including day classes for the citizens' daughters. Pop. 2800.

DELFT [original name, *Nedunivoe*, or Long Island], a small isl. off the N.W. coast, Ceylon, about 8 m. long, by 3 broad, and entirely surrounded by coral reefs. It possesses no natural harbours; but a small and secure one has been formed on the N. side. Water is scarce. This island was appropriated by the British for the breeding of horses; and, till lately, an extensive stud was kept up. Cattle, of a good description, are reared here in great numbers. Pop. 2947.—(*Ceylon Gaz.*)

DELFT, formerly DELF, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. N.W. Rotterdam, supposed to be one of the oldest towns in the Netherlands. It stands on a dead flat, and is intersected in all directions by canals, which are crossed by 69 bridges, mostly of stone. These canals make the great market-place, with its public buildings, an island, approached by 9 bridges. The counterscarps of the old ramparts are now planted with trees, and form public walks, such as are greatly prized by the Dutch. The town-hall [*Stadhuis*], in the great market-place, was repaired and improved in 1838, with an anxious desire to retain the original style of its architecture. It is a large, solid-looking building, with a heavy square tower rising from its roof. The Prinsen-hof, once the occasional residence of William I. of Orange, and the scene of his assassination, is now a military barrack. There are three Reformed churches. The old contains the monuments of Admirals Tromp and Hein; the famous naturalist Leeuwenhoek, and other worthies. The magnificent mausoleum of 'Father

William,' and the burying-place of the Orange family, are in the New; and from the top of its huge square tower, the town and neighbourhood are from time to time regaled with the richest music from a chime of three octaves; the new church

fertile, in consequence of its being irrigated by numerous streams from the Kumaon hills, the waters of which are collected in reservoirs; the climate also is genial. The W. parts of the province, especially the Bhattay and Huriana countries,



THE TOWNHALL, DELFT.—From Batty's Scenery of Belgium and Holland.

suffer greatly from want of water, the inhabitants being obliged, in the hot season, to dig from 120 to 200 ft. deep for it; and even then, what is obtained is brackish. The appearance of the country, however, wonderfully improves after the rainy season; grounds formerly parched and burnt up, are then covered with a rich verdure, produced by temporary streams, and by the overflowing of rivers. The principal rivers are the Ganges, Jumna, Caggar, and Chittung. The Sereswati, in the N. W. part of the province, was formerly another important stream, but is now nearly extinct. The people of this province are remarkable for their quiet and orderly habits, and easy circumstances. This territory has frequently changed masters. For a long period it was under the Patan or Afghan monarchs. In 1525, the Mogul dynasty was founded by Babir, who had slain the last of the Afghan monarchs in battle. The empire continued in the possession of this sovereign and his descendants, until the establishment of the British in India. Shaw Allum II. signalized the commencement of his reign by an unsuccessful attack upon the English; and on his defeat, by an unconditional surrender of himself. From this period, the territories of the Mogul gradually decreased, and in a short time he possessed little more than a nominal sovereignty. The Rohillas became masters of the capital in 1788, whereupon Shah Allum transferred the remains of his empire to Maha Raja, and became a prisoner to the Maharattas. Matters continued in this state till 1803, when Lord Lake, after defeating Dowlab Row Scindia, took possession of the country, and appropriated a portion of it for the support of the Mogul, thenceforth entitled king of Delhi.

contains also the tomb of Hugo Grotius. The third is called the Hospital Church. The Belgian Reformed, the Evangelical Lutherans, and the Jansenists, have each a church, and the R. Catholics two. Delft has long been the seat of an arsenal, for which its central position fits it. The old *Armentorium Ordinum Hollandia et Frisiae*, as the inscription runs, is now a store for small arms and artillery, and the *Constructiewinkel* has machinery for casting and boring, and for everything required by the ordnance and commissariat departments. The old *Laboratorium* is now an ammunition store, and the Old East India House has become the clothing and tent store, and the saddle-maker's shop. To these have been added, since 1830, a large iron-foundry. There are a gymnasium and 17 other schools, several associations for promoting the fine and useful arts, and science and literature; an infirmary, and several benevolent institutions. In 1654 the powder magazine exploded accidentally, when not a single house entirely escaped, and many persons were killed or maimed. From 1790 to 1815, the population fell off; but since 1815 it has increased, and in 1840 it was 17,514.

DELFIJL (Latin, *Castrum Delfsilianum*), a maritime tn. and fortress, Holland, prov. of, and 16 m. E.N.E. Groningen, at the mouth of the old Delf or Damsterdiep, and on the estuary of the Eems. It is well fortified, has three gates, and a roomy haven—not, however, so deep as once it was; a barrack, arsenal, magazine, a Calvinistic and R. Catholic church, a school, and a marine college. Agriculture, fishing, shipping, and trade, employ the inhabitants. Pop. 1704.

DELGADO, a low, rocky cape, Mozambique Channel, N. entrance; lat. 10° 41' 12" S.; lon. 40° 39' 45" E. (n.)

DELHI, formerly an extensive prov. Hindoostan, cap. same name, situate principally between lat. 28° and 31° N., and lon. 75° and 80° E., bounded N. by Lahore, S. by Agra and Ajmeer, E. by Oude, and W. by Ajmeer and Lahore. It extended E. to W. about 240 m., and N. to S. about 200 m. The province is generally level, and the soil arid and unproductive, except on the banks of the rivers. Much pains, however, have been taken by the British government to irrigate the land, by restoring the ancient canals with which the country was intersected, and by constructing new ones. Many thousand pounds have been already expended on these meritorious works, with the best results; extensive tracts of sterile and waste lands having been fertilized by the waters, and rendered capable of the highest cultivation. Wheat, barley, and other kinds of grain are produced in the district lying between the Jumna and the Sutlej, and wheat and sugar in that between the E. bank of the Ganges and the kingdom of Oude, called the Rohilla district; the soil here being extremely

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Delhi is now one of the six administrative divisions of the North-western provinces, and comprehends but a small portion of the N. W. of the ancient province. It is divided into five districts, the names of which, with their area and population, &c., are as follows:—

	No. of Townships.	Area in sq. ac. m.	Area in Acres.	Land Revenue in 1846-7.	Total Pop.	No. of persons to each geo. m.
Panepunt.....	581	1203	1,019,005	£82,166	231,511	192.4
Hurrecanah.....	496	2142	1,814,504	44,116	210,749	98.4
Delhi.....	412	456	3,86,574	36,412	291,861	640.0
Rohituck.....	300	1013	858,544	63,061	294,109	290.3
Goorgon.....	1285	1460	1,236,532	104,533	460,326	315.3
Total.....	3074	6274	5,815,159	£330,288	1,488,556	263.7

DELHI [Sanscrit, *Indraprastha*], a city, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, cap. above prov., and anciently of the Patan and Mogul empires, lat. 28° 40' N.; lon. 77° 16' E. About 700 m. N. E. Bombay, and about 790 m. N. W. Calcutta, and now the residence of the King of Delhi. It was at one time the largest city in Hindoostan, covering a space of 20 sq. m., and having a pop. of two millions. It is now reduced to a circumference of 7 m., and its pop. to about 250,000. A vast tract covered with the ruins of palaces, pavilions, baths, gardens, and mausoleums, mark the extent of the ancient metropolis of the Mogul empire. The present city, built on two rocky eminences, is surrounded by walls of red sandstone, 30 ft. high, and from 3 to 5 ft. thick, with a moat 20 ft. broad. There are seven colossal arched gates, defended by round bulwarks, and all built of freestone. The streets are all narrow, excepting two, which are, or rather were, of the breadths respectively of 30 and 40 yards, but now narrowed, and otherwise disfigured by the intrusion of new buildings; one of them divides the city E. to W., and is intersected by a canal or aqueduct.

The houses here are of sandstone and brick, and are of two and three stories in height. The bazaars have a very attractive appearance, being filled with rich and showy goods, displayed to the best advantage, and thronged with busy crowds. The palace or residence of the Great Mogul, built by Shah

m. S. of the city is the tomb of the Emperor Hoomaioon, the largest and handsomest of the sepulchral monuments of Delhi. It is built also of red sandstone and white marble, and is two stories high, with a large, lofty vaulted hall, in the centre of which are the beautifully sculptured white marble sarcophagi



PALACE OF THE KING, DELHI.—From the Hon C. S. Hardinge's Recollections of India.

Jehan, commenced in 1631, and finished in ten years, is by far the most interesting building in Delhi, from its being the most magnificent structure of the kind in India. It is situated on the bank of the Jumna, or rather a branch of it only, and is about a mile and a half in circuit, being enclosed by an embattled wall of reddish sandstone, nearly 60 ft. high, with round towers at intervals; the whole perforated with loop holes, and surrounded by a broad road, which is separated from the streets of the city by a wide road or esplanade, rendering the palace a regular fortress, impregnable against an army not provided with a battering train. There are two principal entrances—the Delhi and Lahore gates; both the most splendid buildings of the kind, particularly the former, which is probably not surpassed by any similar structure in the world. The lofty embattled walls, the stupendous towers, surmounted by elegant pavilions, the marble domes and gilded minarets, form altogether an unequalled assemblage of taste and magnificence, and give one a high idea of the former splendour of the emperors of Delhi. The main gateway is flanked by two massy angular towers, embattled to correspond with the top of the adjacent wall, and surmounted by two elegant octagon pavilions, with marble domes; the central portion of the building is considerably raised above the towers, in the form of an elaborately carved screen, supported on a double row of slender columns, with minarets at the ends; and over all, seven small marble domes, with gilt spires. Just above the great gateway, which is somewhat concealed by the wall of the court that surrounds it, is a covered gallery, with low balustrades in front, which might contain a considerable number of people. The interior of the palace corresponds with the noble entrance, and sufficient yet remains to show that in the days of the meridian glory of the empire, it was a place worthy to be seen on account of the richness of its decorations, and the splendour of the court. In many places the walls only remain, and these, from want of repair, are tumbling down and threatening ruin to the inmates. One of the most remarkable objects in the city is the Jamma mosque, a magnificent structure in the Byzantine-Arabic style, and considered by the Mahometans the wonder of the world. It stands upon an equilateral foundation, and is built of white marble and red sandstone, inlaid like mosaic, in lines and arabesques; at the two extreme corners rise minarets 150 ft. high, and between them two lofty domes. This imposing edifice was built by the emperor Shah Jehan, in the 17th century, and took several thousand men for six successive years (1631 to 1637) to complete it. A splendid view of the city and adjoining country is obtained from the summits of the minarets, which are ascended by winding staircases within. There are no fewer than forty other mosques in different parts of the city, many of them having lofty minarets and gilded domes. Five

of the emperor and his consort. The exterior of this splendid structure is adorned with domes, supported by square pillars, with arabesques and sculptures. At the distance of a few hundred paces are the tombs of several saints; the most remarkable of which is that of the celebrated Mussulman saint, Nizam-ud-Deen, distinguished by its elegant arabesques and flagree work, executed in beautiful white marble. There is here a college for the promotion of education amongst the natives of British India, the funds for the support of which are supplied chiefly by the Indian Government. In 1845, the college was attended by 460 students, of whom 299 were Hindoos, and 146 Mahometans. The salaries and other expenses for 1843, amounted to £39,050, 4s. 10d. This college or madressa, was originally built by Ghazi-ud-Deen. It is an elegant structure, and stands near the Ajmeer-gate. The famous observatory of Jye Singh, rajah of Jyepoor, at the S.W. extremity of the city, has been much dilapidated, and its astronomical instruments nearly all destroyed or carried off. The principal manufactures of the town are cotton cloths, indigo, finely embroidered shawls, and jewelry, for which, as well as for delicately carved ivory, Delhi is somewhat noted. The chief imports are by the northern caravans, which bring from Cashmere and Cabool shawls, fruit, and horses. Precious stones of good quality are to be had at Delhi, particularly the large red and black carnelians. In the vicinity, wheat, rice, millet, and indigo are grown.

Delhi, or as it was anciently called, Indraprastha, is mentioned by the Mahometan historians as early as A.D. 1008, when it was the residence of the Hindoo rajahs. It has at various times undergone great vicissitudes, having been frequently taken by hostile powers, and subjected to all the miseries of such events. In the beginning of the present century, the prosperity of the city and country around was almost entirely annihilated, and the Mogul Emperor and royal family reduced to the utmost poverty and distress, by the Maharattas, who took possession of his capital, of his gardens and houses, and used his name to oppress and impoverish the people by fraud and extortion. From this miserable state of desolation and ruin, the city was rescued by the British in 1803; when it was entered and taken possession of by Lord Lake, after he had defeated the army of Dowlab Row Scinda in the neighbourhood. Peace and order were now restored to the city and territory, and a handsome annual allowance made to the Emperor and family. Pop. 250,000, of whom the Mahometans are to the Hindoos in the proportion of two to seven.—(*Government Returns; Journal Statistical Society, &c.*)

DELI-BABA, a vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 48 m. E. S. E. Erzeroom. It is inhabited solely by Armenians, of whom there are about thirty-five families, apparently in circumstances of tolerable comfort, though loud in their complaints of oppression. The only building of note is a large Turkish tomb, to which the village owes its name, but its history is unknown.

DELIA, or DEGLIA, a vil. and com. Sicily, div. of, and 12 m. S.S.W. Caltanissetta. Pop. 2260.

DELICETTO, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 19 m. S. S. W. Foggia, on a hill. Here are a convent, with a large collegiate church, and several charitable foundations. Pop. 4269.

DELITZSCH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, cap. circle same name, r. bank Lober, 14 m. N. by W. Leipzig. It is old but well built, contains a castle, three churches, and an hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, and tobacco, and several important annual fairs. Pop. 4534. The circle, area 255 geo. sq. m., is for the most part flat, being only occasionally diversified by a few low hills; is watered by the Mulde, Leine, Lober, and other streams.

and is of considerable fertility, producing much corn and fruit. Pop. 47,809.

DELLI, a tn. and small state N.E. coast, isl. Sumatra. The town is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name; lat. $3^{\circ} 46' N.$; lon. $98^{\circ} 42' E.$ It is a mere assemblage of mean dirty huts, on both sides of the stream, which is navigable for canoes one day's journey inland. —The state yields gold, camphor, benzoin, and pepper; the inhabitants are Malays and mostly pirates.

DELLIBLAT, a vil. Hungary, dist. Temeswar, about 10 m. from Nendorf. It contains three Greek non-united churches, and has numerous mills. The inhabitants are Walachians. Pop. 3986

DELLNICZE, a vil. Austria, Croatia, co. Agram, about 12 m. from Fussina. It is the seat of a court of justice, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1679.

DELLYS.—1, a seaport tn. Algeria, 49 m. E. Algiers; lat. $36^{\circ} 55' 30'' N.$; lon. $3^{\circ} 55' 12'' E.$ (R.) It is a small place, partly at the foot, and partly on the declivity of a high mountain, built out of the ruins of an ancient city, supposed to be the *Ruscucium* of Pliny. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with Algiers, the great mart for their agricultural productions, and with which they have regular steam communication. Pop. (1849), 1389. —2, a cape about 20 m. E. the port.

DELMENHORST, a tn. Oldenburg, cap. circle of same name, on the Delme, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Oldenburg. It is an old place, entered by two gates, and has recently been considerably improved. It is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, contains a church and high schools, and has a considerable trade in fir-wood, cattle, and horses, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1777. —The circle has an area of 231 geo. sq. m. Pop. 32,977.

DELORAINÉ, a tn. Van Diemen's land, cos. Devon and Westmorland, 32 m. from Launceston.

DELOS, **DILI**, or **SDILI**, two small and barren islands, Grecian archipelago, between Mycone, Syra, and Paros; lat. $37^{\circ} 26' N.$; lon. $25^{\circ} 15' E.$ The larger of the two was called Rhenea; but little Delos was the more important, from its being a chosen seat of Pagan superstition. Here may be still seen remains of a famous temple of Apollo, built at the joint expense of all the communities of ancient Greece. Early in the 18th century, the greater Delos furnished scanty pasture to the people of Mycone. It is still inhabited by a few shepherds with their herds.

DELOW, or **DALLU**, a tn. of W. Soudan, 20 m. S.E. Boussa; lat. $9^{\circ} 55' N.$; lon. $5^{\circ} 15' E.$ Pop. 10,000. It was formerly the capital of Mandara.

DELPHI, or **CASTRI**, a tn. Greece, dist. Phocis, S. side of a mountain range which terminates in Parnassus, 7 m. E. Salona. It is built on terraces of masonry, which rise in regular gradation, and have all the appearance of great antiquity, but with this exception there is little in the modern Castri to remind us of the ancient Delphi, so famous throughout Greece for its oracle of Apollo, and the series of temples and other splendid edifices with which it was adorned. The Castalian spring, rising at the foot of twin peaks, celebrated (Giffard says not correctly) as those of Parnassus, is still shown; and though the walls of the vast amphitheatre are no longer visible, its seats, hewn out of the solid rock, are still almost perfect. Pop. about 500.

DELTING, par. Scot. Shetland. Pop. 2019.

DELUWI, a large vil. Persia, prov. Khorassan, 140 m. S. Mushed. It has a ruinous castle, about 100 houses, and numerous gardens, well supplied with water by subterranean water-pipes. Pop. 300, of Arab race.

DELVINO, or **DELBINO**, a tn. European Turkey, prov. Albania, 44 m. W.N.W. Janina; lat. $39^{\circ} 55' N.$; lon. $20^{\circ} 10' E.$, beautifully situated, and the seat of a Greek bishop. It is fortified, and the chief place of a sanjak. The women here wear a white wrapper, covering them from head to feet, with two half sleeves, into which the elbows are stuck, and thrust out at right angles. They look like rough hewn marble crosses. The wrapper opens at the face, to exhibit a black mask, with two holes for the eyes. There are great plantations of olives in the district, and the town has some trade in oil, and other local produce. Pop. about 10,000.

DEMAK, or **DAMAK**, a tn., dist. and river, N. coast, isl. Java, prov. Samarang. The town, 15 m. E.N.E. Samarang, on the river of same name, is populous and was formerly

capital of the kingdom of Demak. —The district is flat and fertile, producing considerable quantities of European grain, also legumes and fruits. Salt is likewise obtained in various localities. The district is watered by numerous streams, the Demak being the most important. It rises in the mountains of the province of Soorakarta, flows in a very winding course N.E., and falls into the Java Sea about 5 m. W.N.W. the town of Demak, after a course of about 70 m.

DEMARICATION POINT, a cape on the Arctic coast of N. America; lat. $69^{\circ} 45' N.$; lon. $141^{\circ} W.$, marking the boundary between the British and Russian N. American possessions.

DEMAVEND. —1, A lofty volcanic peak or mountain, Persia, 14,695 ft. high, on the borders of Irak-Ajemi and Mazenderan; lat. $35^{\circ} 50' N.$; lon. $52^{\circ} E.$ The cone, for about 100 ft. from the top, is entirely composed of a soft rock, from which pure sulphur is dug. —2, A large vil. about 25 m. S.S.W. the above peak, on the banks of two beautiful streams that flow in a serpentine course through an extensive basin, surrounded by lofty mountains.

DEMBEA, **ZANA**, or **TXANA**, a large and beautiful lake, Abyssinia, kingdom of Amhara, intersected nearly at its centre by the parallel $12^{\circ} N.$ It is of somewhat irregular form, and from 140 to 150 m. in circumference, situated in a spacious plain, considered from its fertility, the granary of the country, and at a height above the sea so great (6000 ft.) that spring is perpetual, though within the tropics. It contains a number of islands, some of them of considerable size and all inhabited. This lake is the receptacle of numerous streams, which flow into it from all sides. It is also traversed at its S. extremity by the Abâi, the Nile of Bruce, the current of which is distinctly visible as it crosses the lake.

DEMBIA RIVER, W. Africa, Sierra Leone, supposed to rise in the mountainous district on the S.E. of Senegambia, flows in a S.W. direction, and falls into the Atlantic at lat. $9^{\circ} 45' N.$

DEMBLEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1000 ac. Pop. 58.

DEMED, a vil. Algerian Sahara, 174 m. S. by E. Algiers. The houses, which are low and ill constructed, are surrounded with gardens containing fruit trees, pulse, and grapes of excellent quality. The powder manufactured here is highly valued in the desert. Woollen stuffs for garments are spun by the women. Pop. about 200. —(Daumas' *Sahara Algerien.*)

DEMER, a river, Belgium, which rises about 2 m. N.E. Tongres, prov. Limburg, proceeds circuitously in a N.W. direction through that province, passing Bilsen, Hasselt, and Haalen, enters province Brabant, proceeds circuitously but almost directly W., passing Diest and Aerschot, and joins r. bank, Dyle, 6 m. N. Louvain. Its whole course is about 45 m., of which 18 m. beginning at Diest are navigable.

DEMÉRARA, a considerable river, British Guiana, rises in the interior of the country, about lat. $5^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $58^{\circ} 40' W.$, from which, with exception of a short run E., it flows nearly N. parallel with the Essiquibo, and falls into the Atlantic at George Town; lat. $6^{\circ} 48' N.$; lon. $58^{\circ} 12' W.$, after a course of about 120 m. Its affluents are small but numerous, flowing both from the right and left. It is navigable for ships of considerable burden for nearly 100 m., when the navigation is interrupted by cataracts. At its mouth it is about 2 m. broad, but inland does not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. It affords an excellent and spacious harbour at its embouchure, but is obstructed by a bar. Cultivation extends 25 m. up the river.

DEMÉRARA, a colony. See **BRITISH GUIANA**.

DEMETRIUS (CAPE), Gulf of Salonica, Thessaly; lat. $39^{\circ} 18' N.$; lon. $23^{\circ} 20' E.$

DEMIANKA, a river, Siberia, which rises in Lake Ouganskoe, gov. Tobolsk, flows E., and, after a course of about 200 m., joins r. bank, Irtysh, at Demiansk, 95 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk. Its chief affluents are the Sargat, Beslonkaier, and Khniul.

DEMIANSK, a vil. Siberia, gov. and 95 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk, at the confluence of the Demianka with the Irtysh. It consists of only about 100 houses, occupied by Russian shepherds.

DEMIR-HISSAR [*Iron Castle*], a fortified tn. Turkey, supposed to be built on the site of the ancient *Heraclea*; 288 m. W. by N. Constantinople; lat. $41^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $23^{\circ} 28' E.$ It stands at the foot of a high hill, this being crowned with an old fort, from which it takes its modern name. The houses

are built on a mill stream, which is a tributary of the Kara-Su. It has several mosques, and a Greek church. Pop. 7000.

DEMMIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 70 m. W.N.W. Stettin, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg Schwerin, on a valley surrounded by hills on a height above the Peene, which is here navigable, and receives the Tollense and Trebel. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with three gates, and of three suburbs, contains four public squares, a townhouse, and hospital, is the seat of a law court, has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, leather, shoes, hosiery, and tobacco, and carries on a trade in corn, malt, and wood. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having been both walled and fortified during the 12th century. It suffered much during the Thirty Years' War, previous to which it was a place of much more consequence than at present. Pop. 5938.—**THE CIRCLE**, area, 282 geo. sq. m., is well watered both by streams and lakes, is only tolerably fertile, but raises a great many cattle. Pop. 41,719.

DEMONTE, a tn. Sardinian States, on the Stura, 14 m. S.W. Coni. It has a communal college, three churches, and an hospital. The town is commanded by a fort, built on a neighbouring height. Pop. about 6000.

DEMOTICOS, **DEMOTICA**, or **DIMOTIKA**, a tn. Turkey, prov. Roumelia, 20 m. S. Adrianople; lat. 41° 20' N.; lon. 26° 30' E., r. bank, Maritza, here navigable for small vessels. The town is defended by a citadel, containing a palace once dwelt in by several sultans, before the Turks gained Constantinople. It is the seat of a Greek bishop; and in the environs silks, woollens, and pottery are manufactured. Charles XII. of Sweden found a retreat here, for some time, after his discomfiture at Pultowa. Pop. about 8000.

DENAIN, a tn. France, dep. du Nord, 6 m. from Valenciennes, l. bank, Scheldt, which is here navigable. It stands in the centre of a coal field, and has rapidly risen into importance, four-fifths of the houses being of recent construction. Both coal and iron are extensively raised, and supply several blast furnaces and other iron works on the spot. Denain had once a celebrated abbey, founded in 764. Two battles—one in 1079, and another in 1712, the latter gained by the French over the Anglo-German allies—were fought here. Pop. (1826), about 900; (1846), 6648.

DENARDISTON, or **DENSTON**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1230 ac. Pop. 339.

DENBIGH, a maritime co. N. Wales, bounded, N. by the Irish Sea, E. by Flint, Chester, and Salop, W. by Caernarvon, S. by Montgomery and Merioneth; greatest length, 48 m.; greatest breadth, about 28 m.; area, 633 sq. m., or 405,120 ac. Its surface is much diversified. Towards the N. there are some level tracts, but its general character is that of a rugged and mountainous character, redeemed by several beautiful and fertile vales; amongst the more celebrated of which are the vales of Llangollen, Clwyd, Conway, and Valle Crucis. The E. part of the county is enclosed by a range of rugged hills, commencing near St. Asaph's, the loftiest summit of which is 1845 ft. above the sea; another range encloses the county on the S.W., attaining an elevation of 1660 ft. Heath and ling is the general covering of these hills, whose dreary wastes are interspersed with numerous small lakes and streams. Black cattle, sheep, and goats are reared in great numbers in the hilly districts. Barley, oats, and potatoes are grown on the uplands; and, in the rich valleys, wheat, beans, and pease. In the S. and E. parts of the country, dairy husbandry is carried on to a considerable extent, and cheese produced equal to that of Cheshire. The climate is salubrious, but in districts exposed to the N. winds somewhat rigorous, although in the valleys it is sufficiently mild. The minerals consist of lead, iron, coal, freestone, slate, and millstone. In the hilly districts there are immense quantities of peat, so close-grained as to exhibit a polished surface when dry, and cut with a sharp instrument. Flannels, coarse cloths, and stockings are manufactured to a considerable extent. The principal river is the Clwyd. The Dee crosses the county in a N.E. direction, and the Conway separates it from Caernarvon. These three rivers are the chief channels through which its surplus waters are drained; but it has no river navigation, nor any seaport. The projecting point or headland called Great Ormes Head, at the entrance into the Menai Strait, is in this county. The Chester and Holyhead Railway passes through it, in a line parallel with, and close to the sea coast. The county is divided into

six cantrefs or hundreds, and 57 parishes. It returns three members to Parliament; two for the county, and one for the borough of Denbigh. Pop. (1841), 88,866; (1851), 92,583.

DENBIGH, a tn. and parl. bor., N. Wales, cap. above co., near the centre of the vale of Clwyd, 22 m. W. Chester, and 180 m. N.W. London, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, the summit of which is crowned by the ruins of an ancient castle. The town, which consists of one principal, and several subordinate streets, extends down the slope of the hill and some way round its base, and is well paved and lighted with gas, but scantily supplied with water. It has two churches; and chapels belonging to Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists. The new market-hall is a spacious building, in the Elizabethan style. There are here a free grammar-school, founded in 1727; a national school, several Sunday schools, a blue-coat charity school, a reading room, a Welsh literary society, mechanics' institution, agricultural society, dispensary for the poor, and a splendid lunatic asylum, capable of accommodating 200 patients. Tanning and shoemaking are carried on to a great extent, the latter being the principal trade in the town, and occupying between 400 and 500 hands. Woollen plaids, linsey-woolseys, and waistcoat pieces are also manufactured in considerable quantities. There are two weekly markets, Wednesday and Saturday; and six annual fairs, one of which is the most important held in N. Wales. Denbigh was made a borough in the time of Edward I. It sends one member to Parliament, in conjunction with Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham. Denbigh, in the reigns of the Edwards, was, with its fortress, bestowed on various individuals, at different times, as a special mark of royal favour. In 1646, it was taken and dismantled by the Parliamentary troops; and, after the Restoration, it was blown up with gunpowder, and rendered completely untenable. Pop. (1841), 5238.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DENBURY, par. Eng. Devon; 1270 ac. Pop. 470.

DENBY, par. Eng. Derby; 2380 ac. Pop. 1338.

DENBOWORTH, par. Eng. Berks; 1060 ac. Pop. 246.

DENDER, or **DENDRE**, a river, Belgium, which rises in the province of Hainaut, from two sources, the waters of which conjoin below Ath, where it becomes navigable. It flows N., enters E. Flanders, and passes through or near Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, Alost, whence it is canalized to its mouth in the Scheldt, at Dendermonde or Termonde. Total course, about 30 m.

DENDER, a river, Abyssinia and Nubia, having its rise in the former, but nearly the whole of its subsequent course in the latter. It rises in a mountain range W. of Lake Dembea, in about lat. 12° 40' N.; lon. 36° 7' E., from which point it flows N.W., skirting Abyssinia for about 95 m., when it fairly enters Nubia, and, running parallel with the Rahad on the E., and the Bahr el Azrek on the W., joins the latter about lat. 14° 10' N., being itself joined previously by the Gologo, precisely at the point where it enters Nubia, or in lat. 12° 40' N.; lon. 35° 7' E. Total course about 260 m.

DENDERAH [the *Tentyra* of the Greeks and Romans], a ruined tn. of Upper Egypt, l. bank, Nile; lat. 26° 10' N.; lon. 32° 40' E.; celebrated for its temple, the most magnificent, and best preserved, of any of the remains of antiquity in Egypt. The town stands on a plain, surrounded by mountains, and beautified by palm trees. About the distance of 1½ m. E. are the ruins of the temple of Isis. They are nearly all enclosed within a square wall, built of sun-dried bricks. This wall is, on either side, 1000 ft. in length, in some parts 35 ft. high, and 15 ft. thick. The gateway which leads to the temple is a singularly beautiful specimen of Egyptian architecture and sculpture; it is 42 ft. in height, 33 ft. in width, and 17 ft. in depth, and is covered with hieroglyphs and ornaments, elegantly designed and exquisitely cut. The portico of the temple consists of 24 columns, in three rows; each above 22 ft. in circumference, 32 ft. high, and covered with hieroglyphs. The interior consists of several apartments, all the walls and ceilings of which are covered with religious and astronomical representations, including the figure of Isis, the presiding deity of the place, which is very frequently repeated. The roofs are flat, and are formed of oblong masses of stone resting on the side walls, or on rows of columns carried down the middle of the apartment, and whose capitals are richly ornamented with the budding lotus. The only light admitted to the interior was by small perpen-

dicular holes cut in the ceiling, or by oblique apertures in the sides. It was thus exceedingly dark and gloomy, but well calculated for the mysterious religious rites of which it was the scene. The most remarkable object, however, belonging to the temple, and that which has excited the greatest interest, is a mythological table, resembling a celestial planisphere or zodiac, sculptured on a kind of sandstone, and forming the ceiling of one of the upper chambers. It occupied the central space of three concentric circles, and appeared as if supported by 12 figures, four of which are females. These are standing, while the eight male figures, who have hawks' heads, are represented kneeling. The zodiac, as it is called, was carefully removed from its original place in 1822, and conveyed to France, and is now in the museum at Paris. It has formed a fertile source of discussion among antiquaries, great differences of opinion existing as to what it is, and how old it is.

DENDERMONDE, a tn. Belgium. See TERMONDE.

DENEKAMP, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 39 m. E.S.E. Zwolle, near the Hanoverian frontier. It has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 560.

DENFORD, par. Eng. Northampton; 1940 ac. Pop. 329.

DENGELEG, or GONGILAG, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, about 5 m. from Piskolt. It contains a Protestant and a Greek united church. Pop. 1328.

DENGIE, par. Eng. Essex; 1750 ac. Pop. 219.

DENHAM.—1, A par. and vil. Eng. Bucks; 4850 ac. Pop. 1264.—2, A par. Eng. Suffolk; 1990 ac. Pop. 182.—3, A par. Eng. Suffolk; 2300 ac. Pop. 313.

DENHOLM, a vil. Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 40 m. S.E. Edinburgh, pleasantly situated on a rivulet that falls into the Teviot. It contains a chapel, belonging to the Independents, and a subscription library. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in stocking weaving for the stocking manufacturers of Hawick. Dr. John Leyden, the poet and linguist, was born in this village in September 1775. Pop. (1851), 766.

DENIA [anc. *Dianium*], a city and port, Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 58 m. N.E. Alicante, at the base of Mount Mongo; lat. 38° 52' N.; lon. 0° 5' 15' E. (c.) It is enclosed by ancient walls, defended by several batteries, and overlooked by a ruinous castle. Except a few of modern construction, the houses are, in general, poorly built, and most of the streets, though paved and clean, are irregular. The square is spacious, and contains the parish church, prison, and townhouse—all large and handsome buildings. Here are, besides, several convents, three schools, an orphan asylum, hospital, some capacious storehouses, a cemetery, and several pleasant promenades. The city is supplied with water, from a spring five miles distant, by means of an aqueduct. Its chief exports are fruits, potatoes, honey, and timber; it imports grain, lime, esparto, iron, salt fish, and colonial produce. The vessels entering and sailing from Denia average annually 404, tonn. 47,499; but the land is gaining on the sea, to the prejudice of the port. This city was bombarded by the French, in 1813, when most of its fortifications and public buildings were demolished, and, though since partially restored, it has never recovered its former consequence. Pop. 2619 (Madoz).

DENIO, par. and vil. Wales, co. Caernarvon. P. 2367.

DENIS (Sr.), a tn. France, dep. Seine, on the rivulets Croud and Rouillon, near r. bank, Seine, 6 m. N. Paris, and a station on the Great N. of France Railway. It is the seat of a sub-prefecture, and a place of some importance, and of great historical interest. It is well built, and its streets are spacious and clean; while its proximity to Paris causing a constant intercourse, gives it a busy, stirring look. Its chief ornament is the abbey church, once the mausoleum of the kings of France, from Dagobert downwards, and still containing several of their monuments. This antique edifice, which has lately been splendidly restored with great care and cost, is one of the finest gothic buildings in France. Its original foundation was anterior to 638; additions were made in 775; and an entire reconstruction of the building took place in the 12th and 13th centuries. It was for many ages the conventual church of an abbey of Benedictines, founded by Dagobert; within its walls his remains were interred, and there his monument is still to be seen. In 1793, the revolutionists, after rooting out the monks, devastated their church, and turned it into a market for horses, bees, and heavy merchandize;

previously to which the bones of three dynasties of French kings, accumulated during nearly twelve centuries, were thrown into ditches prepared for them outside. The abbey buildings still exist, and are occupied as a national asylum, for the maintenance and education of 500 young ladies, daughters of members of the Legion of Honour. St. Denis once had important fairs; that of St. Laudit (amongst the oldest in France) still exists, with a yearly sale of nearly 100,000 sheep. In the town and environs are several flour-mills, dye-works, printfields, bleacheries of woollens, chemical works, caoutchouc manufactories, &c. The locality is also the seat of an active inland trade, which is much favoured by the neighbouring Seine and the Canal St. Denis, connecting that river with the Canal de l'Oureq. Pop. 9166.

DENIS (Sr.), a tn., cap. isl. Bourbon, on its N. coast. It has a high tribunal, a court of first resort, a college, which had 16 professors and 157 pupils, in 1837; a public library, and botanic gardens. It is the seat of a busy trade, has a bank, founded in 1826, a chamber of commerce, and a Government entrepôt. There is no port for ships, but a neighbouring roadstead, the best in the island, supplies the want, during eight months of the year (April till December). Pop. 12,000, including negroes.

DENIS, or ORIXA ISLAND, the most N.E. isl. of the Seychelle Archipelago; lat. 3° 49' S.; lon. 55° 44' E. It is about 2½ or 3 m. in extent, N. to S., with several thatched habitations on its N. side; it is very low, covered with trees, and may be seen from a distance of 12 m.

DENIZLI, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolía, 125 m. S.W. Smyrna; lat. 37° 50' N.; lon. 29° 15' E.; on a low hill, towards the S.E. part of a spacious plain. It was destroyed, about 1715, by an earthquake, in which 12,000 people perished. It now consists of about 1200 Turkish, 120 Greek, and 35 Armenian houses; but the town consists chiefly of bazaars and market places, most of the inhabitants residing in villas in the environs. Tanning and dyeing leather, chiefly red and yellow, and the making of a kind of morocco, from sheep and goat skins, form the main occupations. Around the town there are many vineyards, the produce of which is partly converted to raisins, and partly into a kind of syrup, extensively employed as a substitute for sugar.

DENKENDORF, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. of, and 4 m. S. Esslingen, r. bank, Kersch. It contains a parish church, originally belonging to a monastery which once existed here, and was richly endowed. Pop. 1459.

DENMARK [Latin, *Dania*; Danish, *Danmark*; German, *Dänemark*; Dutch, *Deenemerken*; French, *Danemark*], a northern kingdom of Europe (cap. Copenhagen), between lat. 53° 22' 42" and 57° 44' 52" N., and lon. 7° 34' 45" and 12° 17' 20" E. It is composed of a peninsular portion, and an extensive archipelago, lying E. of it, with a few scattered islands on its W. side; and is bounded, N. by the Skager Rack, which separates it from Norway; N.E. and E. by the Kattegat and Sound, which separate it from Sweden; E. by the Baltic, and the grand duchy of Mecklenburg; S. by Hamburg and the river Elbe, which separate it from Hanover; and W. by the German Ocean, or North Sea. The peninsular portion is composed of N. Jutland, followed in order, S., by the duchy of Schleswig, formerly called S. Jutland; the duchy of Holstein, the duchy of Lauenburg, and the town of Altona; and measures, N. to S., 322 m., with a breadth varying from 30 m. to 103 m.—its broadest part being from Fornas point, lat. 56° 26' 42" N., on E. coast, to Nissum Fiord, on the W. coast. The numerous islands lying E. of Jutland are mainly comprised in two groups.—First, that of Seeland or Zealand, including, besides the large island of that name, the small adjoining islands E. of the Great Belt, the principal of which are Amager, Langø, Tarø, Masnedø, Agersø, Lolland or Lalland, Falster, Møn, &c.; and second, the Funen group, comprising, besides the large island of that name, the neighbouring islands W. of the Great Belt, including Langeland, Fanø, Taasinge, &c. Besides these, there are the outlying islands of Læsø and Anholt, in the Kattegat, and Bornholm, in the Baltic. These islands, with the province of N. Jutland, comprise Denmark proper, the remaining sections are called the Duchies. The principal islands belonging to Schleswig are Alsens and Aerø, in the Little Belt; Femern, in the Baltic; and Rom, Sylt, For, Pellworm, and Nordstrand, &c., in the German Ocean.

Besides these territories, Denmark possesses the *Färöe* Islands and Iceland, in N. Atlantic Ocean; Greenland, in the Arctic regions; the islands of Santa Cruz or St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Juan, in the W. Indies; and the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. She also formerly had some establishments on the coasts of Guinea, in Africa, and of Coromandel, in India; but these have been sold to Great Britain.

For administrative purposes, both Denmark proper and the Duchies are divided into bailiwicks. The following tables exhibit these divisions, with their area and population, as well as the total area and population of the whole monarchy:—

Countries.	Bailiwicks.	Area. Geo. sq. m.	Pop. Feb. 1, 1847
I. DENMARK PROPER.			
SEELAND and the islands W. of the Great Belt.	Copenhagen, city.....	4	129,300
	Copenhagen, bailiwick.....	356	70,400
	Frederiksborg.....	392	75,400
	Holbeck.....	472	75,100
	Sorø.....	419	68,300
	Præstø.....	488	80,700
	Maribo.....	480	76,900
FALSTER, LOLLAND, &c.	Odense.....	514	100,800
	Svendborg.....	451	85,500
	Island of Bornholm.....	162	27,100
	Aalborg.....	836	64,000
	Hjørring.....	820	69,000
	Thisted.....	483	47,500
	Viborg.....	885	60,700
FUNEN, and islands E. of the Great Belt.	Aarhuus.....	709	71,400
	Skanderborg.....	496	41,500
	Veile.....	634	69,400
	Ringkjøbing.....	1301	58,500
	Ålbæk.....	902	60,400
		11,021	1,378,300*
II. DUCHIES.			
DUCHY OF SLESWIG.	Hadersleben.....	584	46,500
	Apenrade.....	112	9,200
	Lyngkloster.....	46	2,100
	Tønder.....	344	33,700
	Bredstedt.....	113	10,900
	Husum.....	116	12,700
	Island of Nordstrand.....	12	2,000
	Federstadt.....	96	13,700
	Hütten.....	104	10,900
	Gottorf.....	229	29,200
	Flensburg.....	244	23,600
	Sonderburg.....	32	6,500
	Norburg.....	60	16,600
	Island Alsén.....	88	25,500
	Island Aerde.....	10	10,200
	Island of Femern.....	48	8,600
	Privileged Districts.....	448	61,200
DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN.		2700	320,100
	Rendsburg.....	243	21,900
	Kiel.....	14	3,800
	Bordesholm.....	54	8,800
	Tronsenhagen.....	10	2,400
	Neumünster.....	74	8,400
	Plön.....	24	3,220
	Altenbök.....	38	8,100
	Glomar.....	25	5,900
	Segeberg.....	168	15,300
	Traventhal.....	24	3,500
	Reinfeld.....	38	8,200
	Rethwisch.....	12	2,750
	Reinbek.....	40	6,300
	Trembüttel.....	23	4,500
	Trittau.....	60	11,800
	Steinburg.....	68	176
DUCHY OF LAUBURG.	N. Ditmarshes.....	176	30,200
	S. Ditmarshes.....	210	33,400
	Co. Rantzau.....	66	14,400
	Lordship Pinneberg.....	176	86,400
	Privileged Districts.....	754	68,800
		2296	297,090
	Ratzeburg.....	68	9,000
	Lauenburg.....	40	6,360
	Schwarzenbek.....	56	5,800
	Steinhorst.....	30	5,800
	Privileged Districts.....	104	12,600
		298	39,560
Total.....		16,315	2,034,950

* By the census of February 1850, the total population of Denmark Proper was found to be 1,400,747

TOTAL MONARCHY, INCLUDING COLONIES.

	Area. Geo. sq. m.	Pop.	
Denmark Proper.....	11,021	1,378,300	Feb. 1 1847.
Duchy of Schleswig.....	2,700	320,100	Feb. 1, 1846.
Do. Holstein.....	2,396	297,090	Feb. 1, 1845.
Do. Lauenburg.....	298	39,560	Feb. 1, 1845.
Färöe Islands.....	886	7,800	Feb. 1, 1847.
Iceland.....	28,800	57,100	1840.
Greenland.....	...	8,050	1840.
W. India Islands—Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, San Juan, }	140	40,955	1841.
Nicobar Islands.....	480	6,000	...
Total of Monarchy.....	46,121	2,154,855	...

Geology and General Aspect.—All Denmark, with exception of the island of Bornholm, lies in the great northern European plain, which, bounded on the S. by the Wesergeringe and the Harz Mountains, stretches W. to the Atlantic, and N. to the Baltic, N. Sea, and English Channel, and, towards the E., merges insensibly into the great plain of Russia. In the N., this plain lies so low as to be, in some parts, below the level of the sea, from which it is only defended by high and strong embankments. Holland and E. Friesland, on the N. of Hanover, are the countries to which this remark principally applies; but part of Denmark—namely, the W. side of Holstein and Schleswig—are included. Farther eastward, the plain gradually loses its monotonous flatness, acquires first an undulating, and finally assumes a hilly appearance. To the surface so characterized, all Denmark, with the exception of the flat already mentioned, belongs; the greatest height being attained on the E. side of the peninsula, though, even there, it never exceeds 1200 ft. In respect of geological structure, all the rocks belong to the upper series of the secondary, and to the tertiary formation, and have been deposited from water, in regular strata, with the exception of the remarkable hill of Gipsberg, near Segeberg, which is crystalline, and evidently volcanic, and appears to be the effect of a single burst from some unfathomable depth below, since it has nowhere else succeeded in penetrating the surface. The rock most fully developed is chalk, of which several distinct species have been recognized, particularly the white chalk, sometimes called Saltholm limestone, which, commencing in that island, is developed largely in Seeland, and more partially in Jutland and Holstein; the coral chalk, or Färöe limestone, which generally occurs in comparatively thin beds, of a sandy texture, but is rich in fossils; and the blue chalk, a fine limestone, in thicker beds than the coral chalk formation, but apparently belonging to the same period. Above the chalk is an extensive boulder formation, which stretches over a considerable part of the country, and contains some seams of lignite. Immediately above it, and sometimes intermixed with it, are thick beds of clay and marl. Where it prevails, as in Seeland, Schleswig, Holstein, and the E. of Jutland, the soil is generally fertile; but in the other parts of the country, and especially in the N., and along the W. coast of Jutland, where it is supplanted or overlain by deep beds of sand, the country has an extremely desolate aspect, presenting little else than alternations of sand and heath, while its whole W. coast is rendered almost uninhabitable by the drift-sand, which has formed an almost uninterrupted line of sterile downs, called *Klitten*, extending from Cape Skaggen to Blaavands Hook, a distance of nearly 200 m. Along the W. coasts of Holstein, Schleswig, and parts of that of Jutland, are extensive flats or plains, which have been wrested from the sea, and which are protected from its encroachments by huge dykes, as in Holland. Woods of considerable extent yet exist on the E. side of Jutland and Schleswig, both of which countries were, at one time, covered with forests of oak and birch. The coasts are deeply indented with bays and inlets, and, in some places, are steep and bold, though generally flat and sandy. The larger islands, Seeland, Lolland, and Funen, are fertile and well cultivated, their soils consisting chiefly of clay, mixed with sand and lime. Woods of beech and oak occur in these islands, with partial tracts of moor and heath. Besides the minerals already noted, salt and fuller's earth are obtained in moderate quantities; and on the Hitz, a bank on the W. coast of Jutland, amber, both of the white and yellow kind, is found. The annual quantity of

amber collected varies from 1650 to 2200 lbs., and the largest pieces ever found weighed 14 and 18½ oz.

Rivers, Lakes, Sea-arms, Ports, &c.—Denmark has no large rivers; the principal is the Eyder, which flows from an inland sheet of water in Holstein, and falls into the N. Sea at Tonnin-gen, at the S.W. extremity of Schleswig, where it is 800 ft. wide. It forms the boundary line between the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, and formerly separated Germany from Denmark Proper. It is navigable throughout nearly the whole of its course, and, by means of the Schleswig-Holstein canal, which connects it with the Kiel Fiord, water-communication is effected across the peninsula, from the N. Sea to the Baltic. The rivers next to the Eyder are the Guden and Trave, both also navigable. All the others are insignificant streams. There are no rivers in any of the islands, but brooks and streamlets abound. The Elbe flows along the S. frontier of the kingdom, for about 80 m. There are a number of lakes, particularly in Jutland and Holstein, and several in the larger islands; but they are all small, none of them exceeding 5½ m. in length, by about 1½ m. broad, and few of them being of more than half that extent. There are four canals, two on the mainland, and one on each of the islands Seeland and Funen. The most remarkable of the physical features of Denmark are its lagoons or fords, winding inlets of the sea, that penetrate far into the land. The largest of these is the Lynfiord, or Limm Fiord, in Jutland, which, entering the land in the Kattegat, near lat. 57° N., winds its way nearly through the peninsula, and is separated from the N. Sea merely by a narrow strip of land, which storms have ruptured in one or two places. It expands here and there in its course into large bays, studded with islands, and throws off branches in all directions—the whole forming a series of the most fantastic ramifications. The other more remarkable fords are Ringkjøbing and Nissim, on the W. coast of Jutland, and Mariager and Rander's Fiord, on the E. coast. Most of the streams, lakes, and coasts of the kingdom are well stocked with fish. Besides these inland seas, the Great Belt separates the large islands of Seeland and Funen, and the Little Belt flows between the latter and the coast of Jutland and Schleswig. Intercourse between the various islands and parts of the kingdom separated from each other by water is necessarily kept up by means of water communication, regular ferries being established at numerous points. Denmark is well supplied with excellent seaports, the most important being Copenhagen, Altona, Glückstadt, Kiel, Flensburg, Aalborg, Aarhus, and Randers.

Climate.—The prevailing characteristic of the climate of Denmark is humidity; it is also remarkably temperate for so northerly a region; both the result of the lowness of the land, and of its proximity to the sea on all sides. The winters are seldom severe, though instances of extreme rigour have occurred, as in 1659, when the Swedes marched an army on the ice across the Sound; but the cold is not generally very intense, except in the N. of Jutland, where it is greatest. On the other hand, the heats of summer are great, sometimes excessive. The mean temperature of the year is 47°; the mean from November to March ranges from 25° to 7°, and the extreme cold in January and February reaches 22° below zero. The mean temperature of June to the middle of August ranges from 59° to 73°, and the extreme heat reaches 89°. The shortest day is about 6½ hours, the longest 17½. Thunder storms are rare, and of short duration. They occur generally in June and August. Violent winds are frequent, and rains and fogs prevalent; but the climate is, on the whole, favourable to vegetation. A failure of the crops from want of moisture seldom occurs, the loamy soils enduring its absence for a long while without injury, while those of a sandy nature rarely want it for any length of time.

Animal and Vegetable Products.—Horses and cattle are reared in great numbers, and both are excellent. Large flocks of sheep are kept; but rather for the flesh than the wool, which is coarse and short. Swine are also reared to a great extent. Goats and asses are rare. Deer, stags, roes, hares, and a variety of other game, are met with in the royal and other forests, but do not abound anywhere else. Wild fowl—including the eider duck, so famous for its down—are numerous, especially on the islands along the Schleswig coast. Poultry of all kinds are raised, particularly geese. Potatoes, barley, oats, rye, beans, pease, tares, flax, hemp, madder, and

tobacco are raised; wheat in Lalland and Holstein, and buckwheat in Funen. Among the garden fruits are apples, plums, cherries, pears, and nuts. Few of the great forests with which the country was once covered now remain, having disappeared from want of care, and from wasteful consumption. Denmark is, in consequence, dependent for her supplies of timber on Norway, Prussia, Russia, and other countries. Government, however, has of late years paid some attention to this source of national wealth, and has taken measures for the protection and better management of the forests. The larger forests are now confined to the E. side of Jutland, to Seeland, and Lauenburg. The principal tree is the beech tree, constituting, perhaps, about four-fifths of all the growing timber, which consists chiefly of elm and lime. Oak, though once the most abundant kind of tree, now forms but a small portion of the forests of Denmark; and woods entirely of oak are rarely met with. Birch occurs, in single trees only, in the N.E. parts of Seeland, and in Jutland. The alder tree abounds in marshy places, called alder plots; the elm, ash, willow, and aspen are met with only in small numbers, or singly. Pine forests have been lately planted in the N. of Seeland, and in some parts of Jutland. Hazel, hawthorn, and blackthorn grow in the dry districts; and alders, water-elders, and willows of different kinds, in the marshy countries.

Agriculture, Cattle Breeding, &c.—Although not particularly favoured by nature, Denmark is yet pre-eminently an agricultural country; but improvement is greatly retarded by want of capital, and, in no small degree, by want of energy and industry also, on the part of the cultivators of the soil, by an extremely minute subdivision of property, by oppressive dues and services, and, lastly, by bad roads. Of late years, however, considerable advances have been made in agricultural skill and management, notwithstanding these very serious impediments, particularly in Holstein and Schleswig. The kinds of grain most largely cultivated are barley, rye, wheat, and oats. Barley, the oldest cereal of the north, is grown chiefly in Seeland, and in some parts of Jutland, and on the islands of Samsøe and Bornholm. It is largely used in brewing beer, the common beverage of the country, and is manufactured into flour and groats. Rye, the principal product of the soil, is grown throughout the whole peninsula, in Holstein and Lauenburg, and in the islands of Funen and Seeland, and some of the islands on the W. coast. From this grain the greater part of the bread used in Denmark is made. Wheat is grown chiefly on the marshes on the E. coasts of Schleswig and Holstein, on the islands of Lalland and Langeland, and on large estates in other quarters of the kingdom. Oats are raised in almost every part of the country; but the best are produced in Jutland. Large quantities of all these grains are exported annually. Buckwheat is cultivated in Jutland, in the central part of the duchies, and in the island of Funen. The quantity produced is sufficient for the demands of the country; but little remains for exportation. The cultivation of rapeseed, which has been found to be a profitable crop, has been greatly improved and extended of late years, especially in the east parts of the duchies. Potatoes, which were introduced into Denmark early in the present century, are now very generally cultivated, the annual produce being estimated at 5,040,000 tons. Red and white turnips are also grown, and various kinds of vegetables in considerable quantity; but horticulture is, on the whole, still in a backward state, especially in Jutland and Seeland. It is otherwise, however, with herbage plants and grasses, which are now carefully cultivated. Beans, pease, and tares are also extensively cultivated throughout the whole country, and form an important article of food, little being left for exportation. Flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, madder, lavender, and mustard-seed, are grown, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand; the deficiency being imported from other countries. The places most remarkable for the production of fruit are the islands of Funen and Alsen. But cattle-breeding, grazing, and the dairy, engage the greatest share of the farmer's attention in Denmark; 28,000 oxen, 7000 cows, and 10,000 calves, besides immense quantities of pork, and smoked or hung beef, being annually exported from the country. A great increase has of late years taken place also in dairy produce, particularly butter, of which 45,584 tons are made annually. Of this quantity, 8624 tons are exported. Nearly the half of the butter exported is produced in Holstein; the remainder is supplied by Schleswig and Jut-

land. Considerable quantities of cheese are also exported, chiefly from Holstein and Schleswig. The rearing of horses is on the decline, in consequence, principally, of the greater inducement to cultivate the dairy. The Danish horses have long been famous for their strength, symmetry, docility, and bottom; and are especially adapted for cavalry. The old Danish breed are found chiefly in Jutland. Those from the islands are said to be of Tartar descent, and are small, but strong and active. Private societies have lately been formed for the improvement, or rather restoration, of the Danish horse, which had been rapidly deteriorating. About 10,000 are exported annually from the mainland, and about 1000 from the islands; the greater part from Funen. Sheep rearing is also on the decline in Denmark, although considerable improvement has of late taken place in this branch of husbandry, particularly as regards the quality of the wool. The rearing of hogs is much attended to; the greatest number are reared in the vicinity of the woods in E. Jutland, and afterwards fattened on the farms of the duchies. About 12,000 are annually exported to Hamburg, while the export of lard amounts to 3087 tons; of which article Jutland produces nearly as much as the duchies. The rearing of bees occupies a large share of attention, particularly in the duchies, and in the island of Funen, and the production of honey and wax is rapidly increasing; of the latter, 88,000 lbs. are now exported annually, while, formerly, both honey and wax were imported into the country.

Fisheries.—The fisheries were formerly a more important branch of national industry than now. Two causes have contributed to this result—the extension of agricultural pursuits, and the decay of the herring fishing, which has fallen off greatly within the last 20 years. In 1828, the cured herrings exported amounted to above 126,000 tons; which, in 1845, had dwindled down to 7560 tons. The quantity now taken hardly suffices for the consumption of the country. The principal fishing ground is between the mouth of the Schlei and the peninsula of Arnis; those of the Limfjord, and N. parts of the E. coast, being now unimportant. Next to the herring, the turbot, torsk, and salmon are the most abundant sorts of fish. Oyster banks occur on the E. coast of Jutland, near its N. extremity, and near the island of Læsø. Fish ponds were at one time very general over the country, and were profitable, but are now chiefly confined to Holfsten. The seal fisheries of Denmark are considerable, the principal station being the island of Anholt.

Manufactures.—These are comparatively insignificant, and do not comprise any peculiar or national manufacture. The people themselves have an objection to this species of industry, more particularly to the introduction of new manufactures, in which they cannot be got to engage with the cordiality and energy necessary to the success of such undertakings. Still some advance has been made of late years in the quantity of goods manufactured; but from the inexperience of the workmen, and other causes, the Danes are unable to compete in lowness of price with the foreign manufacturer, though they can equal him, in some instances, in point of quality. Although, as already mentioned, Denmark has no peculiar manufactures, there are one or two articles which have attained a considerable reputation; these are the woollens and earthenwares of Jutland, the former a domestic manufacture; the wooden clocks of Bornholm, and a superior kind of stove made in Copenhagen. Randers in Jutland, and Odensee in the island of Funen, were formerly celebrated for the manufacture of gloves; but the peculiar kind of leather from which they were made, and in which their excellence consisted, is now prepared in other countries. The domestic manufactures of Denmark include yarns, knitted and woven woollen goods, linen fabrics, earthenwares, wooden shoes, &c. The knitted woollen jackets of Jutland were sent in great quantities to Copenhagen, whence they were exported to various countries, particularly to the States of America, until the operation of a new tariff excluded them from that

market. Almost all other kinds of trade manufactures are confined to the towns. These consist chiefly of furniture, the principal seat of which is Copenhagen; of tin articles, brassware, combs, saddlery, firearms, needles, and articles of turnery in wood and ivory. There are a considerable number of iron foundries in Denmark, 12 of which are in Copenhagen, some of them extensive establishments. The carding of old woollen rags forms a considerable branch of industry in several towns in Jutland, giving employment to a number of people. The wool thus obtained is mingled with pure wool; and the cloth manufactured from the mixed material finds, on account of its low price, a ready sale in foreign markets. The manufacture of paper is also pretty extensive, and has of late years been greatly improved and extended. Carriages, musical instruments, tobacco, candles, both wax and tallow, and soap, are amongst the principal manufactures of Denmark. There are also a number of thriving sugar refineries in Jutland, Schleswig, and Holstein. Glass is manufactured to some extent, but the finer wares in that material are imported. There are some extensive tanneries, some brandy distilleries, chiefly confined to the towns, and some inconsiderable manufactures of carpets, hats, oil cloth, watches, philosophical instruments, paper-hangings, &c. Amongst the artistic trades are type-casting, wood-cutting, die-sinking, copperplate-engraving, and printing. The people of Denmark bake their own bread, brew their own beer, and spin the greatest portion of the woollen yarn, afterwards knitted into stockings or woven into cloth by the village weaver. The women make up their own dresses, and frequently those of their husbands; the latter make the wooden shoes and slippers, and manufacture the greater part of the house furniture and farming utensils. Several of the manufacturing establishments of Denmark belong to the Government, and are carried on its account; but, as might be expected, with so little success that they are being abandoned one after another. Amongst these establishments are a royal porcelain manufactory in Copenhagen, and a royal cloth manufactory in Irserød, which supplies cloth for the army.

Trade and Commerce.—The chief imports are iron, timber, coals, wine, salt, tobacco, coffee, tea, and sugar. What is exported, and in what quantities, with the total value of the exports and imports, may be seen in the following tables:—

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK PROPER, in the years 1849–1852; and from the DUCHIES OF SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN in 1852.

ARTICLES.	DENMARK PROPER.				SCHLESWIG.		HOLSTEIN.		
	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.
Bones	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1852.	1852.			
..... lbs.	3,318,556	4,401,080	4,029,775	3,576,269	1,887,988	1,888,906			
Bacon	1,117,865	2,390,180	1,972,144	1,639,355	1,762,066	1,179,486			
Horses	1,303	754	663	620	8,606	11,724			
Cattle	612	1,281	2,307	1,562	28,905	33,877			
Livestock	203	758	816	252	666	3,375			
Meat	864,846	1,092,448	813,450	963,340	320,828	757,547			
Corn and Grain	3,332,092	3,164,072	2,415,997	2,538,166	109,410	607,196			
Oil	6,027,428	8,248,470	8,432,700	6,537,232	13,609,736	4,797,471			
Cheese	120,128	126,938	94,172	114,335	279,762	1,158,085			
Rape-seed	12,183	14,401	39,444	39,349	29,719	99,082			
Hides and Skins	1,435,808	1,531,371	1,558,804	2,316,514	459,616	476,003			
Butter	13,136	18,142	12,545	21,351	10,157	44,523			
Swine	1,100	8,292	8,598	1,475	1,621	38,943			
Wool	2,286,101	2,466,939	2,240,011	2,855,177	459,801	204,971			
Other articles	77,160,827	82,100,938	95,697,007	86,799,361	61,653,900	197,682,078			

VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK PROPER, in each year from 1847 to 1853; and of the DUCHIES OF SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN, in each of the years 1847, 1851, and 1852.

YEARS.	DENMARK PROPER.		SCHLESWIG.		HOLSTEIN.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1847	£ 2,741,491	£ 1,414,408	£ 886,114	£ 436,143	£ 1,177,798	£ 1,601,010
1848	£ 2,635,065	£ 1,628,189	...	...	...	...
1849	£ 2,830,485	£ 1,926,413	...	...	...	...
1850	£ 3,154,788	£ 1,954,720	...	...	...	...
1851	£ 3,165,160	£ 1,654,387	£ 953,155	£ 438,805	...	...
1852	£ 3,247,362	£ 1,941,302	£ 900,940	£ 640,202	£ 1,117,876	£ 1,289,556

Canals and Railroads.—There are altogether four canals in Denmark, two on the mainland, and one in each of the islands of Seeland and Funen. The Schleswig and Holstein Canal is between Kiel Fjord, at a point 3 m. N. of the town of that name, and Rendsburg, on the Eyder, where it joins that river, and thus communicates with the North Sea. It is 10 ft.

deep, 100 ft. broad at the surface, 44 at the bottom, and is about 18 m. long. About 2500 vessels pass through this canal annually, of which one-half are under foreign flags. The Steckenitz Canal, one of the oldest in Europe, connects the Elbe with the Trave, joining the former above Lauenburg, and the latter above Lübeck. Its general breadth is about 17 yards, but so shallow that it will not carry vessels drawing more than 4 or 5 ft. water, and so inadequately supplied with water, that it is navigable only twice or thrice a week. The canal in Fünen connects Odense with the sea, and that in Seeland forms a communication between the lake Bavelse and the Baltic. There are two railroads; one on the mainland, from Altona to Kiel, with branches to Glückstadt and Rendsburg; and one on the island of Seeland, from Copenhagen to Roeskilde, to be continued to the Great Belt.

Monies, Weights, &c.—The current money of Denmark consists of the specie dollar= $4s. 6d.$; the Rigsbank dollar= $2s. 3d.$; the mark= $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; the skilling= $\text{about } \frac{1}{2}d.$ Ac-coins are kept in the last three, one Rigsbank dollar being equal to six marks, and one mark equal to sixteen skillings. Paper dollars are in extensive use. The commercial pound weight is heavier than the English weight of that denomination, 100 lbs. Danish being equal to $110\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois. The principal measure used throughout Denmark for corn is the barrel or toende, which contains 7776 Danish cubic inches or 8488 English cubic inches, and consequently is equal to nearly 4 bushels. The viertel, used for wine and liquor, is equal to 2-041 English gallons. The long measure is the Rhineland foot, which equals 12-356 English inches. The Danish mile is 4-684 English miles. Sixteen Danish sq. ft. are nearly equal to 17 English sq. ft. A tonne or toende of hard corn is as much land as can be sown with one toende of rye, one of barley, or two of oats.

People, Ranks of Society, Manners, &c.—The population of Denmark is composed of Danes, Germans, Frises, and Angles, with some 70,000 or 80,000 Jews, Negroes, Hindoos, and Esquimaux. The Danes occupy the islands, Jutland, and a small part of Schleswig. They have regular and well-formed features, fair or brownish hair, and blue eyes, with muscular frames; they are kind-hearted, honest, and simple-minded, and continue to maintain their ancient reputation of being bold and hardy seamen; the vast number of islands of which the kingdom consists, and the numerous sea-arms intersecting its continental portion, necessitating a certain amount of acquaintance with seafaring in a large proportion of the agriculturists, tends materially to keep up the maritime spirit. The German population is settled in Holstein, Lauenburg, and the greater part of Schleswig. The Frises and Angles, two German tribes, inhabit the W. coast of Schleswig and the islands of the German Ocean. The Jews, who are of German descent, are confined to Copenhagen, Altona, and a few other towns. The inhabitants of Denmark have been divided into five classes—the nobility, who have privileged fiefs in the kingdom, from which they derive their nobility; the titular nobility, which includes the orders of knighthood of the Elephant and of Dannebrog, counts, barons, and the higher officers of state; the inferior clergy, lawyers, and students; the merchants and citizens of great towns; the seamen and population engaged in agriculture. The nobility and gentry are addicted to display in their style of living, and are remarkable for their hospitality, which is, indeed, a characteristic of the nation. The food of the lower classes consists chiefly of oat-cakes, rye-bread, fish, and cheese; but the tables of the wealthier classes are spread with all kinds of luxuries. The language is Danish, a mixed Scandinavia and Teutonic dialect, spoken by two-thirds of the inhabitants, and almost exclusively in the islands and in Jutland; German spoken by the remaining third of the inhabitants, and over Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg. In some of the S. localities Frisian is spoken.

Government, Laws, Religion, &c.—The government of Denmark was originally an elective monarchy, the right of election being vested in the three estates, the nobles, the clergy, and the commons. But in this arrangement the nobles retained and exercised a power prejudicial to the interests of the state, and offensive to the people. Taking advantage of the popular discontent thus occasioned, the partisans of the Crown succeeded, in 1660, in prevailing on the deputies of the clergy and commons to make the crown hereditary, and thus circum-

scribe the influence of the nobles. This proceeding was followed, in 1661, by the Act of Sovereignty, which conferred absolute power on the monarch. The power thus conferred had long been used with singular moderation; but in 1848, when, consequent on the sudden changes in France, almost the whole continent of Europe was convulsed, the Danish constitution was greatly modified, and now belongs to the class of hereditary constitutional monarchies. By a charter finally adopted by the King and diet, June 5, 1849, it is declared that the executive power is in the King alone; the legislative, in the King and diet jointly. The person of the King is inviolable, but he rules by a responsible ministry. He must be a member of the evangelical Lutheran church, which is declared to be the religion of the state. The diet consists of the Landesthing and the Volksthing—the former a kind of senate or upper house, and the latter a house of commons. To the Landesthing any male subject is eligible who is 41 years of age, does not labour under mental incapacity, and either pays 200 rixdollars (£22, 14s. 2d.) of direct taxes, or enjoys a yearly income of 1200 rixdollars (£136, 5s.) To the Volksthing any male householder, 25 years of age, is eligible, provided he does not labour under any incapacity which would deprive him of the right of voting. This right is the same in regard both to the Landesthing and the Volksthing, and belongs to every householder who has reached his 30th year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in the receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, and who does not labour under mental incapacity. The members of the Landesthing hold their seats for eight, and those of the Volksthing for three years. The diets meet annually on the first Monday of October, provided the King does not summon them on an earlier day. The duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have reserved their own separate institutions and laws; and several districts and towns have their own peculiar provincial laws. The laws of Denmark are equitable, brief, and explicit, and their administration prompt and effective. In 1795, tribunals of conciliation were established, with the view, as the name implies, of reconciling parties by amicable arrangement, without going into court, and in the great majority of cases the mediation is successful.

The Lutheran is the established religion, but unlimited toleration is extended to every sect, including the Jews, who, by a decree of March 29, 1814, were admitted to an equal participation of civil rights, in regard to the exercise of trades, &c., with the other subjects of the state; but, though electors, they cannot themselves be elected as representatives of any class. The bishops are nominated by the Crown. The subordinate clergy amount in number to between 1500 and 1600.

Education, Literature, Art, and Science.—Few countries in proportion to their size have done so much for education, literature, and art, as Denmark. At the head of the educational institutions stand the university of Copenhagen, and the Holberg academy at Sorø. In the 64 provincial towns, are 20 schools, in which the learned languages are taught, and 130 town, free, and upper general schools, besides a number of private establishments; in the country are 2504 common schools or Volks-schulen. For the formation of teachers their are five normal schools. Education is very generally diffused, and the fondness for reading which prevails, is attested not only by the great number of parochial and other associations for the purpose of procuring works in the various branches of literature, and lending them out among the members, but also by the number of books which individuals in the humblest walks of life, both in town and country, manage to collect for their own private use. The literature of Denmark is not much known in the other countries of Europe, but contains the names of several writers of eminence. Among others may be mentioned Oehlenschläger, whose reputation, as a dramatic writer, stands high not only in Denmark, but also in Germany; Ingemann, who has had considerable success as a novelist; Baggensen, who has written voluminously and well, both in Danish and German; and Hans Christian Andersen, whose delightful tales are well known in this country through the medium of translations. In science, Denmark early attained considerable eminence in the person of Tycho Brahe, and still continues to maintain a high reputation in various departments of scientific inquiry. In art, Thorswaldsen has given her a first place, and taken the most

effectual as well as patriotic means of enabling her to keep it, by the bequest of his works, by the study of which a succession of worthy followers is in course of being trained.

Army and Navy.—The land force of Denmark, in time of peace, consists of 25,000 men, in time of war increased to 75,169. The army is recruited by conscription. The period of service is eight years, commencing with the 20th year of the recruit's age, four years in the line, and four in the reserve. After this period, they serve for other eight years in the class called *Festmænd*, similar to the Prussian *Landwehr*, and are subsequently enrolled in the reserve force, in which they remain till the termination of their 45th year. The regular troops in the W. India colonies amount to about 300 men. The navy consists of six ships of the line, of 84 guns each, and one of 66 guns; seven frigates of 40 and 48 guns, four corvettes of 20 and 28 guns, five brigs of from 12 to 16 guns, with several smaller vessels, and a number of bomb-boats.

Finances.—The revenue of the kingdom amounted, in 1846, to £1,800,950, and the expenditure to £1,792,693, leaving a balance in favour of the former of £33,110. The national debt amounted, on Jan. 1, 1844, to £12,513,222, being less than it was some years formerly; but in 1850 it amounted to £12,600,000. The principal branches of revenue are the land tax, and the customs and excise. Next to these are the woods and forests, and other Crown property, house tax, lotteries, and tax upon rank and salaries, &c. The annual cost of maintaining the army and navy is £441,555.

History.—The three kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, were anciently called Scandinavia. At this remote period, Denmark was divided into a number of petty states, inhabited by a fierce and warlike people, whose principal occupation was piracy. On the decline of the Romans, the Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians, under the general name of Normans, began to make themselves known to and dreaded by the more southern nations, whose territories they invaded and plundered. In 832, they landed in England, and there established two kingdoms. Two centuries afterwards, Canute, King of Denmark, completed the conquest of England, and subdued a part of Scotland. He also introduced the Christian religion into his dominions, and thus effected a great change in the general character of his people. Canute died in 1036, leaving a powerful kingdom to his successors. After the extinction of the princes of the family of Skjold, the Danes elected Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in 1448. This Christian was the founder of the royal Danish family, which has ever since kept possession of the throne, and from which, in modern times, Russia, Sweden, and Oldenburg, have received their rulers. He connected Norway, Schleswig, and Holstein, with the crown of Denmark. In 1726, Denmark united with the crown the county of Rantzau; in 1761, Holstein-Plön; and, in 1773, Holstein-Gottorp. In return for the latter, by a treaty with Russia, it ceded the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which were acquired in 1667. Denmark, siding with Napoleon during the continental war, had her capital bombarded by the British in 1807, and her territory occupied after the battle of Leipzig, in 1813, by the Northern powers, who were united against France. She now concluded a peace with England and Sweden, January 14, 1814, at Kiel; entered into an alliance against France, and contributed a body of troops to the allied forces. She was obliged to cede Heligoland to Great Britain (receiving in exchange the W. India Islands), and Norway to Sweden (for which she was compensated by Swedish Pomerania and Rügen). A peace was concluded with Russia in February, 1814. January 14, 1815, Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania and Rügen to Prussia, and received for them Lauenburg and a pecuniary compensation. June 8, 1815, the king entered into the German confederacy with Holstein and Lauenburg, and received in it the tenth place, and three votes in the general assembly (the *plenum*); after which, by the appointment of a decemviral commission, preliminary measures were taken to introduce a representative government into Holstein. In March 1848, the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted from Denmark, ostensibly in consequence of its having been proposed in a new constitution submitted by the King, dated January 28, 1848, that the representatives of the duchies should act with the representatives of Denmark, the people, mostly German in their language and predilections, being

desirous rather of joining the new German empire; but the real question at issue was one of succession, the King of Prussia and several of the powers composing part of the Germanic Confederation alleging that the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which had hitherto been regarded as important portions of the kingdom of Denmark, were 'male fiefs' and did not admit of the succession of 'females.' On this plea, which had for its ultimate object the separation of the duchies from Denmark, by preventing the former from descending along with the latter to a queen, the powers above named invaded Denmark, and a series of hostilities was the result, highly creditable to Danish skill and prowess, though often of a very sanguinary character. But, in July 1849, a treaty of peace was signed by the King of Prussia and the Germanic Confederation on the one part, and the King of Denmark on the other, which terminated the interference of the former in the quarrel. The duchies, however, continued the contest on their own account, until defeated at the battle of Idstedt, fought on July 25, 1850, when they finally submitted to the authority of their Sovereign, the King of Denmark. — (*Baggesen's Dänische Staat; Journal of the Statistical Society; Foreign Quarterly; Macgregor's Commercial Statistics, &c.*)

DENN, par. Irel. Cavan; 11,600 ac. Pop. 6696.

DENNEWITZ, a vil. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, dist. of, and 4 m. W. Jüterbok. It contains a church, and is memorable for the victory gained here, in 1813, by the Prussians, Swedes, and Russians, under King Bernadotte, over the French, under Marshal Ney. A monument marks the spot. Pop. 220.

DENNINGTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2840 ac. Pop. 979.

DENNIS (Sr.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3370 ac. Pop. (1851), 888.

DENNY, a par. and small tn. Scotland, co. Stirling. The PARISH, which presents great variety of soil, is nearly 6 m. long, by 4 m. broad; area about 9000 ac.—The town, situate 7 m. S. Stirling, r. bank, Carron, near the Scottish Central Railway, is somewhat irregularly built; but the houses, mostly of two stories, have a substantial and respectable appearance. It has an Established, a Free, and a United Presbyterian church; a parochial school, and library, and a number of benevolent societies. It is a thriving place, being surrounded by mills and manufactories of various descriptions, including oat-meal and barley mills, paper-mills, one for crushing dye-stuffs, and several for spinning wool. The woollen manufacture is extensively carried on for Glasgow houses, the principal articles being fancy shawls, linsey-woolseys, and tartans. In the vicinity are also several bleachfields, and printworks. The traffic of the town is considerable, and it has two fairs annually. Pop. (1851), 4753.

DENT, a vil. and parochial chapelry, England co. York, (W. Riding), the former 60 m. N.W. York. It has an ancient chapel with a tower, places of worship for Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodists; a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, a free grammar school, and a national school. The manufacture of woollen stockings was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but has of late years entirely disappeared. Cattle fairs are held fortnightly, from February 13, to May 12. Pop. 1857.

DENTA, or GYENTYA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 30 m. S. Temesvar, on the Bezaa. It contains a Greek non-united church, and has a weekly market and several annual fairs. Rice is grown in the district. Pop. 5110.

DENTILLA, a small state, Seneqambia, between the rivers Gambia and Falemé, and S. of Bondou. It is extremely mountainous, and abounds in iron.

DENTON, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. S.E. Manchester. The manufacture of hats is carried on on a large scale. Pop. 3440.

DENTON, several pars. Eng. —1, Huntingdon; 890 ac. Pop. 97.—2, Kent; 1160 ac. Pop. 208.—3, Kent; 660 ac. Pop. 148.—4, Lincoln; 2730 ac. Pop. 626.—5, Norfolk; 2370 ac. Pop. 625.—6, Northampton; 1970 ac. Pop. 557.—7, Sussex; 890 ac. Pop. 120.—8, (-Nether), Cumberland; 4530 ac. Pop. 280.—9, (-Upper) Cumberland; 860 ac. Pop. 127.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX.—1, A channel formed between the S.E. cape of Van Diemen's Land, and Bruny Island. It is about 40 m. in length, in a N.E. and N.N.E. direction, having

several bays and harbours on the E. side, and two on the W. Mussel bay, and Recherche bay, where ships may be sheltered from nearly all winds. The strait affords anchorage in many places, in from 20 to 8 or 6 fathoms. There are several isles in it, but not many hidden dangers.—2, D'Entrecasteaux isles, S.S.W. Papua, in about lat. 10° S.; and lon. 150° 30' E. They are yet but little known.—3, A point, W. Australia, co. Lanark; lat. 34° 43' S.; lon. 116° E. Heavy breakers here and all along this coast for a considerable distance E. and W. of this point.

DENVER, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2610 ac. Pop. 910. DENZLINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, bail. of, and 4 m. S. Emmendingen. It is a long straggling place, and hence sometimes takes the name of Langendenzlingen [Long Denzlingen]. It contains a parish church, and two chapels, and has several mills. Pop. 1461.

DEOGHUR, a place of great sanctity, Hindoostan, at the N.W. extremity of Bengal, dist. Beerbhoom; lat. 24° 32' N.; lon. 86° 40' E. At a particular season of the year it is thronged by pilgrims of both sexes, upon each of whom a small tax is levied by the Government.

DEOLS, or BOURG-DIEU [anc. *Dolum*], a tn. France, dep. Indre, 1½ m. N.N.E. Châteauroux, on a kind of peninsula formed by the Indre and Angolin. The town is said to be of Roman origin, and even its present dilapidation attests its former extent and importance. A ruined castle, still to be seen, was long the chief stronghold. Deols has some trade in wool. Pop. 2180.

DEOHSAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1520 ac. Pop. 525. DEOTSUHI, an elevated table land, Little Tibet, S. of the valley of Iskardo; lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 75° 20' E. It is about 30 m. long, and 15 m. broad; 12,000 ft. above sea level, and uninhabitable in winter on account of the excessive cold.

DEPDEN, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2000 ac. Pop. 345.

DEPEYSTER ISLANDS, a group of about 17 isls. S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 4' S.; lon. 178° 29' E. (R.) One of them is of considerable size, the others are small and low. Few of the natives are above the middle size; their skin is rough and coarse to the touch; they are tattooed, and wear mats made of the pandanus leaf, the fringes of which are all dyed of various colours, while the mat itself is ornamented with large coloured patterns, some in squares, others in diamond forms, producing at a little distance a pretty effect. In all, the lobe of the ear is bored, and distended to the size of an inch in diameter; around the orifice small rings of tortoise shell are inserted, so neatly made that the place where they are joined cannot be discerned. One female only was seen by commander Wilks, who describes her as being prepossessing in her appearance, with a pleasing expression of countenance, and a modest demeanour, her arms beautifully tattooed.

DEPTFORD, a tn. and naval arsenal, England, co. Kent and Surrey, r. bank, Thames, 4 m. E. London, at the mouth of the Ravensbourne. It is irregularly built, but paved and lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. It has two parish churches and several dissenting chapels; also two free schools, a dispensary, a savings'-bank, a mechanics' institute, and two hospitals belonging to the Trinity House corporation, one of which was founded in the time of Henry VIII. The pensioners in both these hospitals consist of decayed pilots and masters of ships, or their widows. The dockyards, for which Deptford is so celebrated, were established by Henry VIII. They comprise a space of 31 ac., within which are large workshops of all descriptions requisite for fitting out ships of war, several ranges of storehouses, and the victualling office. The manufactures include anchors and steam engines for the merchant service, pottery, ropes, and soap. Deptford unites with Greenwich, Woolwich, Chortlon, and Plumstead, in returning two members to the House of Commons. In Sayes Court, the mansion of the Evelyns, the Czar, Peter the Great, resided, while studying naval architecture in the dockyard. Pop. 23,165.

DEPTFORD (ST. PAUL). par. Eng. Surrey; 640 ac. Pop. 18,626.

DEPUCH, an isl., N.W. coast, Australia; lat. 20° 38' 24" S.; lon. 117° 46' E. (R.); of a circular form, nearly 8 m. in circumference, its most elevated summit 514 ft. above sea-level. It is composed of a vast pile of large blocks of greenstone, heaped up in rugged and irregular masses, with small inter-

vals covered with a slight sprinkling of soil, that nourishes a few stunted gum trees, shrubs, and a coarse, wiry grass. On the N.E. side of the island, there is a very good and well-sheltered anchorage off the sandy beach. The flat surfaces of the rocks of this island are covered with representations of animals, birds, &c., executed by the natives, who would appear to have been in the practice of exercising this art in this particular place from time immemorial. The method pursued in tracing the different subjects, appears to be by cutting the surface of the rock with sharp-pointed pieces of the same stone; and, as the exterior of all parts of it is of a dark reddish-brown colour, the contrast becomes great when that is removed, and the natural colour of the greenstone exposed. Many of these representations exhibit more talent and observation than is usually allowed to be possessed by the natives of Australia.

DERA FATI KHAN, a tn. Afghanistan, Damaun, near r. bank, Indus; lat. 31° 7' N.; lon. 70° 52' E. It is clean, has a well-supplied bazaar, and is altogether a thriving place. The vicinity produces cotton, grain of various kinds, indigo, and some sugar and opium. Pop. 5000.

DERA GHAAZEE KHAN, an inland tn. Afghanistan, in a low, alluvial tract, r. bank, Indus, and at the distance of about 4 m. from that river; lat. 30° 5' N.; lon. 70° 48' E.; 40 m. S.W. from the city of Mooltan. It is a large, populous, and commercial place, though ill built and dirty. The bazaar contains 1600 shops, a great portion of the inmates of which are engaged in weaving and selling cloth. There are here manufactures of silk, cotton, and mixed fabrics of silk and cotton, called *loonges*, also coarse cutlery. The entire value of all these manufactures is estimated at 200,000 rupees (£20,000) annually. The town contains numerous ruins of mosques. The surrounding country is unhealthy during the hot season, but fertile, producing excellent fruits in great abundance, also sugar, cotton, and indigo. Pop. about 25,000, of which nearly one-half are Hindoos, the rest Mahometans.

DERA ISMAEL KHAN, an inland tn. Afghanistan, r. bank, Indus, 128 m. N. from Dera Ghazee Khan; lat. 31° 50' N.; lon. 70° 58' E. It is well laid out, but ill built of unbaked brick. It has an extensive trade in white cotton cloth, grain, and salt. Pop. 8000.

DERABUND, or DRABUND, a small tn. Afghanistan, Damaun, 30 m. S.W. Dera Ismael Khan; lat. 31° 45' N.; lon. 70° 32' E.; the place of rendezvous of the Lohani and other caravans. It contains some large old houses and a small bazaar; the former are deserted by their Hindoo owners, and are now in a state of decay. The neighbourhood is agreeable, but the heat is very great.

DERAAH, or DERAHI, a large vil. Persia, Khorassan, 7 m. S.S.E. Beerjoon, on the S. base of a bare limestone hill, surmounted by a ruinous fort, with a few gardens and corn fields; but the chief produce of the vicinity, though but scanty, is cotton and turnips, which last forms the principal article of food of the inhabitants for many months. There is a great abundance of large game in the neighbourhood, especially wild asses. Asafetida grows in considerable quantities both on the hills and in the plain.

DERBEND, or DERBENT, an anc. and decayed city, Russia, the most important in Daghestan, W. shore of the Caspian Sea; lat. 41° 52' N.; lon. 48° 58' E. It is in the form of a parallelogram, about 3 m. long by ½ m. broad, pleasantly situated on a declivity, rising gradually from the margin of the sea. It is surrounded by strong walls, built of large square stones, some of them cubes of 6 ft. The streets are very narrow, and the houses almost universally of one story, with a terraced roof. On the summit of the hill, on the declivity of which the city stands, there is a fort or citadel, of a triangular figure. Little trade is carried on here, owing to the poverty of the surrounding countries, and the shallow harbour, but a great quantity of saffron is grown in the vicinity, in which there are also many fine gardens; and the inhabitants prepare rose-water, opium, and manufacture copper and iron vessels, and sell woollen stuffs. Derbend was for many centuries considered the key of the Persian empire in this quarter. The inhabitants consist of Georgians, Armenians, and Jews. Pop. (1842), 10,713.

DERBY, a central co. England, having N. York, E. Nottingham, S. Warwick and Leicester, and W. Stafford and Chester; greatest length, N. to S., 55 m.; breadth, generally

from 15 to 20 and 25 m.; area, 1028 sq. m., or 657,920 ac. The S. and S.E. parts of the county are level or slightly undulating, and are for the most part fertile and well cultivated. N. of Belper commences a range of hills which pervades all the N. portion of the county, and forms the commencement of the great central range, which continues N. to the borders of Scotland. Though presenting no remarkable elevations, the highest not much exceeding 1800 ft., the hilly part of the county, called the High Peak, is remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery. Some of the higher regions here have a bleak and barren appearance, but the dales and valleys are singularly beautiful, presenting the pleasing combinations of clear streams, verdant meadows, and luxuriant foliage, enclosed by rocky heights, which improve the general effect by force of contrast. The principal rivers are the Derwent, the Trent, and the Dove; the latter remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and for the clear blue tint of its waters. The other lesser streams are the Wye, the Erwash, and the Rother. The climate is, on the whole, healthful, though somewhat cold and bleak in the higher districts. In the S. and E. parts most kinds of grain are grown, particularly wheat and barley; beans also are raised in considerable quantities. Oats are the principal crop in the N. and hilly districts, but the land there is mostly in pasture; and, both in the N. and S., dairy husbandry is carried on to a large extent, upwards of 2000 tons of cheese being annually sold out of the county. In the High Peak considerable numbers of sheep are reared, of a small size. The horses of the N. parts are of a different breed from those of the S.; the latter being strong and heavy, while the former are light and slender, and are much employed in the Peak for carrying limestone, their agility in ascending and descending the steep mountains being remarkable.

Derbyshire is singularly rich in minerals; coal, lead, iron, gypsum, and marble are wrought to a great extent. Zinc and copper are also found, but in comparatively small quantity. The coal field is calculated to extend to 190,000 ac. In various parts of both the High and Low Peak, a beautiful calcareous marble, black and variously coloured, is obtained. The fluor spar, for which the county is so famous, abounds most in the neighbourhood of Castleton, a locality also noted for its caverns. It is found suspended round the sides and tops of the limestone caverns, in a variety of fantastic forms, and is fashioned into numerous ornamental articles. Small detached crystals, called Derbyshire diamonds, specimens of chalcodony, jasper, terra-vert are found, and more rarely onyxes. In the mountainous districts, tepid mineral springs are numerous; the most celebrated are those of Matlock, Buxton, and Bakewell. There are also calcareous springs, which incrust wood and other substances immersed in them. The manufactures of Derbyshire are very considerable, especially of silk and cotton; the chief seat of the latter being the parish of Glossop, in which are more than half the mills in the county. There are numerous factories for the weaving and printing of calico, some bleaching grounds, and factories for weaving cambric, fustian, muslin, and tape, and for making candle wicks. Machinery, stocking frames, and agricultural implements, are also largely manufactured. There are also numerous tanneries and paper-mills in different parts of the county. Hats are made for exportation, and a superior porcelain is manufactured at Derby. The county is intersected by numerous canals and railways; the principal of the former is the Trent and Mersey Canal, the latter comprise the Birmingham and Derby Grand Junction Railway, the North Midland Railway, and the Midland Counties Railway.

Derbyshire is divided into six hundreds and 134 parishes, and returns six members to Parliament—four for the county, and two for the borough. Constituency for the county (1851), N. division, 5393; S. division, 6969; total, 12,362. Pop. (1841), 272,217; (1851), 296,084.

DERBY, an anc. bor. and market tn. England, cap. above co., r. bank, Derwent, here crossed by an elegant bridge of three arches, 110 m. N.N.W. London, and 60 m. S.S.E. Manchester. It is pleasantly situated in a wide and fertile valley, open to the S., and, where modern, is well and regularly built; but in the older quarters the streets are narrow and winding. All of them, however, are clean, well paved, and well lighted; and to the old market, a new one communicating with it, and very commodious, has recently been added. Most of the private houses are of red brick; the public edifices are of

stone. Of these the most important are the church of All Saints, on the E. side of the town, near the river, a large and handsome edifice, in Roman Doric, light and airy in the interior, which contains some interesting monuments, and has a beautiful screen of rich open ironwork, and surmounted by a beautiful pinnacled tower, erected in the latest style of gothic about the time of Henry VIII., and nearly 180 ft. high; the church of St. Alkmund, of florid gothic, with a tower at the W. end, terminating in a beautiful spire 207 ft. high; the church of St. Werburgh, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles in the Tuscan style, with a fine gothic tower, and good organ; the church of St. John's, an ancient gothic structure, with square embattled tower; four other handsome Established churches, the R. Catholic church, one of the most imposing structures of the town, erected in 1838 at a cost of £7000; the townhall, a handsome edifice, with a bell tower; the county hall, assembly rooms, theatre, the infirmary, and jail, the last well arranged, and provided with every convenience for classifying the prisoners. In addition to the churches already named, the Wesleyan Methodists have three, the Primitive Methodists two, the Independents two, and the New Connexion Methodists, Baptists, General Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, and New Jerusalemites, one each. The principal educational establishments are—the free grammar-school, one of the oldest endowments in the kingdom, and having 10 exhibitions to Emmanuel college, Oxford; six national, and several British schools, a diocesan, a Wesleyan Methodist, and two infant schools. A handsome building has been recently erected for a normal female school. There is also a town and county library. The benevolent institutions include a number of almshouses and hospitals. One of the most valuable possessions of Derby is its arboretum, which it owes to the munificence of its citizen, Joseph Strutt. It originally covered 11 acres of ground, to which 5 additional acres have since been added, and has been tastefully laid out in walks, and planted with trees and shrubs, so as to combine instruction with amusement. Free access is secured to the public at least twice a week, and to the subscribers of a small amount at all times. Derby is well situated both for manufactures and trade. The Markeaton, a small stream which traverses the town, and is crossed by numerous bridges, furnishes valuable water power; a canal, recently opened, gives a navigable communication with the Trent and Mersey; and three important railways, the Derby and Birmingham, the Midland Counties, and North Midland, have here a common station, which is one of the most extensive in the kingdom.

The principal manufactures of Derby are silk, porcelain, carriages, jewellery, and ornamental articles made of the various kinds of spar found in the county, particularly of the fluor spar called 'blue John,' red and white lead, lead pipe, sheet lead, cast iron, ribbed stockings, bobbin-net, and other lace. There are also several printing and publishing establishments. Silk throwing, introduced into Derby at the beginning of last century by a mechanic named Lombe, who brought the art from Italy, is still carried on here to a great extent. The weaving of piece-goods in silk was introduced about 1823 or 1824. Since then, sarsanets, gros-de-naples, and other rich silks of superior quality, continue to be manufactured to such an extent, that silk tissues have become the staple of the town. The working of lace by machinery is also a thriving business. A few years since there were 200 lace-machines at work in the town, and 17 silk mills. The porcelain or china manufacture was introduced about the year 1750, and has since attained a degree of excellence unsurpassed anywhere else, either as to fineness of material or brilliancy of colouring. It is now, however, in a somewhat declining state. The spar manufactories are curious and interesting. There are also a patent shot manufactory, some extensive foundries, and iron and tin forges, where malleable iron bars, sheet-plates, tin-plates, &c., are formed and manufactured into steam-boilers, gasmeters, &c. The materials for the lead works are brought from the Peak hills. Derby has four weekly markets and nine annual fairs; is the seat both of county and borough courts, and possesses a philosophical and agricultural society, a mechanics' institute, atheneum, &c. It is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom, and is supposed to owe its origin to a Roman station, Derwentio, situated at Little Chester, on the opposite side of the river, where the foundations of a Roman bridge still exist, and various coins and other antiquities have

been found. In the time of the Saxons it was called Nor-worthige, and under the Danes took that of Deoraby, which, with a slight change, it still retains. Among its natives are Dr. Linacre, by whom the London College of Physicians was founded; William Hutton, the antiquarian and topographer; and Richardson, the novelist. Parker, who afterwards rose to be Lord Chancellor and first Earl of Macclesfield, commenced life here as an attorney. Derby returns two members to parliament; constituency (1850), 2194. P. (1841), 32,741.

DERBY HAVEN, a vil. England, Isle of Man, 2½ m. N.E. Castletown. It has an excellent and commodious harbour.

DERESKE, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A market tn., co. Bihar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. In the neighbourhood are four lakes, from which, by the evaporation of the water in summer, a good deal of soda is obtained; and another lake called Fingoto, celebrated from the earliest times for its baths. In the same locality pearls are found, which, though small, are equal in beauty to those of the East. Pop. 5320.—2, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Heves, about 15 m. W.N.W. Erlau. It was founded by a colony of Bohemians, and contains an elegant chateau. Pop. 1067.

DEREHAM (EAST), a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. The town, beautifully situated on a rivulet, nearly in the centre of the county, 16 m. N.W. Norwich, is now considered one of the handsomest market towns in Norfolk, although at one time one of the dirtiest, and still very indifferently drained. It consists chiefly of a spacious market place, and three long, straight, and well-kept streets, lined with handsome houses and shops; well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It has assembly rooms, and a neat little theatre. In the church, which is an ancient structure, in the collegiate style, with a tower in the centre, the remains of Cowper the poet were buried in 1800. There are, besides, places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists; a national, British, and other schools; and several friendly and benevolent societies. There are several brewers and maltsters, a sack manufactory, and two iron-foundries. The making of mill machinery, agricultural implements, and carriage building are also amongst the trades of the place; while a brisk traffic is carried on in cattle, pigs, and corn, especially on market days. Market day, Friday; fairs in July and September. There is a station here on the Eastern Counties Railway. Dereham was nearly destroyed by fire in July 1551, and again in the reign of Charles II.—The parish contains 5550 ac. of fertile and highly-cultivated land. Pop. (1841), 3334.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DEREHAM (WEST), par. Eng. Norfolk; 3440 ac. P. 544. **DERENBURG**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 22 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Holtemme. It is surrounded by an old wall with three gates, contains a church, chapel, townhouse, and hospital, and has a distillery, a paper, and numerous other mills. In the neighbourhood is the strong castle of Regenstein. Pop. 2375.

DERENDAH, a small tn. and castle, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Room and Sivas, 56 m. E. Sivas. The town stands on a platform of the rock, on the summit of which the castle is situated. It contains only about 40 houses, and is abandoned in summer by its inhabitants, who then retire to the gardens lower down the valley. The rock on which the castle stands is nummulitic limestone, forming cliffs of from 50 to 100 ft. in height, and rising 300 ft. above the river's bed. It is approachable only in one direction.

DERETSKE, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 13 m. S. Debreczin. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 5307.

DERG (LOUGH), a lake, Ireland, co. of, and 7½ m. E. by S. Donegal, about 3 m. long, and 2½ m. broad at the broadest part. The shores are steep, and the general scenery around wild, dreary, and desolate. The lake is studded with islands, one of which, called Station Island, is famous as the scene of a R. Catholic pilgrimage. From the 1st to the 15th of August it is thronged with devotees from all parts of Ireland, between 10,000 and 15,000 visiting the island annually. It lies within ½ m. of the S.E. shores, and is about the extent of an acre. There are two small chapels on it, one of which is appropriated to the penitents; a house for the officiating priests, and a few cabins. The pilgrims remain on the island from three to

nine days, and their only food during that time is bread and water.

DERIABI, one of the Kartan Islands, S.E. coast of Arabia, at the entrance of the bay of Curia Muria; lat. 17° 35' N.; lon. 55° 55' E.

DERMBACH, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, chief place, bail. of same name, near the Fulda, 60 m. S.W. Weimar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a castle, and savings-bank; and has several mills, and four annual fairs. A great number of wooden bowl pipes are made in the neighbourhood. Pop. of tn., 1080; of bail., 6400.

DERNAH, a seaport tn. Tripoli, at the mouth of a large ravine, about 1 m. from the coast, 450 m. W.N.W. Alexandria, and 550 m. E. Tripoli; lat. 33° 46' N.; lon. 22° 40' 45' E. (n.) The town is built in four separate quarters, on both sides of the ravine, backed by lofty rocks. The streets are tolerably regular, but dirty; the houses low and small, and, being built of pebbles, cemented with clay, and ill put together, have a very mean appearance. They are, however, surrounded with gardens producing abundance of dates, grapes, melons, figs, bananas, oranges, plums, and other fruits, and are well sheltered by thick groves of date trees. The town is abundantly supplied with water from a copious stream that gushes from the rocks above it, and which, after passing through several streets, irrigates the gardens and corn fields in the neighbourhood. In the centre of the town is a ruined fortress, and a handsome mosque, built by one of the former Beys, a native of Egypt. The harbour is extremely insecure, but there is a good roadstead 1½ m. off shore, as well as some shelter for small craft close in shore, with the wind from N.N.W. to S.E. The town is wholly undefended both by sea and land. It has some small export trade in corn, and wool, the produce of the inland country. Derna has greatly fallen off since it ceased to be the seat of the Government of Tripoli, and its prosperity has likewise been much injured by visitations of the plague. Pop. 6000.

DERNIS, a market tn. Dalmatia, circle of, and 51 m. S.E. Zara, cap. dist. of same name, agreeably situated r. bank, Cicola. It contains a parish church, which was once a Turkish mosque, and the ruins of a castle, picturesquely seated on a lofty and rugged precipice, on three sides almost inaccessible. It was formerly a large Turkish town, with 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants; it is now a mere village. Pop. 1010.

DERNYE, a tn. Austria, Croatia, belonging to the regimental dist. of Warasdin, on the Drave, over which there is here a ferry, about 4 m. from Neudorf. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has 6 mills. Pop. 1699.

DERK, or **DEER**, a tn. Nubia, and the modern capital of that country, r. bank Nile, about 70 m. N. E. Ipsamboul, lat. 23° 30' N.; lon. 22° 30' E. It is a mere assemblage of mud cottages, surrounded by a thick palm-grove. Dates of superior quality are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 3000.

DERREYEH (EL), or **DERAYEH**, a fortified tn. Arabia, cap. Nejd, dist. El Khard, on the caravan line between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, 464 m. N. E. Mecca; lat. 25° 15' N.; lon. 46° 36' E. This town is situated at the base of Mount Khour, in a fertile valley, and was once the centre of Wahabite power; but, in 1819, was taken, and almost destroyed, by Ibrahim Pasha. Pop. about 13,000.

DERRINISH, two isls. Irel.—1, Co. of, and 10 m. N. Sligo, near the entrance to Milkhaven, containing about 76 ac. of land.—2, Co. Mayo, in Clew Bay, containing about 52 ac.

DERRY, co. and city, Ireland. See LONDONDERRY.

DERRY, a rivulet, Ireland, cos. Wicklow, Carlow, and Wexford, rising 2 m. S. E. Hacketstown, and after a circuitous S. W. course of about 15 m., falling into the Slaney, 1½ m. below Clonegall.

DERRY, with an affix, numerous pars. Irel.—1, (*Aghy*), Antrim; 12,480 ac. Pop. 5396.—2, (*Brusk*), Fermanagh; 4657 ac. Pop. 1437.—3, (*Galvin*), Limerick; 1719 ac. Pop. 718.—4, (*Grath*), Tipperary; 3777 ac. Pop. 1329.—5, (*Keighan*), Antrim; 7634 ac. Pop. 3167.—6, (*Loran*), Londonderry and Tyrone; 12,100 ac. Pop. 8480.—7, (*Lossary*), Wicklow; 45,966 ac. Pop. 4895.—8, (*Nahinch*), Kilkenny; 8340 ac. Pop. 2352.—9, (*Noose*), Armagh; 45,966 ac. Pop. 4897.—10, (*Patrick*), Meath; 1951 ac. Pop. 399.—11, (*Fillane*), Cork; 1828 ac. Pop. 826.—12, (*Vullan*), Fermanagh; 23,646 ac. Pop. 826.

DERSINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3340 ac. Pop. 676.

DERTINGEN, three places, Germany:—1, A market tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. of, and 6 m. E. Wertheim. It contains a parish church, and has two mills. Pop. 950. —2, (*Oberr* and *Unterr*), two contiguous vils. Württemberg, circle Danube, bail. of, and not far from Biberach. They contain a parish church. Pop. 618.—3, (*Oberr*), A tn. Württemberg, Neckar circle, bail. Maulbronn, near the Baden frontier. It has a church. Pop. 1320.

DERVENICH, an islet, Adriatic Sea, near the coast of Dalmatia, dist. of, and 12 m. S.W. Trau, and immediately W. of the island of Zirona. It is inhabited by a few fishermen.

DERVOCK, a post tn. Ireland, co. of, and 31 m. N.N.W. Antrim, consisting of two streets, one on each side of the Bush. Near the town is the parish church, a handsome structure, as also a R. Catholic chapel, and Presbyterian meeting-house. On the banks of the Bush are extensive corn and flour mills. Pop. 545.

DERWEN, par. Wales, Denbigh. Pop. 569.

DERWENT, several rivers, Eng.:—1, co. Cumberland, rising at the head of Borrowdale, flowing N. through the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite-water, and thence pursuing a W. S. W. direction to the Irish Sea, which it enters near Workington. Its principal affluents are the Greta and Cocker, and the town of Cockermouth is situated on its l. bank. The waters of this river are remarkably limpid, and its banks are throughout adorned with scenery of the greatest beauty.—2, co. Derby, rising in the high peak, towards the N. extremity of the county, and after a course chiefly S. E., of about 50 m. past Chatsworth, Matlock, Belper, and Derby, falling into the Trent, on the confines of Leicestershire. Its upper vale is very much admired for its picturesque beauty. The Wye is its principal affluent.—3, co. York (E. Riding), rising in the woods, near Harwood dale, and after a circuitous course chiefly S., of about 60 m., falling into the Ouse at Barnby, whence it is navigable to Malton, a distance of 27 m.

DERWENT, a river, Van Diemen's Land, rises in an unexplored region N. W. of the co. of Norfolk, probably in about lat. 42° 30' S. On entering the county just named, it pursues a tortuous S.E. course, and latterly expands into a spacious estuary, opening to the S. Pacific Ocean. At its entrance, between Cape Piersan on the W., and Cape Direction on the E., it is about 4 m. wide, and continues to retain this width for 6 or 8 m., when it diminishes to about 2½ m., and latterly, to somewhat less than a mile, with exception of the indentation near the head of the estuary called Prince of Wales Bay, where it again expands to a width of about 2 m. Seven miles from the entrance, an opening to the E. occurs, which conducts to a pretty extensive expanse called Ralph's Bay. The tide in Derwent river is irregular, rising at times 7 or 8 feet, but usually only 4 or 5 feet; the stream is generally weak, seldom more than half a knot. In the upper part, where the water is fresh, flocks of black swans formerly used to feed among the long grass which grew on the mud banks. A lighthouse, elevated 70 feet above the sea, has been erected on Iron Pot Island, at the entrance of the Derwent, exhibiting a fixed light, which may be seen from 12 to 15 m. distant from a ship's deck. The estuary separates the districts of Richmond and Hobart Town.

DERWENT-WATER, or KESWICK LAKE, a beautiful and picturesque lake, England, co. Cumberland, forming an expansion of the Derwent, and having the town of Keswick on its N. W. shore. It is about 3½ m. long, and 1½ broad; has rocky and precipitous banks, and is adorned with several richly wooded islands, and a singular mass of soft land, which occasionally floats upon the surface; and at other times sinks below it. The waters of this lake are sometimes liable to an unaccountable agitation, and frequently, even in the calmest weather, continue in this state for hours together. Near the N.E. corner of the lake is the celebrated cascade of Lodore.

DES MOINES, a riv., U. States, Iowa, rising in the Coteau des Prairies, and after a S.E. course falling into the Mississippi, at the foot of the Des Moines rapids, near the confines of Missouri. In the rainy season it is navigable for steamboats 100 m.

DESAGUADERO.—1, A vast depression or inter-alpine valley, in Bolivia and Peru, between two huge ridges of the Andes, into which the great chain divides, near the well-known city of Potosi, lat. 19° 35' S.; and again unites at the peak of

Vilcañota, lat. 14° 30' S.; lon. 78° 50' W. The westernmost of the longitudinal ridges which bound the valley in that direction, and form part of the boundary line between Peru and Bolivia, runs parallel with the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and is called the Cordillera of the coast; whilst the eastern ridge is known by the general name Cordillera, or, properly speaking, Bolivian Cordillera; and its N. prolongation, Cordillera Real, comprising the snowy ranges Carabaya and Apolobambo, the highest peak of the latter having an elevation of 17,930 ft. The great valley or table-land occupying the intermediate space between the limits above defined, is about 400 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 30 to 80 m. It comprises an area of 150,000 sq. m., and includes the great lake Titicaca, 12,850 ft. above sea level, and the smaller lake Aullagas or Uros. 570 ft. below the level of the former, and which receives the superfluous waters of Titicaca by the river Desaguadero, its only outlet. The river is of considerable depth, but its velocity is scarcely 2 m. an hour. Its whole length from the village Desaguadero, at the S. extremity of Titicaca, to the N. end of lake Aullagas, is about 180 m.; where it emerges from lake Titicaca it is crossed by a bridge, built by the fifth Inca of Peru, for the passage of his army. The average elevation of the valley or table-land of Desaguadero above the level of the sea is about 12,900 ft. From its great elevation the heat here is never great, nor is the cold very sensible, except during the nights from May to November. This season, which is the winter, is extremely dry, the sky is cloudless, and neither rain nor snow are known to fall. But the latter precedes and follows the rainy season, which begins at the end of November, and continues to the beginning of April. There are no trees in the valley, but the lower districts are covered with the most beautiful green turf. Cultivation is extremely limited; wheat, barley, and rye are sown, but they do not ripen, and are cut green as fodder for the llamas. There are, however, extensive plantations of quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*, Linn.), and of potatoes, which are found growing wild in some of the more elevated places. There are here no peculiar seasons for sowing or reaping, both these operations going on simultaneously throughout the whole year. Numerous herds of llamas feed on the coarse grass with which the higher ridges in the valley are covered. Guanacos, alpacas, and vicuñas are also met with, but no other wild animals, excepting a peculiar kind of hare, and a small animal of the family *Rodentia*, which in some places has so burrowed the soil as to render travelling on horseback unsafe. The condor is frequently seen on the surrounding mountains.—2, A lake in the S. of Chili, in Auracana, somewhat of the form of a boot, the limb of which is 35 m. long, and the foot about 12; its breadth nowhere exceeding 5 m. At its S.E. end is the volcano of Osorno, and from its N.W. extremity issues the river of that name, which falls into the Pacific.

DESBOROUGH, a vil. and par. Eng., co. of, and 14 m. N. N. E. Northampton, on a sandstone rock. The weaving of silk, shag, and worsted, employs a portion of the inhabitants; and a number of females are engaged in the making of lace and winding cotton. Area of par. 2410 ac. Pop. 1338.

DESCHIKIN, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 34 m. N.N.E. Orel, l. bank Okta. It contains a chapel; and has some trade in salt, but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture. Pop. 1000.

DESEADA, one of the Leeward isls. belonging to the French, Caribbean Sea, E. from Guadaloupe, lat. (N. point) 16° 20' N.; lon. 61° 12' W. (A.) It is about 10 m. long, and hardly 5 broad, rises with a steep ascent, and then extends in a table land, which consists of limestone rocks, in which many caverns occur; but it is without water. The soil is in some places of a deep black, and fertile, in others it is sandy and unproductive. This island was the first of the Caribbee islands seen by Columbus on his second voyage in 1494.

DESEMBOQUE, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, r. bank, Velhas, about 400 m. S.W. Goyaz. It contains a parish church, and a primary school. Some of the inhabitants are employed in making cloth or in spinning wool and cotton, others in agricultural labours, including the making of cheese and rearing of cattle. In the neighbourhood are mineral springs, considered very efficacious in cutaneous affections. Pop. town and district, 5000.

DESENZANO, a tn. and port, Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 16 m. E.S.E. Brescia, at the S.W. extremity of

lake Garda, at the foot of a hill crowned with an ancient castle. It is well built, with wide and clean streets, and possesses several churches, a convent, hospital, a philosophical society, a gymnasium, and clerical seminary. The port has considerable traffic in grain, wine, oil, silk, and fish. Four well attended fairs are held during the year for cattle and general merchandise. Pop. 3427.

DESERET, a name sometimes given to the newly organized Mormon territory in the U. States of N. America. See UTAH.

DESERT, several pars. Irel.:—1, Cork; 725 ac. Pop. 774.—2, (-Croat), Tyrone; 14,399 ac. Pop. 7675.—3, (-Egny), Donegal; 7577 ac. Pop. 1802.—4, (-Lan), Londonderry; 5561 ac. Pop. 3255.—5, (-Martyn), Londonderry; 9580 ac. Pop. 5023.—6, (-More), Cork; 3943 ac. Pop. 1196.—7, (-Oghill), Londonderry; 11,469 ac. Pop. 4901.—8, (-Serges), Cork; 15,730 ac. Pop. 6327.

DESERTAS (THE), three rocky isls. Atlantic ocean, S.E. Madeira, lat. (S. or Agulha Point), 32° 31' 18" N.; lon. 16° 30' 45" W. (s.) The northern is called *Chão*, the centre one *Deserta Grande*, and the S. one *Bugio*. They have no permanent inhabitants, but are occasionally visited from Madeira by fishermen, herdsmen with goats, sheep, and cattle, and by parties in quest of archil. *Chão* is nine-tenths of a mile in length, and one-fourth of a mile in breadth at its N. end; but at the S. it terminates in a very narrow point. It is a table-land, surrounded by high rocky cliffs. The E. shore runs nearly in a straight line; the W. is more indented, and on this side the best landing-place is met with. The soil is light; mingled with rocks and stones, and covered with long, coarse, dry grass, and some wild herbs. Its most elevated summit is 336 ft. above sea level. The *Deserta Grande* is the largest and most elevated of the three islands; its shores are generally steep and rocky, and high bold cliffs of rock characterize the greater part of them. It is upwards of 6 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth; its most elevated peak is 610 ft. above sea level. The *Bugio* is about a mile in length, and the same in breadth; its highest peak, which is on the N. part of the island, is 1349 ft. above sea level.

DESFORD, par. Eng., Leicester; 3830 ac. Pop. 1006. DESFUL, or DIZFUL, a city, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 30 m. N.W. Shuster, lat. 32° 5' N.; lon. 48° 11' E., l. bank, river same name, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 20 arches; the foundations of which are of stone, and very ancient, the upper portions of brick of a more recent date. It is the principal market of Khuzistan, although in many respects inferior to the larger town of Shuster, its bazaar being less commodious, its houses not so well built, and its streets narrower. In the vicinity are numerous interesting remains of antiquity, including the beds of large canals, supposed to be of Sasanian origin. The neighbourhood is well inhabited, and abounds in villages. Here the indigo which is manufactured in Khuzistan is raised, and orange and lemon trees find a favourable soil. The local governor of Arabistan generally resides here. Pop. 14,000 or 15,000.—THE RIVER on which the city stands has its source in the mountains to the N.W. of Boorooridj, prov. Irak-Ajemi, lat. 33° 50' N.; lon. 48° 40' E., and after a S. and S.E.E. course of 150 m., falls into the Karoon, lat. 31° 38' N.; lon. 48° 58' E., 22 m. S. Shuster.

DESHTI PYAZ, a large vil. Persia, Khorassan, 150 m. S. Mushed. It is surrounded by one continued garden of mulberry and fruit trees. The products of the vicinity are fruit, silk, a little cotton, and opium. It contains about 100 families of Kizil-bashes.

DESIMA, or DEZIMA, an artificial fan-shaped isl. Japan, close to the town of Nangasaki. In the years 1635 and 1636, the Japanese, being desirous of assigning a fixed residence to the Portuguese, who still remained in their country, in spite of the cruel persecutions to which they were then subjected, compelled them to construct this island at their own expense. Its favourable position in front of Nangasaki, whence it derives its name, which signifies 'Fore Island,' and the excellent arrangement of its storehouses, soon became of great importance to the prosperity of the mercantile relations of the Portuguese with Japan, and the loss of liberty which they sustained was considerably alleviated by the spur thus given to their commerce. This prosperity, however, did not long continue, for in 1639 a general sentence of banishment was issued against the Portuguese; and the Dutch, who had already, from

a spirit of rivalry, longed to locate themselves at Nangasaki, instead of Firando (to which their own factories and those of the Portuguese had hitherto been confined), availed themselves of this opportunity to effect their purpose, and in 1641 we find them settled at Desima. This artificial island was constructed from the earth of a hill in the neighbourhood. A wall of basaltic rock, 6 ft. above high-water mark, protects it from the encroachments of the sea; and a gate shut at night separates the inhabitants from those of the town of Nangasaki, *whilich see*.

DESIO [anc. *Desimum*], a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 10 m. N. Milan. Its houses are well built, and it has a handsome church, hospital, almshouse, and elementary school. In the vicinity are delightful gardens and vineyards, with fine trees and fountains. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and rearing domestic cattle. Pop. 4384.—(*Dizio, del' Italia*.)

DESIRE (Port), a harbour, Patagonia, E. coast, lat. 47° 45' 0" S.; lon. 65° 55' 30" W. (n.), formed by a river of the same name. It is of difficult entrance, from its narrowness and the strength of the tide, but there is good anchorage off the mouth. The country around is a parched barren desert, with some straggling tufts of brown grass, and a few stunted bushes. Of edible vegetables there are few or none; but wild fowl, fish, and shell-fish are plentiful. The natives are hostile to strangers, and spare no white man who is so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, in consequence of the treatment they have received from the Spaniards and their descendants. The river was examined by Captain King for 16 m., but is believed to be navigable to a much greater distance.—(*Fitzroy's Sailing Directions for S. America; King's Sailing Directions for E. and W. Patagonia*.)

DESKFORD, par. Scot. Banff, 5 m. by 3 m. Pop. 860.

DESNA, a riv. Russia, which rises in gov. of, and about 50 m. E. of the town of Smolensk, flows S.E. through that gov. and gov. Orel, till it reaches Briansk, where it suddenly turns S.S.W., and continues that direction into gov. Tchernigov, which it traverses circuitously, first S. W., and then W. to Tchernigov. It now resumes its S. S. W. course, and on reaching the frontiers of gov. Kiev, joins l. bank Dnieper nearly opposite the town of Kiev. It is navigable nearly throughout its whole course, which exceeds 500 m. Its principal affluents are on the r., the Souda and Snov; and on the l. the Snopot, Vetma, Bolva, Navlia, Nerusa, Ivot, Seim, and Oster. It has been proposed to unite the Oka with the Desna, and thereby give a continuous water communication between the Caspian, the Black Sea, and the Baltic.

DESOLATION (CAPE), a promontory, W. Greenland, Davis's Strait, forming the S.W. extremity of the isl. Nunarsok; lat. 60° 58' N.; lon. 49° 36' W. (s.)—2, A headland of Tierra del Fuego, on an isl. on its W. coast; lat. 54° 46' S.; lon. 71° 37' W. (s.)

DESSAU, a tn. Germany, cap. duchy, Anhalt-Dessau, in a beautiful valley, l. bank, Mulde, which is here crossed by a bridge, and joins the Elbe about 3 m. below, 35 m. N. Leipzig, on the railway between Berlin, Köthen, and Leipzig. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with six gates, and of four suburbs, and is generally well built, containing several spacious squares, and a number of well-formed and well-lighted streets. The principal building is the ducal palace close on the Mulde, originally built in 1470, but reconstructed at a much later period, not possessed of great architectural merit, but surrounded with fine gardens, and containing both a picture gallery and a library, in which are numerous MSS. of Luther. The other note-worthy buildings are the palace of the duchess dowager, the townhouse, the palace church [Schlosskirche], with a curious painting of the Last Supper by Cranach; town church, St. George's church, St. John's church, the R. Catholic church, the synagogue, theatre, library, normal and other schools, the musical academy, the poorhouse, house of correction, and several hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, hats, leather, tobacco, musical and other instruments, and there is an extensive worsted as well as several other mills, and an important corn market. The ground around Dessau, originally a sandy waste, has been completely reclaimed, and is now covered with beautiful gardens, forming the chief attraction of the place. The celebrated Mendelssohn was born here. Pop. 12,000.

DESTERO, a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Santa-Catharina, near the centre of the W. coast of the island, which gives that province its name. It stands on a tongue of land which projects W. into the bay, and is defended by two forts. Its situation is unhealthy, and it is very poorly built—the streets being very irregular, and badly paved. Scarcely any of the buildings deserve notice; but among others may be mentioned the governor's palace, courthouse, arsenal, parish church, and hospital. In 1838, a dreadful thunderstorm destroyed part of the town, and committed great ravages, both on the island and the mainland. Pop., tn. and dist., 6000.

DESVRES, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. S.E. Boulogne. It is agreeably situated in a well-watered district, in the neighbourhood of an extensive forest. It was formerly a place of some importance, surrounded by fortifications, and defended by a strong castle, but is now comparatively insignificant. It has some manufactures of coarse woollens, leather, delft, and other earthenware. The possession of Desvres was keenly contested during the Anglo-Norman wars. Pop. 2816.

DETHWICK-LEA, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. of, and 14 m. N. by W. Derby. The village, situated in a valley, has a furnace for smelting lead-ore, and a mill, on a large scale, for spinning worsted and cotton. The Cromford and High-Peak Railway passes within a quarter of a mile. Pop. 488.

DETMOLD, a tn. Germany, cap. Lippe-Detmold, l. bank, Werra, 50 m. S.W. Hanover. It is entered by three gates, is divided into the old and new town, the former very poorly and the latter regularly built; contains a palace, a fine old castellated building, with four wings and a vast round tower or donjon, surrounded by well-arranged gardens; three churches, a gymnasium, normal, industrial, and other schools, an orphan hospital, infirmary, and house of correction. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, and leather, and there are both marble and gypsum quarries. On the breeding studs are kept here. In the neighbourhood, on the Grotenberg, the culminating point of the Teutoburger Wald, a colossal statue of hammered copper, 95 ft. high, placed on a circular pedestal of solid sandstone, 40 ft. high, has been erected, by subscription, among the princes of Germany, to the Hermann or Arminius, by whom Varus and his Roman legion were destroyed. Pop. 4716.

DETOUR POINT, a headland, U. States, N. shore of Lake Michigan, opposite the W. extremity of Manitoulin or Drummond Island; lat. 45° 57' N.; lon. 84° 4' W.

DETROIT, a tn., U. States, cap. of Michigan, r. bank of a river or strait of the same name, here about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, 7 m. below the outlet of Lake St. Clair, and 20 m. above the N.W. end of Lake Erie; lat. 42° 20' N.; lon. 83° 10' W. It stretches about 1 m. along the river; and for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. backward is of a rectangular form. Thereafter, eight avenues, 200 ft. wide, divide it into triangular portions, and terminate in a large open area, called the Grand Circus. It has several public squares, the chief of which is called the Campus Martius. The public edifices deserving of notice are the state-house, the city hall, and the bank of Michigan. There are 23 churches, several markets, four banks, a theatre, museum, public garden, mechanics' hall, state penitentiary, several religious and beneficent societies, including two orphan asylums; also several literary and scientific associations. It has extensive manufactures of machinery, stoves, ploughs, &c., and about 10,000,000 ft. of lumber are sawn up annually. Detroit is well situated for trade; its navigation, by river and lake, is open for eight months yearly; and, by the Michigan Central Railway, it has extensive inland communication. In 1852 the registered shipping of the port was 43,925 tons. The exports coastwise amount to about £800,000, and the imports to above £3,100,000 annually. Detroit was founded by the French Canadians in 1683, and was incorporated as an American city in 1815. Pop. (1853), 34,436.

DETROIT RIVER, a river, N. America, forming the communication between Lakes St. Clair and Erie, and part of the boundary between Upper Canada and the U. States. It is 28 m. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at Detroit, but gradually becomes wider as it descends towards the S. Among the isles formed by it are Grosse and Fighting Islands, situated near its mouth. It is navigable for ships of any burthen. Its banks are chiefly inhabited by French Canadians, whose houses, surrounded

with fruit trees, present a pleasant spectacle in passing through the strait.

DETS, a vil. Hungary, co. Tolna, near the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Szekard. It contains a Protestant church; and has good fishing in the Danube. Much wine is produced in the district. Pop. 1666.

DETTA, or **GYEDU**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of, and 23 m. S. by E. Temesvar, on the Berzava. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Rice is grown in the district. Pop. 1480.

DETTELBACH, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank, Main, over which there is here a ferry, 9 m. E.N.E. Würzburg. It contains two churches—one of them attached to a Franciscan monastery, and the object of numerous pilgrimages; an hospital, and poorhouse; and has considerable manufactures of cloth, a trade in wine and agricultural produce, numerous mills, a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. of tn., 2445; of dist., 10,267.

DETTINGEN, several places, Württemberg, particularly:—1, A vil. circle, Danube, dist. of, and 3 m. S. Kirchheim. It contains a parish church, and has a cotton mill. Both wine and fruit are produced to some extent in the vicinity. Pop. 2283.—2, (*an der Erms*), a vil. circle, Schwarzwald, dist. Urach, 10 m. E. Tübingen, l. bank, Erms. It contains a parish church and a small castle; and has a large carriage and waggon factory, a polishing, a saw, and an iron mill. Much wine and fruit are produced here. Pop. 2851.—3, A vil. circle Jaxt, dist. of, and 6 m. S.S.W. Heidenheim. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1437.—4, (*bei Rottenberg*), a vil. circle Schwarzwald, cap. dist. of same name. It contains a parish church. Pop. 920.

DETTINGEN, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. of, and 9 m. N.W. Aschaffenburg, r. bank, Main. It contains a parish church, and has a granite quarry; but only deserves notice on account of the victory gained here, in 1748, by the English and Austrians over the French. Pop. 602.

DETTINGEN-GROSS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 16 m. N.N.E. Aarau, r. bank, Aar. It stands in a beautiful district, contains a parish church, and has some manufactures of linen, and a bleachfield. Pop. 870.

DETTVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Sohl, in a lofty mountain valley, 6 m. from Veghlesz. It contains a handsome parish church. The inhabitants are Slovaks. Pop. 7240.

DETTWILLER [German, *Detweiler*], a vil. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 4 m. E. N. E. Saverne, r. bank, Zorn. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, and some cotton mills.

DEURNE, a very old vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 26 m. S.E. Hertogenbosch. It has a beautiful R. Catholic and a Reformed church, and a school. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and turf-selling. Pop. 1750.

DEUSEHILL, par. England, Salop; 470 ac. Pop. 45.

DEUTICHEM, a tn. Holland. See **DOETINCHEM**.

DEUTSCHBROD, a royal free tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 23 m. S.S.E. Caslau, on the Sazawa. It has two suburbs, five churches, a gymnasium, barrack, hospital, a paper mill, vinegar factory, and some manufactures of cloth; and four annual fairs. Pop. 2443.

DEUTSCHENDORF, or **POPRAD**, a tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Zips, in a plain, r. bank, Poprad, here crossed by a stone bridge, 72 m. S. by E. Cracow. It contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches; and has manufactures of linen, paper, and copper-wire, several distilleries, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 1370.

DEUTSCHHAUSE [Moravian, *Husova*], a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 16 m. N.N.E. Olmütz, in a mountainous district on the high road to Austrian Silesia. It contains a parish church; and has a weekly market and four annual fairs. Pop. 1602.

DEUTSCHKRONE, **ARENTSKRONE**, or **WALCZ**, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, cap. circle of same name, 72 m. N.N.W. Posen, between the lakes of Arins and Radau. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains a progymnasium and synagogue, and has manufactures of woollens, tile-works, dye-works, a trade in horses and cattle, and eight annual fairs. Pop. 3000.—The circle, area 624 sq. m., is flat and sandy, watered by the Kuddow, Pletnitz, Pilow, and Döberitz, contains numerous lakes, and rears many cattle. Pop. 44,505.

DEUTSCHLAND. See GERMANY.

DEUTZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and r. bank, Rhine, opposite the city of Cologne, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats, 1400 ft. long. It is strongly fortified, as part of the defences of Cologne—forming, in fact, a *tête-du-pont*. It contains a R. Catholic parish and another church, the ruins of an old Benedictine abbey, a large barrack with magazines of artillery, and two swimming establishments; and has important manufactures of porcelain, velvet, ribbons, soap, and playing cards. The harbour is good, and contains numerous shipping, particularly in winter. Deutz is a very ancient place, and is said to owe its origin to a castle built on its site by Constantine the Great. The finest view of Cologne, with its ranges of buildings stretching 3 m. along the river, is obtained from the extremity of the bridge on this side. For plan of town, see COLOGNE. Pop. 2850.

DEUX-PONTS, a tn. Bavaria. See ZWEIFBRÜCKEN.

DEVA.—1, A small tn. and port, Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 23 m. E.N.E. Bilbao, r. bank, Deva, near its mouth. It has tolerably well-made streets, two squares, a large and magnificent church, townhall, two schools, an hospital, prison, and convent. Iron is wrought in the vicinity to some extent, but the inhabitants are principally occupied in agriculture and fishing. Its trade consists in the export of fish, brandy, vegetables, fruits, iron, grain, &c.; and the import of oil, wine, sugar, tobacco, coffee, soap, earthenware, hardware, apparel, &c. Pop. 3536.—2, A small river in Santander, which falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 30 m.

DEVA [Latin, *Decapolis*; German, *Diemrich*, or *Schlössberg*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, r. bank, Maros, 58 m. W. Hermannstadt. It contains two castles, one of them a mere ruin, picturesquely seated on a rocky eminence, and supposed to be of Roman origin; a Protestant, R. Catholic, and Greek church. The district is famed for its peaches. Many Roman coins of Augustus, and a later date, have been found here; and here, in 1550, John Türk defeated the Turks. Pop. 4000.

DEVAPRAYAGA, a tn. of N. Hindoostan, in Gurhwal, 12 m. S. Srinagur; lat. 30° 9' N.; lon. 78° 33' E.; at the junction of the two rivers Bhagirathi, or true Ganges, and the Alacananda, the union of which forms that part of the Ganges held most sacred by the Hindoos, by bathing in which they suppose themselves purified from all their former sins. The town is built on the scarp of a mountain, about 100 ft. above the water, the mountain rising about 800 ft. higher. The houses, generally two stories high, are built of large stones, cemented with coarse lime, and covered with shingles. In the upper part of the town stands a temple, sacred to Ramachandra, constructed of large blocks of cut stone, piled up, without mortar, to the height of 60 ft. The image is of black stone, and about 6 ft. high.

DEVENISH.—1, An isl. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, in Lough Erne, 2 m. N.N.W. Enniskillen; area about 113 ac., and containing some interesting remains of ancient religious establishments.—2, A par. E. of the above; 32,243 ac. Pop. 8381.

DEVENTER, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 8 m. N. Zutphen, r. bank, IJssel, where it receives the Schipbeek. The streets of this ancient fortified city are generally narrow, but the market places large and wide. Successive changes in the fortifications have reduced the gates to seven. An extensive prospect is enjoyed from the ramparts; but the favourite promenade is the Worp, on the farther side of the IJssel, whose fine old linden trees were destroyed by the French, in 1813, but it is now laid out with great taste in the English garden style. The townhouse is of great size; in it the atheneum has its library. The courthouse and prison are handsome structures; as is also the weighhouse, a large, old, isolated building. The Reformed have two churches, the Lutherans one, the Mennonites one, and the R. Catholics one. The Jews have a small synagogue. A great resort to the town on market days makes it then a very bustling place. Though no longer the third commercial city of Holland, it still derives great advantages from its harbour on the IJssel. It exports 600,000 lbs. of butter, and 365,000 *Deventer cakes*, annually; has a royal Turkey carpet manufactory, an iron foundry, a stocking manufactory, and various other industrial establishments. Among its public institutions are the great hospital for old people, a burgher orphan house, St. Eliza-

beth's hospital for the insane, and four other hospitals, including a military one. The atheneum comprises a drawing school and a lecture room, and a hall for the chemical and physical society. The Latin school has six classes, under four masters. There is also an industrial school, with 500 scholars, a fine arts society, a natural history and chemical society, a department of the public utility society, and of that for the encouragement of industry, and 8 other schools, with 2200 scholars. Pop. (1850), 14,378; of whom 10,650 are Protestants, 3000 R. Catholics, and 280 Jews.—(Van der Aa.)

DEVEREAUX (Sr.), par. England, Hereford; 1600 ac. Pop. 191.

DEVERILL, two pars. England, co. Wilts.—1, (*Long-bridge*), 4230 ac. P. 1352.—2, (*Monkton*), 1320 ac. P. 207.

DEVERON, or DOVERN, a river, Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff. It rises in the parish of Cabrach, W. coast, Aberdeenshire, flows in a winding course N.E. past Huntly and Drumblade, and enters the N. sea at Banff, after a course of more than 40 m. It abounds with salmon and trout; and lead ore has been observed on its banks. It has many small affluents, the chief of which are the Bogie and Isla.

DEVETSER, or DEVESER, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 23 m. W. Vespriem, cap. dist. of same name, 81 m. S.W. Pesth. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2800.

DEVICOTTA, a fort and seaport tn. of S. Hindoostan, Carnatic, dist. Tanjore; lat. 11° 27' N.; lon. 79° 47' E. (n.); on the Coromandel coast, at the mouth of the Coleroon. The fort is situated on a small island. The approach to the port is very dangerous, owing to an extensive shoal (Coleroon Shoal) which projects 4 or 5 m. from the entrance to the river.

DEVILS, with various affixes, a name applied to a great variety of places in different quarters of the world, including:—1, (*-Basin*), a harbour on the S. side of Tierra del Fuego, in Christmas Sound; lat. 55° 16' S.; lon. 70° W.; so named by Cook, in 1774, on account of its gloomy appearance. It is surrounded by high and savage rocks, which deprive it of the rays of the sun.—2, An isl. off the coast of French Guiana. lat. 5° 16' N.; lon. 52° 34' W. (n.).—3, (*-Bit Mountains*), A mountain range, Ireland, co. Tipperary, and partly on the confines of King's co., rising to the height of 2084 ft. They extend S.W. to N.E. for about 24 m., and separate the basin of the Suir from that of the Shannon.—4, (*-Punch Bowl*), A small lake, Ireland, co. Kerry, near the summit of Mangerton Mountain, at an elevation of between 2000 and 3000 ft. above sea level. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and fully one-third broad, and in the centre is upwards of 150 ft. deep.—5, (*-Peak*), A mountain, S. Africa, Cape Colony; lat. 33° 57' 12" S.; lon. 18° 31' 45" E. (R.); having a height of 3315 ft.

DEVILLE-LES-ROUXES, a vil. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, about 3 m. N.W. Rouen, in a rich valley, watered by the Caillay. It is an active, stirring place, with manufactures of plain and printed cottons, chemical products, and paper, dye-works, with numerous cotton and other mills. P. 3610.

DEVIZES, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. Wilts, finely situate on a commanding eminence, 82 m. W. by S. London. It consists of several streets, diverging from a spacious market place, well paved, and lighted with gas. Some of the houses have an antique appearance, being built of timber and plaster, but most of the others are handsome modern buildings. It has two handsome parish churches and places of worship for Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends; a townhall, house of correction, and county bridewell. In the market place is a handsome cross, erected in 1815. It has a British school, and several charity schools, one of which, called the Bear Club Charity, was established in 1760, and is liberally supported; several almshouses, a dispensary, and a mendicity society. The woollen manufactures, once very considerable here, have been extinct for several years. Three silk manufactories have been recently established, and there is a factory for silk throwing, about half a mile from the town. Weaving of crape and saraset is on the increase, but malting is carried on less extensively than formerly. A large snuff manufactory has been long established. Markets, Monday and Thursday; six fairs annually—the largest on the 20th April. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons; constituency, 358. Its municipal government is vested in

a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Devizes is supposed to owe its rise to a castle built here in the reign of Henry I., and dismantled in the reign of Edward III., and hardly any trace of which now remains. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was celebrated for its market, which is still the largest in the W. of England. Pop. (1841), 4631.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DEVON, a maritime co. England, bounded, W. by Cornwall, E. by Somerset and Dorset, N. by the Bristol Channel, and S. by the English Channel. Greatest length, N. to S., 72 m.; extreme breadth, 67 m.; area, 2585 sq. m., or 1,654,400 ac. It is the third largest county in England, and the fourth as regards population. It is in general hilly, and a large portion of it is occupied by the barren region of Dartmoor—an elevated tract, partly covered with masses of scattered granite, and partly consisting of heath and bog. This waste, which is upwards of 20 m. long, and from 10 to 15 m. broad, supports only a few thousand sheep and cattle, and some wild dwarf colts. The Vale of Exeter, comprising from 120,000 to 130,000 acres, presents a remarkable contrast to this sterile tract, being one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in England. The S. extremity of the county, limited interiorly by a line drawn from Torbay to Plymouth Sound, called *South Hams*, comprising about 240 sq. m., is also extremely fertile, being so rich and productive as to be distinguished by the name of the garden of Devonshire. Following the sinuosities of its bays and inlets, Devonshire has about 212 m. of sea coast—72 on the N., or Bristol Channel, and about 140 on the S., or English Channel. The former is, for the most part, steep and rocky, the latter is lined with cliffs throughout its whole extent. The principal bays are Bideford Bay, on the N. coast, and Tor Bay, on the S. coast. The mineral productions of Devonshire, considered as objects of trade and manufacture, are principally tin and copper, which are wrought to a considerable extent. Granite, freestone, limestone, and slate are abundant; and many thousands tons of porcelain clay are annually shipped for the Staffordshire potteries, and other places.

The climate of Devonshire is remarkably mild in the S. part of the county, on which account it is much resorted to by invalids having pulmonary or inflammatory complaints; but it is bleak and piercing in the higher regions of Dartmoor. In the N. and N.E. parts it is somewhat colder than in the S., and it is there only that winter assumes any degree of severity. The rivers are numerous, and some of them of considerable size; the principal are the Axe or Exe, Teign, Dart, Plym, falling into the English Channel; and the Tawe and Torridge, falling into the Bristol Channel.

Notwithstanding the general fertility of the soil, and the mildness of the climate, agriculture is still in a very backward state in this county, attributable, in part, no doubt, to the general preference given to dairy husbandry, to which, indeed, it is best adapted, from the extent and richness of its grass lands. The principal productions of the arable lands are wheat, barley, beans, pease, potatoes, and a little flax. Butter, cheese, and live stock are the staple products of the county; nor must that peculiar delicacy of its dairies, the 'clotted' cream of Devonshire, be overlooked. The butter is of excellent quality, and brings a high price in London, where most of it is sent; but the cheese is in general poor, being made mostly from skimmed milk. The cows used for the dairy are mostly of the breed of the county, and of a red colour. They are handsomely shaped, but have too great a tendency to fatten to be good milkers; but their beef is of superior quality. A great many oxen are reared and exported annually from the county, especially from the N. districts; they are famed for their docility and activity at work, and their aptitude to fatten. The breeds of sheep are excellent, both as regards flesh and wool; they are reared mostly on the hills and more elevated districts—the low, moist lands not being favourable to them, although they fatten rapidly on their rich herbage. The whole stock has been estimated at 630,000, and the annual produce of wool at 15,500 packs. In some districts considerable numbers of pigs are reared, not inferior in quality to any in England. The farms in this county are generally small; 150 to 200 acres, of which the greater part is in pasture, being considered a large farm. The cider orchard is another source of income to the Devonshire farmer; but its value has decreased nearly a half within

the last few years, owing, it is said, to the great age of the trees. An orchard produces 10 to 15 hogsheads an acre, which generally sells at 25s. to 30s. a hogshead, the cost of preparing it being from 3s. to 5s. A large portion of the cider produced is consumed by the farm labourers. The people are generally frugal and industrious, as is strikingly exemplified in the number of depositors in savings-banks, who are four times more numerous in Devonshire, in proportion to its population, than in Lancashire, although in the former a farm labourer receives but 9s. per week, while in the latter there is a larger amount of wages in circulation, in proportion to the population, than in any other part of the world.

The principal manufactures of the county are coarse woollen goods—druggets, serges, long cloths, &c.—exported mostly to foreign countries. The trade has declined much of late years, but is still considerable. Broad and narrow cloths are made in some parts, but not to such an extent as formerly. Carpets, in imitation of Turkish and Persian, are manufactured at Axminster, beautiful cushion laces at Honiton, and, in several towns, large quantities of shoes are made for the Newfoundland market. Linen is manufactured at Crediton and Plymouth.

Devonshire returns 22 members to Parliament—four for the county, two for the city of Exeter, two each for seven boroughs, and one each for those of Ashburton and Dartmouth. Pop. (1851), 567,098.

DEVON.—1, A river, Scotland, cos. Perth and Clackmannan, rising in the Ochill hills, parish of Blackford, and, after a course of nearly 30 m., successively E., S.E., S.W. by W., and S., falling into the Forth a little above Alloa. The Devon is not navigable; but it has been celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, and for the remarkable falls at Crook of Devon.—2, A co. Van Diemen's Land. It comprises three hundreds and twelve parishes. It contains three towns—Exeter, York, and Liffracombe.

DEVON, NORTH, a dist. of Arctic America, on the N. side of Barrow's Strait and Lancaster Sound, having W. Wellington Channel, and E. Baffin's Bay; intersected by the parallel of 75° N., and between the meridians of 78° and 92° 30' W.

DEVONPORT, a maritime, fortified, and naval arsenal, England, co. Devon, S. division, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Tamar, upon that part of it called the Hamoaze, which forms the harbour, 218 m. W. by S. London, and 1½ m. W. Plymouth; lat. 50° 24' N.; lon. 4° 12' W.; finely situated on an acclivity, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the sea and surrounding country. It is of an oblong form, principal streets straight and well kept, paved, and lighted with gas; houses of stone, and generally well built. The footpaths are of marble obtained in the neighbourhood, and have a very beautiful appearance when washed by a shower. Water is obtained from Dartmoor. A wall 12 ft. high defends the town on the N., E., and S. sides, while the sea entrance is protected by heavy batteries. Outside the wall is a line or breastwork, with a fosse excavated in the solid rock from 12 to 20 ft. in depth. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the guildhall, decorated with a noble Doric portico; public library, ornamented with an Egyptian façade; mechanics' institute, temperance hall, royal British female orphan asylum, and the post office. Near the guildhall there is a handsome fluted column, of the Doric order, erected to commemorate the naming of the town anew, ascended by a flight of 140 steps, and from the summit of which a magnificent view is obtained. There are six churches, two chapels, and a licensed room for Divine service in the town, besides two Baptist chapels, three Calvinist, two Independent, one Bible Christian, one Moravian, one Providence, one Tabernacle, one Unitarian, four Wesleyan, and one Mormonite. The educational institutions comprise 12 principal schools, of various descriptions, for boys, including a national, and a naval and military free school, and five principal schools for young ladies. The literary and scientific institutions are a mechanics' institute, young men's society, the Christian young men's society, and working men's society; charitable and benevolent associations, the royal British orphan asylum, royal dock-yard orphan asylum, provident society, public dispensary, and several other minor but not less useful charities. It is, however, as a naval arsenal, the largest by far in Great Britain, that Devonport

attracts attention, and from which it derives its chief characteristics. The national works of one kind and another constructed for Government purposes, cover not less than 358 ac., comprising one of the finest dock-yards in the world, and which will be equalled in magnitude by another now (1851) in process of formation, for the equipment of men-of-war steamers. The two dock-yards will comprehend an area of about 150 ac. An additional space of 10 ac. is occupied by the works of the Board of Ordnance, including a spacious gunwharf, and a barrack capable of accommodating upwards of 1000 troops. Devonport has no manufactures worthy of notice, but is almost wholly dependent on the royal arsenal, a large proportion of its inhabitants being dock-yard artisans and labourers. The remainder is composed chiefly of sailors' wives and children, shoemakers, small shopkeepers, and pensioners from the army and navy. The moral condition of Devonport is represented as very bad, and the density of its population greater than that of any other place in England; there being no fewer than 26,000 persons living on one-fifth part of a square mile, giving 10 individuals to each house; the proportion in Liverpool being seven, and in Manchester but six.

Down to the year 1824, Devonport was known as Plymouth dock, but in that year it obtained the name it now bears. The christening, or new naming the town, was performed with great ceremony. To commemorate this event, a fluted column, of the Doric order, elsewhere mentioned, was erected. The harbour of Hamoaze is about 4 m. long, and half a mile broad; its greatest depth, at high water, is between 18 and 20 fathoms; at low water, about 15; it is a magnificent repository for ships of war of all classes, and is capable of accommodating the entire British navy at once. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 2410. Pop. (1841) of bor. 43,532, of which 27,000 reside within the fortifications.

DEVRA-TABOUR, or DEBRA-TABOUR, a populous tn. Abyssinia, 35 m. E. Lake Dembea; lat. 11° 55' N.; lon. 37° 45' E. It is built on a plain of irregular surface, and occupies a large space, the houses being very much scattered, and greatly resembling ruined windmills. Its churches are numerous, and tolerably elegant, and it is inhabited exclusively by soldiers and females of easy virtue. The environs are infested with hyenas and tigers, and abound with game. (Combe et Tamisier's *Voy. en Abyssinie*.)

DEVYNOCK, a vil. and par. Wales, co. of, and 7 m. W. Brecknock. The village is pleasantly situate at the extremity of the vale of Senny. Pop. 1927.

DEWCHURCH, two pars. England, Hereford:—1, (*Little*), 1640 ac. Pop. 330.—2, (*Much*), 4890 ac. P. 579.

DEWGHUR, a harbour and isl. Hindoostan, Malabar coast, in the Concan, lat. 16° 23' N. The harbour is formed close under the N.E. point of the island, at the mouth of a small river, and has three or four fathoms water, where a ship may lie sheltered from the S.W. monsoon.—The island, on which there is a fort, is situated on the S. side of the entrance of the river, and appears as part of the main, being nearly joined to it.

DEWLISH, par. Eng. Dorset; 3480 ac. Pop. 389

DEWSAH, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 36 m. E. Jeypoor; lat. 26° 50' N.; lon. 76° 12' E.; on the declivity of a hill, the summit of which is crowned with an extensive forest. It is surrounded by a ruined wall, and presents other evidences of antiquity and of former importance. It is a kind of second-rate place of pilgrimage, where a Hindoo fair and festival is occasionally held.

DEWSALL, par. England, Hereford; 500 ac. Pop. 40.

DEWSBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. York, W. Riding. The town, 30 m. S.W. York, is situate at the base of a hill, rising from the Calder, and presents a very striking and somewhat interesting appearance, when approached by the Wakefield road, which runs to a considerable height above the level of the town. It has several good, but irregularly formed streets; is well lighted with gas, but very indifferently supplied with water. It has an ancient parish church, and four other places of worship connected with the Establishment, all of recent erection; and chapels belonging to Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connection Methodists, Baptists, R. Catholics, and the Society of Friends. To most of these places of worship are attached a burying-

ground, and week-day and Sunday schools, for the children of both sexes; two charity schools—one of them, the Wheelwrights' Charity, was founded in 1727, for the instruction of 100 boys and 100 girls. There are also a mechanics' institution, library, and reading-room; a parochial library, and news-room. Of late years, Dewsbury has been rising into importance as a manufacturing town, and has now several extensive and thriving establishments for the manufacture of blankets, woollen cloths, carpets, &c. One of its principal manufactures is shoddy, a cloth made from old woollen rags, which, having been again reduced to wool by the aid of machinery, is re-spun, with the addition of a little fresh material, re-woven, re-dyed, and ultimately re-produced in the market as an entirely new fabric. Great improvements have recently been effected in this singular manufacture, from which many useful, and even elegant articles are now made. Upwards of 3000 persons—men, women, and boys—are employed in the manufactories of the town. Numerous good roads, excellent inland navigation by river and canal, and communication by railway with Manchester, Leeds, York, &c., afford Dewsbury great facilities for trade. There is an elegant station here on the London and N.W. Railway, and a neat building, recently erected, for the county court. At Kirkstall, in the parish of Dewsbury, is shown the tomb of the renowned freebooter, Robin Hood, who occasionally resided, and is generally believed to have died there. Area of par. 9620 ac. Pop. (1841), 23,806; of township, 10,600; tn. (1851), 14,050.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DE WITT'S LAND, the tract of country, W. coast, Australia, lying between the Tropic of Capricorn and lat. 21° S. It was discovered by De Witt, in the ship *Vianen*, in 1628, and called after him.

DE WITT'S ISLANDS, off the S. coast of Van Diemen's Land, between S. Cape and S.W. Cape. The nearest is about 6 m. from the mainland, the most remote about 10 m. They lie between lon. 146° 20' and 146° 28' E.

DEYNZE, or DEYNSE [anc. *Donza*], a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. S.W. Ghent, on the Lys, and near the railway between Ghent and Courtray. It has two churches, the chief of which, Nôtre Dame, is an antique gothic edifice; several primary schools and benevolent institutions; manufactures of starch and tobacco, large gin distilleries and several breweries, dye-works, tanneries, &c. The trade in linen, grain, and cattle, is important. Pop. 3600.

DEYRAH, a tn., N. Hindoostan, prov. Guhrwal, pleasantly situate in the centre of the valley of Deyrah Doon; lat. 30° 19' N.; lon. 77° 45' E. It is well built of stone, and has a neat bazaar, composed of large huts, and a Sikh temple, with its dependent edifices.—The valley, which is about 70 m. long, by 12 m. to 15 m. broad, exhibits great variety of surface and soil, is watered by numerous rivulets, swarming with fish resembling trout, and abounds in game of all kinds, from the tiger to the quail.

DEZA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 35 m. S.E. Soria, on a rugged hill. It contains a parish church, town-house, primary school, and prison; and has manufactures of linen and hempen cloth, a dye-work, several flour-mills, and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1424.

DEZPHOUL, a tn. Persia. See DESFUL.

DHALAC, an isl. Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia, N.W. extremity of Dankali, about 10 m. from the mainland; lat. 15° 46' N.; lon. 40° 6' E. (k.) It is 120 m. in circumference, and of irregular form; its S. side is 23 m. long, and its greatest breadth 18 m. It is principally composed of coral rock, interspersed with spots affording a supply of good grass in the rainy season. The only animals seen on the island are asses, goats, sheep, and antelopes; the latter are numerous. There are several towns and villages on the island, of which Doobelloo, on the E. side, has the principal trade and best appearance; most of the houses are built of coral, others of loose stones; the outer walls are 10 ft. high, with sloping grass tops, the plastered houses having square tops. The trade of Doobelloo is principally with Loheia and Gheesan; whence millet and dates are imported in return for the produce of the pearl banks, such as fish, sharks' fins, the horny part of shell-fish, turtle, and pearls. The supply of water obtained in the rainy season is preserved in tanks, but there are numerous wells besides in various parts of the island. The principal town and port was formerly Dhalac el Kebeer,

at the S. end of the island, but it has now scarcely water sufficient to admit small vessels, and is therefore going to decay. It has still, however, four mosques, two of which have domes, and two burial grounds, and many vestiges of its former importance. This island is surrounded by a great number of islets and small islands, distinguished by the general name Dahalac Islands.

DIAMONEE, a fortified tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; lat. $24^{\circ} 11' N.$; lon. $78^{\circ} 50' E.$ The fort is of a triangular form, on a small eminence; the ramparts are in some places 50 ft. high, and in general 15 feet thick, with large towers. The town is encompassed by a loose wall mostly in ruins.

DHAR, or **DHARANUGGAR**, an anc. city, Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; lat. $22^{\circ} 31' N.$; lon. $75^{\circ} 20' E.$, which at one time covered a much greater extent of ground than it does now. It is at present about three-quarters of a mile in length, by half a mile in breadth, and is surrounded by a mud wall. It contains some good buildings, and is watered by several large and two small tanks. The pettah or fort stands on a rising ground apart from the city, and is surrounded by walls 30 ft. high, fortified with towers at intervals. Opium is extensively cultivated in the surrounding territory. Inhabited houses between 5000 and 6000. It is said to have contained formerly 20,000.

DILOFAR, **DHAFAR**, or **ZAFAR**.—1, a fertile and populous dist., S. coast, Arabia, commencing at Ras-el-Ahmar, in lat. $16^{\circ} 55' N.$, and lon. $54^{\circ} 2' E.$, and adjacent to, if not comprised within, the country named Mahrat. In this district there formerly stood a town of the same name, enjoying commercial importance and celebrity, the total disappearance of which has been but recently ascertained. Dhofar has been always considered as the place referred to in the book of Genesis (x. 30), in the words, 'As thou goest unto Sephar, a mount of the east.' It was in its immediate neighbourhood, also, that the Arabs placed the tomb of the prophet Hîd, whose name is associated with the earliest traditions of their race. The only descriptive account which we have of the town of Dhofar is that given by Iba Batutah, who visited it in the middle of the 14th century. At that time it carried on a trade with India, exporting horses, and importing rice, the voyage, with a fair wind, being made in a month. Its chief distinction, according to the intelligent Arab traveller, was its extreme filth, bad smell, and multitude of flies—all ascribable to the great quantities of dates and fish exposed for sale in the market. The inhabitants lived chiefly on fish, which they dried in the sun, and they not only ate it themselves, but also fed their horses and cattle with it. They manufactured silk and cotton stuffs, and cultivated, among other things, the plantain and the cocoa-nut. Though gentle in manners, and courteous to strangers, they never yielded to oppression or political encroachment, and had successfully resisted every attack on their independence. Such was the state of Dhofar in the 14th century. But in the beginning of the 17th century, when the Jesuit missionary, Pedro Paez, was brought a captive into that place, it was subject to the Sultan of Shehr, whose capital was in Hadramaut. With its independence it lost probably its vital principle, but its total disappearance was never suspected by European geographers; and even Lieut. Wellsted, an officer on board the vessel engaged in surveying that coast, ventured, in 1839, to write these words, 'The next morning found us off Dafar, a small town and fort, which give their name to the contiguous district.' But the fact is, that there is no town of that name on the coast. The fertile plain S.W. of Mirbat retains, indeed, the ancient appellation of Dhofar; but instead of a single large town, it now exhibits a cluster of villages, formerly united under one ruler, but at present independent one of the other. These are Addahâriz, Tâkah, Saîleh, El-Hâfah, Aûkad, and Robahî. The largest of these villages is Addahâriz, between which and El-Hâfah, lie the ruins of an ancient city called El-Bêid, near a fresh-water lake, which is said to have formerly communicated with the sea, and to have formed the harbour of Dhofar. There are several fresh-water streams in this district, and it is not improbable that when their waters were all consumed in irrigation, the mouth of the inlet by which they had discharged themselves into the sea became filled up. Fresh provisions are easily procured here; the district produces coarse frankincense and gum arabic, which, with ambergris and tortoise-shell, procured on the coast, are sent to India.

The port of Dhofar is Mirbat or Morbat, in $16^{\circ} 59' 15' N.$, and $54^{\circ} 47' 40' E.$, a wretched village, with a population of 500, but having a secure and capacious harbour.—(Lieut. Cruttenden, I.N., *Proceedings of the Geo. Soc. of Bombay*; Capt. Haines in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. xv.; F. Fresnel's *Journal Asiatique*, tom vi. (3d series); Wellsted's *City of the Caliphs*).—2, Another celebrated city, named **DHOFAR**, existed in Yemen, and is said, by Arab writers, to have been the residence of most of the kings of that country. Niebuhr, when at Yerim, learned that the ruins of Dhofar were but half a day's journey to the S.W. They were afterwards visited by Dr. Seetzen, who there first made the discovery of Hamyaritic inscriptions. The ruins in question are probably about 80 m. N.W. by N. Aden. This Dhofar was apparently the Sapphara metropolis of Ptolemy, and Saphar Regia of Pliny.—(Niebuhr's *Description de l'Arabie*; V. Zach's *Monatliche Correspondenz*, vol. xxviii.)

DHOLPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 34 m. S.S.W. Agra; lat. $26^{\circ} 42' N.$; lon. $78^{\circ} E.$, situate within a mile of the Chumbal river, which is here about three-quarters of a mile across in the rainy season. The town is of considerable size, and the country in the vicinity productive.

DHURRUMPOOREE, a decayed tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, r. bank, Nerbudda; lat. $22^{\circ} 10' N.$; lon. $75^{\circ} 26' E.$

DIABLERETS (MONT), a remarkable mountain, Switzerland, Bernese Alps, can. Valais, 11 m. N.W. Sion, and nearly the same distance N.E. St. Maurice, summit 10,620 ft. above sea level; lat. $46^{\circ} 18' N.$; lon. $7^{\circ} 11' E.$ It originally terminated in five peaks, but three of these have fallen, and the two that remain threaten sooner or later to follow. The mountain is composed of limestone strata, much deranged and steeply inclined. The lower beds being soft and shaly, are disintegrated by the infiltration of water from the vast glaciers on the N.E., and after the supports and foundation are thus removed, large masses are detached from the mountain into the valley beneath, forming land-slips of the most tremendous kind. During the last century two catastrophes of this kind occurred—one in 1714, and another in 1749. By the former, the surrounding district was shaken as with an earthquake, thick clouds of dust rose high into the air, masses of rock were hurled to a distance of several miles, and trees were thrown down by the current of air alone, produced by the fall of the avalanche. Many human beings and cattle perished at the same time. By the fall of the peak in 1749, the course of the Liserne was arrested, and two small lakes formed, which still exist.

DIADIN, a tn. Turkish Armenia, 72 m. S.S.W. Erivan, r. bank, Euphrates. The houses are partly of wood and partly of stone, and have a mean appearance. It is defended by a fortress, having towers at intervals. Pop. about 3000.

DIALA, or **DIYALAH**, a river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, an affluent of the Tigris, formed by the junction of the Shirwan, Holwan, and various other intermediate streams, all flowing from the mountain regions of Kirmanshah. It obtains the name of the Dials from the junction of the Holwan, about lat. $34^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $45^{\circ} 11' E.$, from which, with some pretty wide deviations, it flows S.S.W., and falls into the Tigris about 10 m. below Bagdad. It is supposed to coincide with the ancient Gyndes.

DIALIGUÉLY, a vil., W. Africa, Bondou country, l. bank, Falemé; lat. $14^{\circ} 36' N.$; lon. $12^{\circ} 10' W.$ It is a considerable place, and has many inhabitants (Foulahs), mostly employed in cultivation.

DIAMANT (LE), a tn., W. Indies, isl. Martinique, on a bay of its own name. The vicinity is rocky, but produces the manchineel tree abundantly.

DIAMANTE, a coast tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 30 m. N.W. Cosenza. In the vicinity, wines and excellent grapes are produced. Pop. 1700.

DIAMANTINA, two places, Brazil:—1, [formerly *Tejuco*], a city, prov. Minas-Geraes, in a valley surrounded by mountains, the capital of the Diamond district, about 30 m. N.N.W. Sero or Villa-do-Principe; lat. $18^{\circ} 28' S.$; lon. $43^{\circ} 50' W.$ It is built in the form of an irregular amphitheatre; the streets are irregular and wide, but badly paved. There are, however, many fine houses, of two and three stories in height, both within the city and in the suburbs, all of wood. From its elevated position, and from the houses being whitewashed, and intermingled with several churches,

rising above each other on the steep face of the acclivity, the city presents a very imposing appearance when viewed from a distance, an effect which is not lessened by the profusion of orange and banana trees that surround or are interspersed with the houses in the suburbs. The churches are handsome buildings, one called Nossa Senhora da Rosaria, belongs to the negroes from the coast of Africa. Over the high altar of this church is seen the figure of a black virgin. Most of the houses have small gardens attached to them, in which all the common European vegetables and flowers are produced, also several kinds of European fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, &c. The city is abundantly supplied with excellent water, from springs that take their rise in the mountain on which it is situated; and has a primary school for boys and girls, and an hospital. Many of the shops present a very attractive appearance, being well stocked with European and other goods. The country around is so rocky and barren, that almost all articles of food are brought from a distance of from 30 to 60 m., and exposed to sale in two large market-places, called *Intendencias*. Owing to the elevated position of the city, the climate is, in general, mild and healthy, although sometimes so cold as to render a fire agreeable.

The inhabitants of the place are almost all employed directly or indirectly in the gold and diamond trade, the vicinity being rich in these precious minerals. The diamond washing, which was formerly a monopoly of the Government, is now open to any one who chooses to risk his time and capital in the pursuit. Those of the inhabitants who possess slaves employ them in the washings, in which, it has been computed, there are in all upwards of 10,000 persons employed within the district, a space comprising about 42 sq. m. The women of Diamantina are remarkable for beauty, and the men are described as a fine race. Pop. of tn., about 6000; of dist. 14,000.—(Gardner's *Travels in Brazil*).—2. A tn., prov. Mato Grosso, at the confluence of the Ouro and Diamantino, about 150 m. N.N.W. Cuiaba. It stands on a height, and contains a parish church, and a primary school. It owes its name to the diamonds found in its neighbourhood. The district is understood to be rich both in diamonds and gold. Pop. dist. 4500.

DIAMENTE, NEUQUE, or NEUGUEN, a large river, La Plata, an affluent of the Rio Negro, having its sources on the E. slopes of the Chilian Andes, about lat. 36° 16' S.; lon. 70° W., from which it flows S.S.E., and falls into the Rio Negro at lat. 38° 20' S.; lon. 68° 30' W.; its whole course being about 170 m. The two rivers, though running in the same channel after they have joined, may be distinguished from each other by their different colours, the Negro being pure, whilst the Diamente is muddy and disagreeable to the taste. Villarin asserts that it is nearly as large as the Rio Negro, and much larger than the Colorado; it is much interrupted by small islands, overgrown with stunted willows. The lowlands along the shore have a most sterile aspect; and are again bounded by a steep range of red cliffs, which have in some places the appearance of ruined castles, and in others that of brick kilns.

DIAMOND CAPE, the extremity of a promontory, Lower Canada, at the confluence of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, which rises abruptly 333 ft. above the St. Lawrence. On this promontory stands the citadel of Quebec. On the W., and nearly on a level with the ramparts, are the plains of Abraham, where, in 1759, General Wolfe fell.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, a harbour, Hindoostan, in the River Hoogly, 34 m. S.S.W. Calcutta; lat. (Semaphore) 22° 11' 12" N.; lon. 88° 10' E. (n.) At this place the East India Company's ships usually discharge their outward, and take on board the greater part of their homeward cargoes, their loading being completed in Sagor rivers. There are here Government warehouses for ships' stores, rigging, &c. Provisions, of very indifferent quality, are obtained from the neighbouring villages, at high prices. A brick road, elevated to a considerable height above the adjacent rice fields, forms a communication with Calcutta. Diamond Harbour is singularly unhealthy, especially in the months of July, August, and September, during and after the periodical rains. The rice grounds in the neighbourhood are in a high state of cultivation, and yield abundant crops.

DIAMOND ISLAND, E. coast, Bay of Bengal, off the extreme S.W. point of Burmah; lat. 15° 51' 30" N.; lon. 94° 17' E. (n.), about 12 m. S. Cape Negrais. It is about

1½ m. in length, low, covered with trees, surrounded with dangerous reefs, and abounds with turtle of the largest size.

DIAMOR, par. Irel. Meath; 5468 ac. Pop. 794.

DIAMPER, a tn. Hindoostan, Travancore, prov. of, and 14 m. E. Cochín; lat. 9° 56' N.; lon. 76° 29' E. A celebrated synod was held here, without effect, by a Portuguese archbishop, for the conversion of the Nestorian Christians of this part of India to the R. Catholic faith.

DIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 45 m. S.E. Salerno, in the fertile valley of Diano, at the foot of Monte Mutolo, and near the Calore. It has a strong castle, five churches, rich in monuments; three convents, and a theological seminary. Pop. 6980.

DIANO D'ALBA [anc. *Dianium Albensium Pompejanorum*], a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 3 m. S. Alba, on an elevated and agreeable site, surrounded by many highly cultivated hills. It has two churches, two squares, a cemetery, the remains of an ancient castle, and a beautiful esplanade planted with trees, and commanding a fine view of the country. An annual fair is held in November. Pop. 2000.

DIARBEKIR, a pash. Asiatic Turkey, Armenia, E. of the Euphrates, which forms its W. boundary, mostly between lat. 35° and 39° N.; and lon. 38° and 42° E. The country is of difficult access, exceedingly mountainous, interspersed with narrow and fertile valleys, replete with the most beautiful and romantic scenery. The inhabitants, mainly Kurds, live by agriculture and cattle-rearing. Diarbekir is partly in ancient Mesopotamia.

DIARBEKIR, cap. of, and near the centre of the above pash; lat. 37° 55' N.; lon. 39° 51' E., on a high bank overlooking the Tigris, between which and the elevation on which the city stands there is a tract of meadow ground, forming one extensive garden, watered and tilled with the greatest care, and fertilized with the richest manure. Diarbekir is surrounded by a lofty thick wall, constructed of rectangular blocks of a black porous stone, regularly laid. The streets are paved, but narrow and dirty. The best houses are built of the same material as the walls, which is quarried near the city, sometimes intermingled in building with a white limestone; most of them, however, are of rough stone, overlaid with a plaster of mud and straw. Some of the mosques are variegated in the manner above mentioned, the main body of the edifice being constructed of the black stone, and the minarets of the white. A part of the bazaars, and several handsome khans, are also built with the black stone. There are 20 mosques, five Christian churches, a synagogue, 20 baths, 15 caravanserais, and a number of bazaars. The principal mosque was formerly a Christian church. It is called the Great Mosque, and is the finest remnant of antiquity in the place. It has a large square tower, now used as a minaret. The Armenian cathedral and Chaldean church, lately erected, are also handsome structures; the latter is profusely ornamented with foreign paintings. The city is well supplied with the comforts of life, and with not a few of its luxuries. Ice obtained in the winter is preserved in the open air, by piling it in conical heaps and covering them with straw. In the summer it is sold so cheaply in the market, that the poorest man may cool his drink with it. The gardens in the vicinity furnish the city with a variety of excellent fruit, among which the melons are particularly celebrated. Water is abundant, a fine aqueduct on arches bringing an ample supply, which is afterwards distributed by numerous stone fountains in the streets. The bazaars, also, are well stocked with every description of goods. Extensive manufactures were formerly carried on here in iron, copper, silk, wool, cotton, and leather, but these, as well as the general trade of the city, have been latterly much deteriorated. It has still, however, some commerce with Syria and Aleppo, taking from the latter annually, goods to the amount of about £8000. Pop. about 13,000 or 14,000.—(Southgate, Hamilton's *Asia Minor*.)

DIBDEN, par. Eng. Hants; 2000 ac. Pop. 490.

DIBONG, a river, Tibet, one of the head streams of the Brahmapootra. It flows from the N.E., and enters Upper Assam, about lat. 28° N. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

DICKELVENNE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders (Ghent), r. bank, Scheldt; with manufactures of linen cloth, distilleries, and flour wind-mills. Pop. 1632.

DICKLEBURGH, par. England, Norfolk; 2590 ac. Pop. 856.

DICOMANO [anc. *Decumanum*], a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 18 m. N.E. by E. Florence, at the confluence of the Dicomano with the Sieve. It is well built, with wide and clean streets, and possesses two parish churches, and a considerable manufacture of silk and paper. Pop. 1480.

DIDAM, or **DIEM**, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S. Doesburg, with a rather large Reformed, and a highly decorated R. Catholic church. Pop. 700.

DIDBROOK, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2330 ac. Pop. 353.

DIDDEH, a vil., W. Africa, Bondon country, situated about 7 m. W., l. bank, Falemé; lat. 13° 52' N.; lon. 12° 18' W. It is a large and thriving place, built in a wide and fertile plain; adorned with many palm trees, but water scarce and bad. There is a *tata* or rude fort here; and a mosque of some beauty. The houses are clean and neatly kept; their inhabitants (Sarracoles) industrious and hospitable.

DIDDINGTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1450 ac. P. 212.

DIDDLEBURY, par. Eng. Salop; 7400 ac. Pop. 896.

DIDGEL, or **LITTLE TIGRIS**, a small branch of the Tigris, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, leaves the main stream at Samarra; lat. 34° 20' N., and flowing S. joins the Isa Canal, midway between the Tigris and Euphrates. Entire length, about 85 m.

DIDER, several localities, France, the chief of which is St. Didier-la-Séauve, dep. Haute-Loire, 14 m. N.N.E. Yssingaux. It was once of some note, contains an antique church; and has manufactures of paper and ribbons, and some silk-mills. Pop. 1999.

DIDLING, par. Eng. Sussex; 1000 ac. Pop. 119.

DIDLINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1810 ac. Pop. 77.

DIDMARTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 170 ac. Pop. 95.

DIDSBURY, a vil. England, co. Lancaster, 5½ m. S. Manchester, r. bank, Mersey. The houses are well built of brick; water abundant. It has one church, two Wesleyan chapels, a national day, and Sunday school, and a Wesleyan institution for the education of preachers. The people generally are employed in agriculture. Pop. 1248.—(*Local Correspondence*.)

DIE [anc. *Dea Augusta*], a tn. France, dep. Drôme, r. bank, Drôme, 26 m. S.E. Valence. This ancient town is finely situated in a valley, enclosed by hills, and is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers. The chief edifices are—the cathedral, the Calvinistic church, the building once the bishop's palace; and the St. Marcel gate is a well-preserved Roman construction. Here are some manufactures of woollens and silks, silk spinners, tanneries, paper mills, &c. Raw silk and good wine are produced in the environs, which are also rich in other produce. Die is the seat of a sub-prefecture, and court of first resort. Many Roman remains exist here. During the wars of religion in France, Die became a stronghold of the Protestants. While the Edict of Nantes was respected, it flourished; but after its revocation, it soon dwindled away. Pop. 3382.

DIE (Str.) [anc. *Favum Deodati*], a tn. France, dep. Vosges (Lorraine), on the Meurthe, 25 m. E.N.E. Epinal. It is agreeably situated at the foot of Mount Ornon, and is a handsome, well-built town, with clean regular streets. It gives its name to a bishopric, and is the seat of a court of first resort and a communal college; but none of its buildings are of any note. It, however, possesses a public library of nearly 10,000 volumes, and was long famed for its abbey of Jointure, which counted among its abbots Pope Leo IX., nine princes of the house of Lorraine, and a great number of bishops. It has manufactures of various kinds of cotton goods; and a trade in corn, cattle, flax, hemp, cotton cloth, paper, ironmongery, fir planks, &c. In the neighbourhood are iron and copper mines, ironworks, paper mills, and quarries of variegated marble. Pop. 6433.

DIEBURG, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, r. bank, Gersprenz, 10 m. E.N.E. Darmstadt. It consists of the town proper, and three suburbs; contains a castle, parish church, chapel, house of correction, and old Capuchin monastery; and has manufactures of steel and tinware, red and white leather, a paper, oil, and several other mills; and five annual fairs. Dieburg is of Roman origin. Pop. 3100.

DIEDITZ, or **DIEDICE**, a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 16 m. E.N.E. Brunn, on the Hanna. It stands in a beautiful valley, contains a parish church and school, and has several mills. Pop. 1366.

DIEGO ALVAREZ. See *GOUGH'S ISLAND*.

DIEGO GARCIA. See *CHAGOS ISLANDS*.

DIEGO RAMIREZ ISLANDS, a group of rocky isls., S. Pacific Ocean, S.W. Cape Horn; lat. 56° 25' S.; lon. 68° 44' W. (R.) They resemble the top of a ridge of hills showing above water, and broken through by the sea. The two largest are about 200 ft. high, and are covered with tussac grass. On one, the second in size, there is a shingle beach, where a boat may be hauled up in safety, and a limited supply of good water may be obtained. The sea breaks furiously on the W. shore, covering the whole island with its spray, and no sheltered anchorage for a vessel can be had. The rocks appear to be composed of greenstone or very hard sandstone.

DIEGO (SAN), a tn. and harbour, Upper California; lat. 32° 41' N.; lon. 117° 11' W. The HARBOUR is commodious, and, being completely landlocked, affords secure anchorage in all weathers; but at the entrance is an extensive bank of kelp (*Fucus giganteus*), to avoid which, by ships of large burthen, a circuit of about 2 or 3 m. is necessary.—The TOWN consists of a few houses of indifferent appearance, and the only trade carried on in it is in hides and tallow. The principal obstruction to the trade and prosperity of this place is the want of fresh water, which, even at the presidio, 3 m. from the port, is very indifferent. The mission formerly established here has fallen into decay.—(Belcher.)

DIEGO SUAREZ BAY, or **BRITISH SOUND**, Madagascar, near Cape Amber, N. extremity of the island; lat. 12° 13' 48" S.; lon. 49° 23' 30" E. (R.) The entrance into the bay is narrow, being but about ½ m. wide, with 24 fathoms water; but the bay itself is spacious, and further in, branches off into four different harbours, each capable of containing the largest fleet. The land around rises into high ridges and lofty mountains of volcanic formation, with fertile slopes beneath, on which innumerable wild cattle may be at times perceived grazing.

DIEKIRCH, a tn. Holland, duchy Luxemburg, in a beautiful valley, l. bank, Saner, 17 m. N. Luxemburg. It is an old and poorly built place, is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; contains a townhouse, parish church, R. Catholic seminary, three schools, a prison, and an old Franciscan monastery; carries on a trade in cloth, leather, and gypsum; and has several mills, and four annual fairs. P. 2400.

DIELSDORF, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 8 m. N.N.W. Zürich, at the W. foot of the Lagerberg. It contains a parish church, said to be nearly 1000 years old; and an orphan hospital; and has some good limestone quarries. In the neighbourhood is a workhouse for the whole bail. of Regensperg, to which Dielsdorf belongs. Pop. 642.

DIEMEL, a river, Germany, rising on the confines of the principality of Waldeck and the Prussian prov. of Westphalia. It flows N.E., then S.E. past Warburg; and again N.E. to Karlsruhen, where it joins the Weser on its l. bank. Total course, 46 m.

DIEMEN'S LAND (VAN). See *VAN DIEMEN'S LAND*.

DIEPENHEIM, or **DIEPEN**, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 17 m. E. by S. Deventer, near r. bank, Schipbeek. It has a townhouse, church, and school; and manufactures some calicoes. Pop. 1389.

DIEPHOLZ, a tn. Hanover, principality Hoya, chief place co. of same name, 60 m. W.N.W. Hanover, on the Hunte. It contains a castle, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. of tn. 2523; of co. 21,438.

DIEPPE, a seaport in France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, in a hollow between chalk hills, at the embouchure of the Arques, 33 m. N. Rouen, and 93 m. N.N.W. Paris; lat. (W. jetty) 49° 56' N.; lon. 1° 5' 15" E. (R.) The houses, in general not lofty, are built of brick, many having balconies, and roofed with tiles; the streets are tolerably wide and regular. The Grande Rue, above 1 m. in length, runs parallel with the sea from the harbour to the castle, and has some tolerable shops. The part of it next the port has the best private buildings and hotels. The general appearance of the whole place is respectable, even superior, when compared with most other French maritime towns; but almost the only public edifices worth special notice are the two Gothic churches, St. Jacques and St. Rémi. The former was begun in the 13th century, and though of unequal merit, is a fine building. St. Rémi's, founded in 1522, is built in the mixed Gotho-Saracenic. The air of the place is pure, and

water abundant; the latter is brought to the town by an aqueduct 3 m. long, cut in the solid rock, which supplies 68 public, and numerous private, fountains. To the W. of Dieppe proper, is the suburb La Barre; and on the opposite side of the harbour La Pollet, which communicates with it by a stone bridge of seven arches, and is inhabited chiefly by sailors and fishermen. The port is spacious, and the depth of water in the basin sufficient for vessels of at least 500 tons; but the entry to it is difficult. It is formed by two jetties, with several quays, faced with masonry, and is defended by an old castle and a modern citadel. On the W. jetty is a lighthouse 39 ft. high. Dieppe is the chief watering-place of France, and is much frequented by visitors in summer, but still more towards autumn, during the recess of the Legislature, and vacation of the colleges and Government offices at Paris. The great baths, constructed on the shore in 1822, form a luxurious retreat for bathers and invalids, and include a theatre, &c. Dieppe is the seat of a court of first resort, and a state chamber of commerce, and has an exchange and a customhouse, a communal college, a school of hydrography, a school for teaching lace-making, &c., and a public library (5000 volumes). The manufactures include works in ivory, the most famed in Europe; works in horn and bones, lace-making, sugar-refining, shipbuilding, &c. There is a busy fishery, especially for supplying Paris with mackerel, herring, &c.; and the oyster beds in the locality are very extensive. The foreign trade of Dieppe has been almost extinguished by the rise of Le Havre; but its port is much frequented by coasters. The yearly customs' receipts amount to £36,000. There is constant intercourse between this port and Brighton by steamers. Dieppe was the chief early port of France, and its inhabitants the most enterprising in trade colonizing. It was bombarded, and much damaged, by the English and Dutch combined fleet, in 1694. It was in a decayed state during the wars of the revolution and empire; and owes much to the Duchess de Berri, who first made it fashionable as a bathing place. Pop. 16,504.

DIERDORF, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 11 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, in a fertile district, on the Holzbach. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and a castle with fine gardens; and has manufactures of ironware, a tile-work, several tanneries, and mills. In 1796, a battle was fought in the vicinity between the French and Austrians. Pop. 1300.

DIEREN, properly **DIEDEREN**, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, in the Veluwe, 9 m. N.E. Arnhem; with a school, a vinegar factory, and a liqueur distillery. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1300.

DIERSBURG, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on a mountain slope. It contains two churches, and a synagogue, and has several mills. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1100.

DIESBACH.—1, (-Ober), a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 11 m. S.E. Bern, in a fertile valley. It contains a number of handsome buildings, the principal of which are the parish church, and chapel of ease, and the old castle of Diesbach, surrounded by fine gardens. Agriculture, and the raising of fruit, are the chief employments; but there are also some woollen manufactures, and many of the poorer classes spin wool. Stapfer, a celebrated writer on systematic theology, was minister here. Pop. 5915; Protestants.—2, (-Unter), a vil. near the foregoing, bail. Büren. Pop. 1380.

DIESEN, a market tn., Upper Bavaria, on the S.W. shore of Lake Ammer, 26 m. S.W. Munich. It contains a handsome parish church, and has considerable manufactures of earthenware. Hops are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1800.

DIESEN, a scattered, but prettily situated, vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 15 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch, on the Diessen. It has a large market-place, planted with trees, a church, and an annual fair. Pop. 540.

DIESENHOFEN, a tn. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, cap. bail. of same name, 5 m. E. Schaffhausen, pleasantly situated on a height overhanging l. bank, Rhine, here crossed by a covered wooden bridge of five arches. It is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and, except the lower part, is well built, with regular and spacious streets. It has a townhouse, of recent construction, and a church, used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics; but the building most deserving of notice is the Hof, with its old turrets of

unhewn stone, the residence of the Truchsesses of Diessenhofen. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, including that of the vine, and cattle-dealing, particularly sheep, which they purchase in Württemberg and Bavaria, and ultimately dispose of in France, often taking them as far as Paris. They have also tanneries, and engage in the transit trade between the Lake of Constance and Schaffhausen. Pop. 1517.

DIEST, a tn. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 32 m. E.N.E. Brussels, traversed by the Demer, which there forms several islands. The improvements which its fortifications have recently received, have made it a place of great strength. The church of St. Sulpitius is its only remarkable edifice. It has a college, several schools, and some benevolent institutions; several manufactures, that of hosiery of considerable extent; but the chief products of the place are beer and gin. The former, in particular, bears a high name, and is largely exported. Diest was once a feudal barony, of which the princes of Orange were lords. The town was taken, in 1705, by Marlborough; retaken the same year by the French, and dismantled. Pop. 7319.

DIETENHEIM, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, l. bank, Iller, 14 m. S.S.E. Ulm. It contains a handsome parish church, and a castle; but was almost entirely destroyed in the Thirty Years' war. Pop. 1251.

DIETFURT, a tn. Bavaria, circle Regen, on the Ludwig Canal, and at the junction of the Laber with the Altmühl, 21 m. W. Ratisbon. It contains four churches, a Franciscan monastery, and poorhouse; and has tile-works, and two mills. Pop. 957.

DIETIKON, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 8 m. W.N.W. Zürich, at the confluence of the Reppisch or Rept with the Limmat. It contains a parish church, which is used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics, who are nearly equal in number; and has some transit trade. The district is fertile, and produces a good deal of corn. Several cottages took place here, in 1799, between the French and Russians, generally to the advantage of the former. P. 1025.

DIETLINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 12 m. S.E. Carlsruhe. It contains a parish church, and has quarries of limestone and marble. A good deal of excellent wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 1340.

DIETWEIL-GROSS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 8 m. N.N.E. Luzern, near l. bank, Reuss. It stands in a beautiful and fertile valley; contains an old church, picturesquely situated on a height, and a handsome school-house; and has manufactures of linen, and some trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 2297.

DIETZ, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, picturesquely situated on both sides of the Aar, at its junction with the Lahn, which is here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. N.W. Wiesbaden. It consists of the old and new town, contains a R. Catholic, and two Protestant parish churches, a Latin school, and a work-house. On a height above the town is the old castle of the Counts of Nassau, now converted into a prison; and at a short distance is the château of Oranienstein, belonging to the duke, but not inhabited, and no way remarkable. Pop. 3040; of bail. (area, 51 geo. sq. m.), 14,377.

DIETZENBACH, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, about 7 m. E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1239.

DIEU, or **YEU** [anc. *Insula Dei*], an isl., can. and com. France, dep. Vendée, about 18 m. from the coast, and 15 m. S.W. the Isle Noirmoutier; lat. 46° 40' N.; lon. 2° 20' W.; area, about 14,500 ac. The soil is scanty, the whole island being a mere mass of granite, on its W. side, steep, and inaccessible; but on the E. so low as to afford a tolerable harbour. The inhabitants mostly subsist by fishing. There is a small town here called the *Isle Dieu*. This rocky island is defended by a fort and several batteries. It was taken by the English in 1795. Pop. 2492.

DIEULEFIT, a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 18 m. E. Montelimar, at the confluence of the Faux and Abroa, in a valley shut in by two lofty hills. It is the greatest manufacturing locality in the department, but has no public or other buildings of any note, excepting a handsome Protestant temple, and its dependent model school. The chief articles made in Dieulefit are—pottery (to the value of £36,000 yearly), woollen cloth, serge, moleskins, leather, blankets, sheets, &c. There are also several tanneries, glassworks, and dyeworks. Two

acidulated springs in the place are much resorted to by invalids. During the religious troubles in France, the town was a Protestant stronghold, and its possession was keenly contested by R. Catholics and Huguenots. In the commune is a natural grotto, known by the strange name of 'The Tom Jones.' Pop. 3041.

DIEUZE, or **DUZE**, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 26 m. E.N.E. Nancy, on the Seille and the Spin. It possesses a communal college, and has several tanneries, but the chief product of the locality is rock salt, the mines of which, long worked by the state, and yielding to the amount of 5000 tons yearly, were farmed to a company in 1842. The site of the town is said to be that of *Decem Pagi*, mentioned in *Cæsar's Commentaries*. Pop. 3863.

DIEZE, **DIESE**, or **DIES**, a river, Holland, prov. N. Brabant, formed by the junction of the Aa and the Dommel at Hertogenbosch, whence it flows N.N.W. past Crevecœur, and falls into the Maas.

DIFFNANE ISLAND, *Rei Sea*, one of the Dahalac group, 8½ m. from the nearest shore. It is a low coral island, intersected by small salt-water creeks, filled with mangrove trees, and surrounded by a reef.

DIGBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2800 ac. Pop. 364.

DIGBY, a small tn. Nova Scotia, pleasantly situated on the S.W. side of the basin of Annapolis, 110 m. W.S.W. Halifax. The fishing is actively prosecuted here, and some trade is carried on. A steamboat plies regularly between this port and St. John's, New Brunswick.

DIGGES ISLANDS, a group of three small isls. Arctic Ocean, S.W. side of Hudson's Strait, W. of Cape Wolstenholme, and S.E. Mansfield Island; lat. (W. extreme) 62° 37' N.; lon. 74° 18' W. (R.)

DIGHTON, a port of entry, U. States, Massachusetts, 41 m. S. Boston, on the Taunton, which is navigable to this place for small craft. Pop. 1378.

DIGNANO, a tn. Austria, Illyria, on a hill, 47 m. S.S.E. Trieste. It contains a collegiate church, with some good pictures, and an elementary school; is the seat of district courts and offices, and has an important trade in wood, sent chiefly to Trieste and Venice. The buildings of the old Franciscan and Capuchin monastery are now used as barracks. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated in the district. Pop. 3600.

DIGNE [anc. *Dinia*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Basses-Alpes, on the Bléone; lat. 44° 5' N.; lon. 6° 19' E.; picturesquely situated on a projecting mountain slope; but its houses are mean, and its streets crooked and ill kept. It is the seat of a suffragan bishop, a communal college, a theological seminary, &c. Its chief manufactures are articles in leather; and its trade is in dried fruits, particularly prunes and pistachio nuts; honey, wax, woollen and linen cloth, hemp, hemp and clover seed, cutlery, and kid-skins. At a little more than 1 m. from the town are several hot saline springs (temperature 104° Fah.), and four baths, used for affections of the skin, wounds, paralysis, &c. The environs of Digne are very attractive, and the valley of the Bléone picturesque. Pop. 3730.

DIGOA, or **DEGOA**, a tn. central Africa, Bornou, between Affagay and Kouka, the capital, about the 12th parallel of lat. Pop. 30,000.

DIGOIN [anc. *Denegontium*], a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 14 m. W. Charolles, advantageously situated on the Loire, and at the head of the Canal du Centre, which connects that river with the Saône. It has manufactures of earthenware, cutlery, and canvas bagging; also large building-yards, lime-kilns, &c. There is an active transit trade, much of the Mâconnais and Châlonnais wines being loaded here. Pop. 2503.

DIGSWELL, par. Eng. Hertford; 1270 ac. Pop. 187.

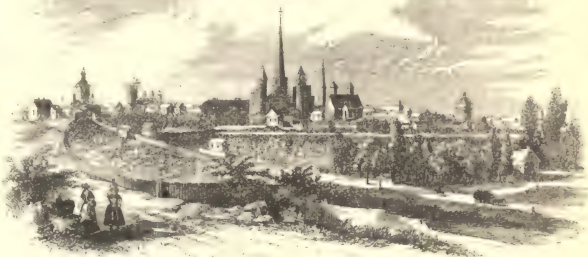
DIGUE (La), an isl. Seychelles Archipelago, Indian Ocean; lat. 4° 21' 12" S.; lon. 55° 55' 15" E. (R.) It is surrounded by a reef, and the landing is difficult. It is inhabited.

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DIHEWID, par. Wales, Cardigan. Pop. 518.

DIHONG RIVER, a river, Tibet, supposed to be the head stream of the Brahmapootra. See **BRAHMAPOOTRA**.

DIJON [anc. *Dibio*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Côte-d'Or; lat. 47° 19' 19" N.; lon. 5° 2' 18" E., on the railway from Paris to Lyons; in a fertile plain, at the foot of a range of vine-clad slopes, near the confluence of the Ouche and its tributary torrent the Suzon; the former of which waters it on the S., while the latter traverses it, in several directions, in artificial subterranean channels. The view of Dijon, on approaching it by the Paris road on the N.W., is very striking.



DIJON, as seen from Mont Muzard.—From Maillard Voyage Pittoresque en Bourgogne.

It is of an oval form, and is surrounded by a lofty wall, with five gates. The ramparts are finely planted, and, along with other plantations both within and without their enclosure, furnish a series of beautiful promenades. Dijon is, in general, well built. The most of the streets are regular and spacious, and lined by handsome houses and fine hotels of hewn freestone. Many of the buildings belong to the period when Dijon was capital of the dukedom of Burgundy, and are remarkable for the massiveness and solidity of their construction. The chief public edifices are the cathedral of St. Benigne, a building of vast extent, with little architectural beauty, and a lofty wooden spire above 300 ft. high; the church of Notre Dame, in the purest Gothic, and remarkable alike for the delicacy of its ornaments, the beauty of its portal, and the boldness of its construction; the church of St. Michael, with two richly decorated towers surmounted by octagonal cupolas, and with a portal on which Sambin has lavished all the ornaments which his luxuriant imagination could devise; the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy, at a later period the Palais des Etats, and now used partly as the Hotel de Ville, partly as a museum, which is rich in monuments of the middle ages, and a library, containing 40,000 printed volumes, and from 500 to 600 MSS.; and the theatre, adorned with a peristyle of Corinthian columns, and, after that of Bordeaux, the finest building of the kind in France, out of the capital. The Palais de Justice, containing the law courts, was formerly the parliament house of Burgundy. The botanical garden, founded, in 1722, by one of the magistrates, whose cenotaph forms one of its principal ornaments, and the neatly laid out cemetery on the Paris road, are objects of public interest, and deserving of notice. Dijon is the seat of a bishop, of a court of appeal for departments Côte-d'Or, Haute-Marne, Saône-et-Loire; a court of first resort and commerce, and a chamber of commerce; and is well provided with establishments both benevolent and educational. Among the former are the general hospital, the hospital of St. Anne, the orphan asylum, &c.; among the latter, the Académie Universitaire, with 16 professors; the college royal, the Faculté de Droit, attended by 300 law students; the Ecole des Beaux Arts, a diocesan seminary, a secondary school of medicine, and a primary normal school. The manufactures of the place chiefly consist of cloths, hosiery, blankets, wax-candles, mustard, vinegar, chemical products, paper hangings, &c. There

are also numerous tanneries, several brass, iron, and type foundries, machine factories, distilleries, worsted, cotton, and oil mills. The local traffic is considerable, particularly in the wines of Burgundy, the trade in which is concentrated here. The other articles of trade are leather, grain, flour, wine, wood, hemp, and wool. The immediate environs are very attractive, including a public park and ornamental grounds; while, a few miles to the N.W., the Val de Suzon opens into several glens of romantic beauty. Many eminent men were natives of Dijon; the celebrated Bossuet, Cr billon, Saumaise (Salmasius, the antagonist of Milton), Piron, Rameau, Guyton Morveau, &c. St. Bernard, the famous founder of Citeaux, was born in a neighbouring village; and a bronze statue of him has lately been erected in a new quarter of Dijon, called the St. Bernard suburb. Dijon is a very ancient city, and is believed to be of Roman foundation. The annals of the middle ages give constant evidence of its importance, in early times, as the capital of a principality, the rival of ancient France in extent of territory, and occasionally its superior in power. After the death of its last independent duke (Charles the Bold, slain in 1477), his Burgundian possessions having merged into the French dominions, the comparative importance of Dijon immediately sank. Pop. (1846), 26,674.

DIJONNAIS, a small anc. dist. France, forming a dependency of the old prov. Bourgogne, and now included in dep. C te-d'Or. Dijon was its capital.

DILHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1390 ac. Pop. 488.

DILHORNE, par. Eng. Stafford; 3550 ac. Pop. 1579.

DILIGENT STRAIT, a channel or passage, Bay of Bengal, between the S.E. coast of the middle Andaman and some contiguous islands, and a group or chain of larger islands from 9 to 15 m. off, extending from lat. 11 48' to 12 20' N. It is from 6 to 9 m. wide, except towards the middle, where it is only 2 or 3 m. in width betwixt the nearest islands. The islands which form the E. side of this strait are generally high, covered with wood, and connected together by reefs.

DILLENBURG, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Dille, 41 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It is the seat of a high court of appeal, and of a criminal court; contains a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a castle, school, and orphan hospital; and has manufactures of tobacco, a copper furnace, a potash work, lime works, and an oil and saw mill. Pop. of tn. 1851; of bail., area 53 geo. sq. m., 16,900.

DILLI, or **DELLY**, a tn., Indian Archipelago, N.W. coast, isl. Timor, Portuguese possessions; lat. 8 33' S.; lon. 125 31' E. (r.); in a low situation, overlooked by high lands, which renders it difficult to be perceived until closely approached. Fine buffaloes, hogs, and vegetables, may be got here, also rice and poultry, but the latter are neither cheap nor abundant. The sea wind, setting in regularly during the day, renders this place easy of access during the S.E. monsoon. Dilli, whether justly or not, is considered more unhealthy than any spot in the E. seas. It is subject to fevers, both remittent and intermittent, at all times of the year, there being no peculiarly healthy or unhealthy season.

DILLINGEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank, Danube, here crossed by a bridge, 24 m. N.W. Augsburg; pleasantly situated, surrounded by walls in a dilapidated state, and well built. It contains four churches and two chapels, a castle, once the ordinary residence of the bishop of Augsburg; a lyceum, formerly a Jesuits' college; a gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary, normal and Latin schools, a townhouse, barracks, orphan, and two other hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a paper-mill, building docks, and some shipping trade. Fruit and hops are extensively grown in the vicinity. The university, founded in 1552, and long under the management of the Jesuits, was abolished in 1802. Pop. of tn. 3453; of bail., area, 48 geo. sq. m., 15,511.

DILLINGEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. of, and 29 m. S. by E. Treves, at the confluence of the Prims with the Saar. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. There are iron-works in the vicinity. Pop. 981.

DILLY, or **DELLY MOUNT**, a headland, S. Hindoostan, which may be considered as marking the limit between the coasts of Canara and Malabar; lat. 12 2' N.; lon. 75 16' E. It is very conspicuous, and may be seen from sea, in clear

weather, from a distance of from 24 to 27 m. The contiguous coast, being low and woody, is not seen far, which gives the mount the appearance of a high island when viewed either from the N. or S. On the extremity of the headland there is an ancient black-looking fort.

DILMAN, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 75 m. W. Tabreez, and 30 m. S.S.W. Khoi, in the large and fertile valley of Selmas. It is a new town, there being an old one of the same name, now almost in ruins, about 4 m. W. from it. It is of considerable extent, and is surrounded by gardens. The bazaars are poor and ill supplied, but the streets are clean. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

DILN (Hungarian, *Bela-Banya*), a mining tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Honth, 2 m. from Schennitz. It is a place of some antiquity, and rose to considerable importance in the times of Bela III., but has since greatly decayed. It contains a handsome church, and has several stamping and gold-washing mills and smelting furnaces. Pop. 1680.

DILWYN, par. Eng. Hereford; 6080 ac. Pop. 1060.

DIMITROWSK, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 47 m. S.W. Orel, r. bank, Oscheritz, at its confluence with the Narusa. It contains two churches, and has manufactures of various kinds, but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture. Pop. 3000.

DIMITZANA, a tn. Greece, Morea, on an affluent of the Carbanara, one of the principal branches of the Roupia, 15 m. N.W. Tripolitza. Before the Russian invasion in 1770, this town was one of the most important places in the country.

DINAGEPOOR [anc. *Dinajp r*], an inland dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, between lat. 24 48' and 26 18' N.; and lon. 88  and 89  E.; bounded, N. by Rungpoor and Purneah, S. by Rajeshahy and Mymensingh, E. by Rungpoor and Mymensingh, and W. by Purneah and Boglipor. Greatest length, S. to N., 105 m.; greatest breadth, 82 m. Area, 5374 sq. m. The surface is undulating, but in no part attains a greater elevation than 100 ft. It is everywhere intersected by rivers, the principal of which are the Attri, Mahanada, Jamuna, Korotoya, and Teesta, all of which are navigable by large boats during the rainy season; when, also, some of the small streams in the valleys form sheets of water of 50 and 60 m. long, and 2 or 3 broad. The soil is generally of a very light ash colour. Rice is the principal crop, and is abundant or otherwise, in proportion to the quantity of rain that falls. The average produce is between 36,000,000 and 37,000,000 maunds annually (25,714,285 cwt. and 26,428,282 cwt.) Indigo is next in importance. Hemp, sugar, and cotton are also raised, but in small quantities: the first is cultivated for its leaves and buds, which have an intoxicating quality. The climate is extremely variable, and, at particular seasons, very unhealthy. The chief natural vegetable productions are the banyan tree, which here attains great size and beauty; the peepul tree (*Ficus religiosa*), the bread-fruit tree, the tamarind, and the jilg tree. Posts of the latter wood are often used in house-building, and, being thrust into the ground, take root, put forth branches, and produce a very pleasing effect. The breeds of oxen and horses are both miserable, the latter being sold from 4s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. each. Swine are more numerous than sheep. There are few beasts of prey in this territory. Tigers, leopards, wolves, and hyenas, are almost unknown; and elephants and rhinoceroses rarely seen. Wild buffaloes, otters, porcupines, and ichneumons are numerous; and bears are met with in some particular localities, but are of an inoffensive kind. Water-fowl abound, and fish are to be had in great plenty when the rivers are low, which they generally are for eight months of the year. The principal towns are Dinagepoor, the capital; Malda, Gour, and Raygunge, besides a number of villages. The whole population has been reckoned at 3,000,000, but there is reason to believe that it has increased since this estimate was made. Seven-tenths are Mahometans, and the remaining three-tenths Hindoos.

DINAGEPOOR [*Dinajp r*, the abode of beggars], a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, cap. above district; lat. 25 35' N.; lon. 88 45' E.; r. bank of a branch of the Attri river, 205 m. N. Calcutta, and 100 m. N.N.E. Moorsheadabad. The town consists of four portions, with a square in the centre surrounded with shops. The houses are mean, being mostly mere huts. The European residences and offices are among the exceptions, but even these are in exceedingly bad taste.

as regards their architecture, though large, and sufficiently commodious. It is the seat of the British judicial and revenue courts, but is, on the whole, a very poor place. Pop. computed at 80,000.

DINAN [anc. *Dinnanum*], a tn. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the Rance, 34 m. E. by S. St. Brieu. It stands on a steep hill, nearly 200 ft. above the river, is surrounded by high old walls, pierced with four large gates, and outwardly has an imposing look, but the interior is by no means prepossessing. The older streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty, and many of the houses mean, several being crazy wooden constructions. There are, however, four open areas in the place, one of a good size; and in the better quarters are several good houses, built of granite or with stone fronts. Dinan was formerly defended by a strong castle, part of which now serves as a prison. The ancient boulevards, planted and partly laid out as gardens, afford agreeable walks. The church of St. Sauveur is a beautiful edifice, of ornate Gothic, with a fine spire. The church of St. Malo has a fine choir. The only other noteworthy edifice is the Tour de l'Horloge, which is of great height, and built of granite. Dinan has a court of first resort, a theological seminary, and a communal college. Its manufactures consist of fine linen and sailcloth, cotton and woollen goods, nails, slop shoes, and beet-root sugar. It has also some barge-building yards, tanner's salt refineries, limekilns, &c. Being situated near the embouchure of the Rance, and at the head of the canal Ille-et-Rance, it has a considerable coasting and inland trade. In 1841, the gross customs were about £6410. In the environs, which are very attractive, are chalybeate springs, much resorted to. During the middle ages, Dinan was often besieged; it was taken by Duguesclin in 1373, by De Clisson in 1379. Duclos, Mahé de la Bourdonnais, and Broussais were born here. Pop. 7705.

DINANT, a tn. Belgium, prov. of, and 14 m. S. Namur, on the Meuse, a little below the junction of the Lesse. It is hemmed in by limestone rocks, one of which, of a pyramidal form, is crowned by the citadel. The public squares are three in number, and the principal street lies along the river, which has finely-wooded banks, and is traversed by a handsome stone bridge. The principal buildings are the church of Notre Dame, a Gothic structure, and the townhouse, once the

ing to old chronicles, its name is derived from the goddess Diana, who was worshipped and had a temple here. As early as the 12th century it was strongly fortified, and deemed impregnable. In 1466, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, attacked it with 50,000 men and a formidable artillery, took it by assault, gave it up to pillage for three days, then razed it to the ground, and, taking 800 of the inhabitants, tied them by twos, back to back, and threw them into the Meuse. It was rebuilt in 1493, but has since been twice taken by the French, namely, in 1554 and 1675. Pop. 5654.

DINAPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, r. bank, Ganges, about 12 m. N.W. Patna, and 290 m. N.N.W. Calcutta; lat. 25° 37' N.; lon. 85° 5' E. This is a great English military station. It contains three extensive squares of barracks, uniformly built, but of one story only. They are, however, handsome, being ornamented with arched windows, and pillars between them. The squares are crossed by walks of pounded brick, as a substitute for gravel, which is not to be had in this part of India. There are also extensive barracks for the native troops. The cantonments are capable of accommodating between 5000 and 6000 troops. Around the station are a great number of good bungalows, with small parks and gardens; and along the bank of the river extends the bazaar or town of Dinapoor, upwards of 1 m. in length, and, like many of the Indian bazars, a confused assemblage of thatched huts and ruined brick buildings, seldom more than one story high.

DINARIC ALPS. See Alps, p. 102.

DINAS, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 819.

DINAS POWDDWY, a market tn. Wales, co. Merioneth, 8 m. E. by S. Dolgelley, on the Cest, at its junction with the Dovey, consisting of one principal street, the houses of which are rather of a mean appearance. Market on Saturday; several fairs annually.

DINDER, par. Eng. Somerset; 1050 ac. Pop. 248.

DINDIGUL, a tn. of S. Hindoostan, cap. dist. of same name, 162 m. N.E. Cape Comorin; lat. 10° 23' N.; lon. 78° 2' E. It is a clean and neatly-built little town, particularly the bazaar, which is lined on both sides with trees. A small population of native Christians, a branch of the Malabar R. Catholics, reside here, and inhabit a particular quarter of the town, where their houses are distinguished by a little cross at the top. There is a fortress here of considerable strength. Pop. 3200.

DINDING ISLANDS, a group of small isls., Malacca Strait, lying off the Perak river; lat. 4° 20' N.; lon. 100° 32' E. Pulo Dinding is a beautiful granitic island, 250 ft. high, and covered with thick woods from the margin of the sea to the summit.

DINEDOR, par. Eng. Hereford; 1740 ac. Pop. 289.

DINGELSTÄDT.—1, A market tn. Prussia, gov. Erfurt, 11 m. W.N.W. Mühlhausen, r. bank, Unstrut. It is surrounded with walls, contains a parish church, and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2489.—2, A vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circle of, and near Oschersleben, on the Huy. It contains a parish church, and has limekilns, and an oil and other mills. Pop. 1371.

DINGESTOW, par. Eng. Monmouth; 2120 ac. Pop. 201.

DINGLE, a market tn. and seaport, Ireland, co. Kerry, on a hill-slope, N. side bay of same name, 188 m. S.W. Dublin; lat. 52° 9' N.; lon. 10° 16' W. The streets are irregular, but contain many respectable-looking houses, with gardens attached, and, as a whole, the town presents rather a pleasing appearance; it is much frequented for sea-bathing. It has a parish church and a handsome R. Catholic chapel, national and parochial schools, a nunnery, and a dispensary. The harbour, only suited for small vessels, is both difficult and dangerous to make during strong W. winds. Corn and butter are sent to Liverpool; and iron, coal, salt, and earthenware imported. A well-supplied market is held on Saturdays. Dingle is a constabulary police and coast-guard station. It was in former times much frequented by the Spaniards, who



DINANT.——from Arnold's Views on the River Meuse.

palace of the Princes of Liège. Dinant possesses a court of first resort, a college, a superior primary school, two hospitals, and several other benevolent institutions. The principal manufacturing establishments are paper-mills, tanneries, breweries, soapworks, salt-refineries. It has also manufactures of hats, stained paper, woollen stuffs, vinegar, hydromel, cards, and cutlery; together with a glass-house for window glass, and marble saw works, &c. Its gingerbread, composed of rye-flour and honey, and known under the name of Dinant cookies, is famous, and has a large sale. In the vicinity are quarries of a blueish building-stone, and of black marble. The environs, which are extremely picturesque, and have often employed the artist's pencil, furnish a number of beautiful walks. The existence of Dinant dates from the sixth century, and accord-

came to fish in the bay, and to trade with the inhabitants. A number of persons of that nation also settled in the country, and many of the natives, and also of the old houses, display marked indications of Spanish origin. Pop. (1841), 3386.—The bay is spacious, extending 14½ m. from Dunmore Head, on the N., to Brea Head, on the S.; while inland it extends 21 m., with a gradually-diminishing breadth of from 14½ to 6 m.; beyond which it is prolonged for a considerable distance under the name of Castlemaine Harbour. At its entrance, on the N., are the Blasquet islands, and, as it has no other protection against the fury of the Atlantic, it has frequently been the scene of disastrous shipwrecks. Its principal places of safety in rough weather are Castlemaine Harbour, at its head, and the harbours of Dingle and Ventry, both on its N. shore. The only rivers of any consequence that flow into it are the Lane and the Maine. The fisheries in the bay are valuable.

DINGLEY, par. Eng. Northampton; 1500 ac. Pop. 144.

DINGOLFINGEN, a tn. Lower Bavaria, on a steep height, above r. bank, Isar, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. S.W.W. Landau. It is an old but well-built place, is the seat of a law court, and contains three churches. Pop. 1897.

DINGWALL, a royal burgh, seaport, market tn., and par. Scotland, co. Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, 11 m. N.N.W. Inverness, at the foot of Strathpeffer. The parish contains about 5600 ac.; and the town, erected into a royal burgh in 1227, consists of a main street, running E. and W., and a few smaller streets branching off from it; lighted with gas, and adorned with rows of poplar trees. It has a parish and a Free church, and an Episcopal chapel; a well-attended parochial school, a townhouse, an antique edifice with a spire; a commodious new prison, and handsome county buildings. A limited trade is carried on, chiefly in exporting corn, timber, bark, and other products of the country, and importing lime, coals, and general merchandise, for the supply of the surrounding districts. Close to the town is a small harbour, admitting vessels drawing 9 ft. water. Pop. of par. (1841), 2100; of burgh, 1739.

DININGTON, two pars. England:—1, Northumberland; 1540 ac. P. 711.—2, York (W. Riding); 1540 ac. P. 279.

DINKELSBÜHL, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on three hills, above r. bank, Wörnitz, 44 m. S.W. Nürnberg. It is surrounded with walls, is the seat of a law court, contains a handsome parish, and several other churches, a Latin school, orphan asylum, and two hospitals; and has important manufactures of woollen hosiery, coarse linen, straw hats, paper, and stone slabs for tables, a dyework, brewery, and several mills. It suffered much during the Thirty Years' War, and is in a declining state. It came into the possession of Bavaria in 1802. Pop. of tn., 5019; of dist., 10,473.

DINKLAGE, a vil. duchy Oldenburg, circle of, and 8 m. S.W. Vechta. It contains a parish church and a castle, and has a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1384.

DINSDALE (Low), a vil. and par. England, co. of, and 22 m. S. by E. Durham; 1340 ac. It has a sulphurous spring, much resorted to during summer. Pop. 169.

DINSLAKEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 25 m. N. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, bonnets, hats, and earthenware, a bell-foundry, tanneries, and two annual fairs. In the 16th century, it was often the residence of the youngest son of the Duke of Cleves. Pop. 1701.

DINTELOORD (more commonly, PRINSELAND), a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 17 m. W. by N. Breda, on the Dintel. It consists of two rows of houses, separated by a roomy market-place, at whose S. end is built the elegant Reformed church, and beyond the church is the harbour. It has a cattle fair, and weekly corn markets. Pop. 1000.

DINTON, two pars. England:—1, Bucks; 4100 ac. Pop. 818.—2, Wilts; 2420 ac. Pop. 565.

DINXPERLO, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 26 m. S.E. Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. It is an open, good-looking village, with a church in the centre of it, and a school in which Dutch, French, and English are taught. It has several fairs; at one of which, held in September, large quantities of home-grown hemp are sold. Pop. 700.

DIOGOUNTRU, a vil., W. Africa, on the Senegal, facing Arroundou (which see). It is large and populous; is

surrounded with fine trees, including the tamarind, palm, &c., interspersed with patches of millet.

DIOIS (Lé), a dist. France, belonging to the former prov. of Dauphiné, and now included in dep. Drôme. Die was its capital.

DIOMA, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. slope of a mountain range, called Obchtel-Siert, gov. of, and about 80 m. N.N.W. Orenburg; flows circuitously through that government in a N.N.E. direction, and, at Oufa, joins, I. bank, Biela, after a course of about 200 m.

DIOMEDE ISLANDS, a group, Arctic Ocean, Behring's Strait, consisting of three islands, as first advanced by Capt. Cook, and subsequently confirmed by Capt. Beechey, who gave the name of Fairway Rock to the E. one; lat. 65° 38' N.; lon. 168° 43' W.; that of Krusenstern, its original name, to the centre one; lat. 65° 46' N.; lon. 168° 43' W.; and that of Ratnaoff to the N.W.; lat. 65° 51' N.; lon. 169° 63' W.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

DIONIS (St. BACKUCHON), par. Eng. Middlesex. P. 806. **DIOS-GYÖR**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, in a valley on the Szinkva, 60 m. N.W. Debreczin. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and ruinous castle; and has manufactures of various articles in wood, a mineral spring, and a trade in fruit and wine. The Szinkva is a fine trouting stream. There are gold and silver mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3790.

DIOS-ZEGR, two market tns. Hungary:—1, Hither Danube, co. of, and 27 m. E. Pressburg, on the Duvag. It is inhabited by a colony of Swabians, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1714.—2, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, r. bank, Er, 23 m. S.E. Debreczin. It contains a Protestant, a Greek Catholic, and a Greek non-united church. Much wine and tobacco are produced in the district. Pop. 3500.

DIPIGNANO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. of, and 3 m. S. by W. Cosenza. It stands at the foot of the Apennines, and contains five churches and two convents. Pop. 3219.

DIPPOLDISWALDE, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 12 m. S. by W. Dresden, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Weisseritz. It is well built, contains two churches—one of them an old gothic structure, with a fine altar-piece—a castle, and townhouse; and has a bleachfield, numerous mills, and a quarry, which furnishes good grinding stones. Pop. of tn., 2722; of bail., area, 54 geo. sq. m., 14,100.

DIP'SO, a tn. Greece, isl. Negropont or Euboea, on the channel of Talanda, 30 m. N.W. the town of Negropont. It is supposed to replace the ancient Oedepus, famed for its hot baths.

DIP'TFORD, par. England, Devon; 4150 ac. P. 755.

DIRECTION.—1, A group of small isls. off N.E. coast, Australia, near Cape Flattery; lat. 14° 25' S.; lon. 145° 30' E. They are within the Great Barrier Reef, and about 30 m. from the mainland; high, of a conical form, and can be seen from a distance of 15 or 18 m.—2, A group of islets, a few m. from the bar at the entrance of Corner Inlet, Gipp's Land, New S. Wales.—3, An isl. Indian Ocean, one of the Keeling group; lat. 12° 5' 24' S.; lon. 96° 53' E. (R.)—4, An isl. entrance of China Sea, off the S.W. coast of Borneo; lat. 0° 15' N.; lon. 108° 2' E. (R.) It is of a conical form in the centre, and may be seen from 30 to 35 m. off.—5, A cape, E. coast, N.E. Australia, Cape York Peninsula; lat. 12° 51' S.; lon. 143° 33' E. (R.)—6, A cape, Van Diemen's Land, forming the E. entrance to the Derwent river; lat. 43° 3' S.; lon. 147° 34' E.

DIRILLO [anc. *Achates*], a river, Sicily, which rises in the mountains of Licodia, on the frontiers of prov. Catania, and, entering prov. Syracuse, flows W.S.W., past the town of Biscari, and, after a course of about 80 m., falls into the Mediterranean, 24 m. W.N.W. Modica. Agates are found on its banks.

DIRK HARTOG ISLAND, Australia, N.W. coast, S. from Naturaliste Channel, one of the entrances to Shark Bay; lat. 25° 31' S.; lon. 112° 54' E. (R.)

DIRKSLAND, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 20 m. S.W. Rotterdam. It has several spacious streets, a church, a weighhouse, a tradeshouse, corn-mill, and a harbour, communicating S. with the Haringvliet. Pop. 2030.

DIRLETON, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. of, and 6½ m. N. by E. Haddington. The former, situate on an eminence, about 1½ m. from the sea, consists of neatly built cottages,

with gardens attached to them, richly ornamented with flowers and shrubs. Area of par. 7500 ac.; pop. 1497.

DIRMSTEIN, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, 6 m. S. S. W. Worms. It contains a castle, once the residence of the bishops of Worms; and has manufactures of earthenware, and a sulphur spring. Pop. 2049.

DIRSCHAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 20 m. S. S. E. Danzig, l. bank, Vistula, here crossed by a bridge, which is defended by a tower. It is surrounded with walls, is the seat of a district and town court, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has considerable manufactures of leather, a trade in wood, and five annual fairs. Dirschau is on the railway from Berlin to Danzig. Pop. 3084.

DISAPPOINTMENT ISLANDS.—1, An isl. group, S. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. N. W. island, 14° 12' S.; lon. 141° 12' W. (s.); discovered by Byron, 1765, who gave them the name they now bear, on account of the ungracious reception given him by the natives, which he probably contrasted with the attractive and promising appearance of the islands. The one which he visited is about 5 m. in circumference, and of most beautiful aspect, being surrounded by a beach of the finest white sand, within which rises a grove of tall trees that extend their shade to a great distance, the whole combined making the most pleasant island scenery that can well be imagined.—2, One of the Bonin islands, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 27° 16' N.; lon. 140° 51' W.—3, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 50° 36' S.; lon. 166° E. (s.).

DISCO, a large isl., belonging to Denmark, N. extremity of Davis's Straits, or S. part of Baffin's Bay, separated from the W. coast of Greenland by Weygat Strait; lat. (S. point), 69° 11' N.; lon. 53° 20' W. (s.). It contains stone quarries and coal mines; possesses valuable fisheries, and, with a number of small surrounding islands, forms a division of the insular region of N. Greenland. On its S. W. part lies the Danish colony of Godhavn.

DISCOVERY BAY, S. coast, Australia, between Capes Bridgewater and Northumberland. It is a long open indentation, 50 m. wide, and affords no shelter to shipping beyond that of a mere roadstead. Centre in lat. 38° 5' S.; lon. 141° E.

DISCOVERY PORT, a harbour, Oregon, near the head of the straits of Juan de Fuca, stretching inland for 8 m., to the parallel of 48° N., and having an average width of 2 m. It is completely covered by Protection Island, to the N., and could easily be rendered defensible against the most formidable attack. The principal objection to it as a harbour is the great depth of water, which, in the middle, is no where less than 40 or 50 fathoms, and is often as much as 16 fathoms close to the shore. Its shores are abundantly supplied with shell fish. There is no permanent settlement of Indians here, but a few miserable lodges are occupied by individuals of the Clallam tribe, who live chiefly on fish, shell fish, and potatoes.

DISEWORTH, par. Eng. Leicester; 1880 ac. P. 739.

DISMAL SWAMP, a large morass, U. States, commencing a little S. of Norfolk, Virginia, and extending into N. Carolina. Length, N. to S. 30 m.; breadth, 10 m.; area, 150,000 ac. It is mostly covered with trees of enormous size, with an undergrowth of brushwood, so dense as to be completely impenetrable. It contains Lake Drummond, 15 m. in circumference, and is intersected by Dismal Swamp Canal, 23 m. long, 6½ ft. deep, and 46 ft. wide at the top, which connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.

DISNA, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 109 m. N. N. E. Minsk, cap. circle of same name, at the mouth of the Disna. It is a new town, which has advanced with great rapidity, and has some shipping, and a considerable trade. Pop. (1849), 5208.

—The circle is well watered, produces excellent flax and hemp, which are largely exported to Riga, and is extensively covered with brushwood and small trees, but has not much good timber.—The river rises in a lake of same name, in the N. E. of gov. Wilna, flows E. across the N. of Minsk, and joins l. bank, Dwina, at the town of Disna, on the W. frontiers of Vitsebsk, after a course of about 90 m.

DISS, a market m. and par. England, co. Norfolk, on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which is a small lake or mere, on the N. side of the vale of the Waveney, 18 m. S. by W. Norwich. It has 12 streets, wide, well paved, and lighted with gas. Many of the houses are exceedingly neat, and the shops well stocked. The church of St. Mary is a large and handsome gothic structure, with a square tower at the W.

end, containing a peal of eight bells. There are, besides, a handsome gothic chapel belonging to Independents, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends; also a grammar school, national, British, and foreign daily schools; a literary and scientific institution and public library, and several charitable and benevolent institutions. Diss was formerly noted for the manufacture of 'Suffolk hempen cloth,' worsted yarn, and knit hosiery; but these branches have of late much declined. There are two extensive brush manufactories, two large breweries, and extensive malting establishments. The mere, already mentioned, covers about 7 ac., and its banks are mostly laid out as ornamental gardens; it is from 17 to 19 ft. deep, and is well stocked with eels and other fish. Market-day, Friday; and two fairs annually. Area of par. 3450 ac.; pop. 3205.—(Local Correspondent.)

DISSEE, an isl. Red Sea, W. or Dankali coast, about lat. 15° 18' N.; lon. 40° 25' E.; one of the pleasantest spots in the Red Sea. It is about 2½ m. long, and about ¾ m. broad, high, and consisting of a number of similar hills, in perpendicular strata, with a few straggling trees. The central part is a plain covered with grass. There are some springs of good water on the island, about ½ m. from the beach; also a village, consisting of 10 or 12 houses, built of laminated stone. Bullocks, sheep, and goats are abundant, but the inhabitants are not anxious to dispose of them.

DISSEN, a vil. Hanover, principality of, and 14 m. S. S. E. Osnabrück, at the foot of the Petersberg. It is an old place, which was once defended by a strong castle. It contains a church and two schools. Pop. 1550.

DISSENTIS, MUSTAR, a tn. Switzerland, can. Grisons, 3800 ft. above sea level, on a gentle slope, near the confluence of the Further and Middle Rhine, 34 m. W. S. W. Chur (Coire). Above it rises Mount Vakarara, the forests of which protect it from avalanches. Dissentis has a gymnasium, and a cantonal school, with eight teachers; but its chief attraction is an ancient convent of Benedictines, which is said to have been founded, in 600, by Sigisbert, a Scotsman, a pupil of St. Columba, and the superiors of which were once princes of the empire. It was almost destroyed by the French, in 1794, but has still some monks, who serve as priests in the neighbourhood. The environs of Dissentis exhibit some of the finest Alpine scenery. Pop. 1436.

DISSERT, par. Wales, Radnor; 6650 ac. Pop. 627.

DISTINGTON, par. Eng. Cumberland; 2910 ac. P. 1108.

DITCHEAT, par. Eng. Somerset; 5220 ac. Pop. 1244.

DITCHINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1720 ac. P. 1124.

DITCHLING, par. Eng. Sussex; 5270 ac. Pop. 1148.

DITMARSH, or **DITMARSHES** [German, *Ditmarschen*], a dist. Denmark, Holstein, divided into the N. and S. Ditmarschen, and consisting of an extensive tract lying between the mouths of the Elbe and the Eider, and along the German Ocean; length, N. to S., 35 m.; average breadth, 20 m.; area, 374 geo. sq. m. The whole surface is composed of a low, monotonous flat, so little raised above the sea, that it is only defended from its encroachments by a succession of lofty and strong embankments, similar to the well-known dikes of Holland. Where the ground is liable to be flooded, it is covered with extensive swamps, where the only improvement which can be introduced is to convert them, by means of drainage and embankment, into productive meadows; where the ground rises to a higher level its quality is seldom improved, but becomes sandy, and forms extensive heaths. But, notwithstanding these large deductions, there still remain considerable tracts of rich alluvial soil, on which heavy crops, particularly of wheat, beans, and hay, are regularly raised. The N. Ditmarsh is divided into 11 parishes or kirchspielvoigtein, and the S. Ditmarsh into 12 parishes; united pop. 61,388.

DITTEAH, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. of, and 220 m. W. N. W. Allahabad; lat. 25° 43' N.; lon. 78° 25' E. The town is about 1½ m. long, and nearly as much in breadth. It is surrounded by a stone wall, is well built, the houses chiefly constructed of stone, and covered with tiles.

DITTERIDGE, par. Eng. Wilts; 950 ac. Pop. 95.

DITTERSBACH, or **STARSBOW**, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Chudim, in a valley, about 40 m. W. Olmütz. It contains a church and a school. Pop. 1105.

DITTFURT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle of, and 27 m. S.W. Magdeburg, r. bank, Bode. It has several breweries, tanneries, and distilleries, and corn and flax are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2200.

DITTISHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 3230 ac. Pop. 917.
DITTON, four pars. England:—1, Kent; 1040 ac. Pop. 244.—2, (Long), Surrey; 2010 ac. Pop. 827.—3, (Priors), Salop; 5520 ac. Pop. 660.—4, (Thames), Surrey; 2900 ac. Pop. 2196.

DITZINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Leonberg; with several mills. Pop. 1293.

DIU, or **DIO ISLAND** and **HEAD**.—1, An isl. Hindoostan, belonging to the Portuguese, off the S. extreme of Goojerat, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel, about lat. 20° 43' N.; lon. 71° 6' E. It is 7 m. in length, E. and W., stretching parallel to the coast, of which it seems a part. On a point on the E. end of the island stands the town of Diu, well fortified, and surrounded by a wall, with towers at regular distances. Provisions are plentiful; and, although the island appears unfit for cultivation, the market is well supplied with vegetables from the main. Water brackish, excepting that procured during the rainy season, which is kept in tanks or reservoirs for general use. Pop. 4000.—2, **Diu HEAD** is the southernmost point on the coast of Goojerat; lat. 20° 42' N.; lon. 70° 56' E.

DIVEN, a market tn. Hungary, co. Neograd, 14 m. S.E. Alt-Sohl. It contains a château, and the ruins of an old castle, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence; and has extensive glass-works, a mill, and an annual fair. The district is densely wooded. Pop. 1056.

DIVINA (Kis and Nagy), two adjacent vils. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, on the Waag, about 3 m. from Solna. They contain a parish church; and have a united pop. of 1525.

DIVOSI, or **Drwosch**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Symria, at the foot of the mountains of Symria, about 22 m. S.W. Peterwardein. It contains a Greek parish church; and has four annual fairs. Pop. 1462.

DIWISCHAU, or **DIBISCHAU**, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Kaurzim, 30 m. S.E. Prague. It contains a denanery church, school, and townhouse. Vegetables are extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 1600.

DIXAN, a tn. Abyssinia, kingdom Tigré, about 40 m. S. Arkeeko; lat. 15° N.; lon. 39° 32' E.; on the declivity of a hill commanding an extensive view of the country around. The houses are flat-roofed, and without windows, and, instead of chimneys, have two pots of earthenware rising out of the roof, but so narrow as to give vent only to a small portion of the smoke. The only public building is the chapel, a mean-looking edifice, with a conical thatched roof and mud walls. Some trade is carried on in tobacco, pepper, looking-glasses, snuff, spirits, and large beads. White cloths are preferred here to all other colours. The people are in general idle, ignorant, dirty, and of very dark complexion.

DIX COVE, a British African settlement, coast of Upper Guinea, Ashantee territory, about lat. 5° N.; lon. 1° 57' W. The settlement consists of a town and fort. The cove is nearly 400 yards wide, and about the same length, but full of rocks; they leave, however, sufficient room in some places to moor boats or very small vessels. At low water, and with fresh S. breezes, the sea breaks entirely across the cove; but it seldom happens that the natives cannot get off to a vessel in their canoes. The town is on the N. side of the cove, and extends from the fort to a piece of water, which is stagnant, except during a portion of the rainy season, when it is always tenanted by alligators. The fort is of a square form, standing on ground about 30 ft. above the sea, and its battlements about 60 ft.

DIXMUDE [Flemish, *Dixmuyden*], a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 20 m. S.W. Bruges, r. bank, Yser, which has been made navigable. It has a large and handsome gothic church, with a stone rood-screen of beautiful workmanship, and over the altar a picture of the Adoration of the Magi, a masterpiece of Jordaens. It has also a chapel, a communal or townhouse, hospital, two orphan asylums, a jail, and several primary schools. It has also breweries, tanneries, a salt-refinery, and a bleachfield; with works for making starch, liqueurs, chocolate, hats, and coarse pottery; also snuff, bark, and oil mills. The trade consists in butter, of excellent qua-

lity; grain, horses, and cattle. The town was first walled in the 10th century, and was fortified in 1270 and 1411. In 1513, upwards of 300 houses were burned. It was often taken and retaken by the Germans and French. Pop. 3468.

DIXON'S ENTRANCE, a strait, W. coast, N. America, between Queen Charlotte's Island and the Prince of Wales's Archipelago; lat. 54° 30' N.; lon. 132° 10' W. It is about 100 m. long, W. to E.

DIXTON (Newton), par. England, Monmouth 4280 ac. Pop. 751.

DIYALAH, a river, Asiatic Turkey. See **DIALA**.

DIZFUL, a tn. Persia. See **DESFUL**.

DIZIER (St.), [anc. *Desiderii Fanum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, arrond. Vassy, r. bank, Marne, where it becomes navigable, 35 m. S.E. Chalons. It is long and narrow, but not unhandsome, the streets being wide and clean, and many of the houses well built. The only edifices worth special mention are the church, which has curious gothic windows, and the townhouse, which is rather handsome, and of recent construction. St. Dizier has a court of commerce and a communal college. It has manufactures of cotton cloth and casks; also some iron-forges and foundries, and a little boat-building; and it carries on a busy trade in wood, iron, and grain. The town was once fortified, and remnants of a strong castle yet remain; but the ramparts have been laid out in public walks. In the environs, which are thickly wooded, are several blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. In 1564, it was besieged and taken by the Emperor Charles V. Napoleon beat the allies in two battles fought here, January 27, and March 27, 1814. Pop. 6450.

DJAGARAGA, a tn. Java, prov. Madioen, 48 m. S.E. Samarang. It is a considerable place, with good bamboo and wooden houses, and near it a large market-place and elegant mosque. The inhabitants cultivate rice and cotton extensively, and trade in them, and in thread and wood. P. 6000.

DJEMILAH, an anc. city, Algeria, prov. of, and 50 m. W. Constantine. It contains numerous interesting monuments of antiquity, including a Christian church; a quadrilateral temple, with six columns; a theatre; the market place, with a temple dedicated to Victory; and a triumphal arch, erected in honour of the Emperor Caracalla, which it is proposed to transport to Paris. Djemilah was first occupied by the French in December 1838, and again in May 1839.

DJIDDA, or **DJEDDA**. See **JIDDA**.

DJIDGELI, a tn. Algeria. See **JUELI**.

DJIMAJA, or **JAMAJA ISLAND**, China Sea, one of the Anambas; lat. (S. point) 2° 50' N.; lon. 105° 52' E. (n.) It is about 12 m. long, with several small islands, nearly joining each other, off its N.W. extremity. It has a peak on it, and a bay, on the N. side, with islets and reefs, about 1 m. distant, on the W. side, and soundings of from 24 to 35 fathoms near them.

DJOCJOKARTA, or **OJOJOJO-KARTA**, a prov., isl. Java, cap. same name, bounded, S. by the Indian Ocean, W. by Baglen, N. Kadoo and Soorakarta, and E. Soorakarta. Its only high mountain, the volcano Merapi, is 3150 ft. high. It has no large river. Its forests abound in djatti (teak) wood. Its natural fertility would render it more valuable, but for the impracticable country that bounds it on the land side, and the want of any good harbour on the coast; yet rice, coffee, and tobacco begin to be extensively cultivated on lands allocated to Europeans. This province, once a kingdom, was the focus of the rebellion, in 1825. Pop. 326,000.—The town, which is the seat of a native sultan and a Dutch resident, is large, and regular. The sultan's water-palace is a curious town of itself, with subterranean approaches, walls, and towers. The resident's abode is in a fort which commands both the palace and the town. There are here a church, school, and shot-foundry. Besides the European guards of honour, the sultan has a guard composed of young females, armed with lance, sword, and pistol, who perform service on horseback as well as on foot, and from amongst whom he frequently selects his wives. Pop. 90,000.

DLE-POLE, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, about 10 m. from Sillin. It belongs to Prince Esterhazy, and has a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 3114.

DLUHA, or **DLHA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Arad, on a river of the same name, here crossed by two bridges, 9 m. from Kubin. It contains a church. P. 1037.

DMITROV, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 45 m. N. Moscow; cap. dist. of same name, r. bank, Jachroma, at the confluence of the Neteka. It covers a large space, much of which is occupied by gardens, but is poorly built; contains seven churches, five of stone and two of wood; a convent, and district school; and has manufactures of woollen and silk goods, several tanneries and tallow-smelting establishments, a considerable trade, chiefly in linen, wax, tallow, and agricultural produce, and an annual fair, which lasts a week. Porcelain is manufactured in the vicinity. Pop. (1850), 5284.—The circle, area 707 geo. sq. m., has an undulating surface, is well watered and well wooded, has good arable land, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 58,241.

DMITROVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 45 m. S.W. Orel, l. bank, Nerusa. Pop. (1851), 4014.

DNIÉTER, or **DNIESTER** [anc. *Borysthenes*; also *Danapros*], a river, Russia, which rises among forest marshes, near Dnieprovsck, gov. of Smolensk; lat. 55° 45' N.; lon. 33° 40' E.; and, after a course of more than 1000 m., falls into the Black Sea, by several mouths, below Kherson. Its general direction is N. to S.; but its lower course deviates much to the E., retiring to the S.W. with a curving sweep. It traverses the provinces of Mohilev, Minsk, Tschernigov, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, and Bereslav. Chief tributaries, r. side, the Beresina, Pripetz, and Ingoultz; l. side, the Soj and Desna. The Dnieper, though a large stream, can scarcely be called navigable. About lat. 48° 20' N. it runs through a rugged bed of granite for about 44 m., in which space it descends several cataracts and rapids; here are 14 chief falls, besides many others. Having cleared the rocky obstructions, the chafed river spreads out into a great number of water courses, forming an immense labyrinth of woody islands [Russ. *Plavniks*], below which the scattered streams re-unite, and, at Schlokkf, commences the navigation downwards, carried on by a few flat-bottomed vessels, laden with building timber and minerals, from the interior of the country. In 1833, some attempts were begun to overcome the natural obstacles of the river, but they proved abortive. Even the more easily improvable lower course, which might be of vast use in developing the resources of the surrounding lands, has been left nearly in a state of nature. A magnificent wrought-iron bar-chain suspension bridge, the largest hitherto executed, is (1851) in process of erection over the Dnieper, at Kiev, by the English engineer, Charles Vignolles, by command of the Emperor of Russia. The bridge will cost £400,000. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and 52½ ft. broad, and the metal employed, all manufactured in England, weighs 3500 tons. On the Kiev side of the river a drawbridge, with an opening 50 ft. wide, allows vessels to pass up and down the stream. The river here is 35 ft. deep in summer, but spring floods raise it to 50 ft., and even 55 ft. The bridge will be completed in the autumn of 1852. The river abounds in fish of the same kind as those in the Volga, but the produce of the Government fisheries is much less. The mouth of the estuary is defended by the fortresses of Oczakow and Kinbourn. The Borysthenes was absurdly reckoned the greatest river of the ancient world, after the Nile. The Greeks had very exaggerated ideas of the fertility and beauty of the surrounding lands of its lower waters, but of its sources and early course they knew nothing. Near its embouchure was the Milesian colony of Olbia, famous for trading with the wandering races of the interior. —(*Hommeire de Hell.*)

DNIESTER, or **DNIESTER** [anc. *Tyras* and *Danaster*], a river, Europe, which rises on the N. side of the Carpathian Mountains, near Turka, Austrian Galicia; lat. 49° 12' N.; lon. 22° 40' E.; and, after a course of nearly 500 m., N.W. to E.E., falls into the Black Sea at Ovidiopol, in gov. Kherson, and forming in its course the boundary between the Russian gov. of Bessarabia, on the W., and the gov. of Podolsk and Kherson, on the E. It passes by Sambov, Halicz, and Maryampol, in Galicia; Khotin, Mohilev, and Bender, in Russia. Principal tributaries, on the r. bank, the Stry, Reout, and Botua; l., the Sereid, Podhorze, Mourafa, and Iagorlik. There is no ascending navigation, and little of any kind. The mouth is much encumbered with muddy flats and sandbanks.

DO PORTO DA PONTA DO SOL, a port, Cape de Verde Isles, isl. St. Antonio. It is not, however, strictly speaking, a port, but merely a part of the coast where the bottom is

good. To this place all vessels to and from the island trade; and here, situated on a point of land, are the customhouse and warehouses. The landing-place is excellent, being a natural basin in the rock. Wood, water, and every refreshment, can be obtained here at reasonable rates.

DOAB [Sanskrit, *Two Waters*], a name in Hindoostan applied indiscriminately to any tract of country between two rivers. The tract between the Ganges and the Jumna is usually called the Doab; other similar tracts have their distinctive name, as the Jallunder or Jullander Doab, between the Beas and the Sutlej; the Bari Doab, between the Beas and Ghara and the Ravee; the Shimaulli Doab, between the lower courses of the Chenab and the Ghara; the Retchua or Rukna Doab, between the Ravee and the Chenab; the Jinhut or Jetch Doab, between the Chenab and Jailum; the Sind or Sindi-Sagur Doab, the N. part of the tract between the Indus on the W., and the Jailum and Chenab on the E.; and the Janubba Kuchi Doab, the S. part of the same tract.

DOADPOOTRA. See **BAHAWULPOOR**.

DOAGH GRANGE, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Antrim; 2304 a. cap. Pop. 1871.

DOANG, a principal tn. Mohilla (*which see*).

DOB-TISZA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcz, on the Theiss, 12 m. S.S.W. Tokay. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 2274.

DOBASNIZZA, or **DOBASCHIZA**, a vil. and seaport, Austria, Illyria, cap. dist. of same name, 21 m. S.S.E. Fiume. It stands on the N.W. side of the isle of Veglia, and contains a parish church and a Tertian monastery. The harbour admits only small vessels. Pop. 2160.

DÖBELN, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 36 m. S.E. Leipzig, agreeably situate on an island formed by the Mulde and Mühlgraben, a kind of natural canal. It consists of the town proper and several suburbs, and is, for the most part, well built; contains two churches, and a well-endowed hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, brass-ware, hats, and shoes, several bleachfields, several worsted and other mills, a considerable trade in butter, a large weekly corn market, and three annual fairs, partly for general goods, but chiefly for horses and cattle. Fruit, hops, and vegetables are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. (1849), 7158.

DOBERAN, or **DOBBERAN**, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. bail. of same name, agreeably situate in an undulating and well-wooded district, within sight of the Baltic, 9 m. W. N.W. Rostock. It is irregularly built, contains a ducal palace, built in the Italian style, having a fine hall and theatre, and surrounded by a garden and park; a fine old gothic church, with many monuments of the grand ducal family; and another palace, built near a triangular space within the town, called the Kamp, and furnished with numerous decorations. Doberan is much frequented on account of its bathing establishment, which is situated about 3 m. from the town, where the greater part of the visitors prefer to reside, though lodging-houses have been built on the shore, at a place called Der Heilige Dam, from a huge bank of shingle said to have been thrown up by the sea in a single night, and affording effectual protection against its inundations. The bathing establishment, which is very complete, is provided both with sea and sulphur baths; and furnishes more than the usual sources of amusement. It annually attracts about 1600 visitors. Pop., tn., 3225; dist., 10,742.

DÖBLING (**ÖBER**), a vil. archduchy Austria, below the Ens, about 3 m. N. Vienna. It stands in a beautiful district, covered with fine villas and gardens, and is a great holiday resort and summer residence of the inhabitants of the capital. Pop. 1700.

DOBOKA, a co. Austria, Transylvania, bounded, N. by Bistritz and Szolnok, N.E. Galicia, Moldavia, and Csikerstuhl, S. Thorenburg and Klausenburg, and W. Hungary; area, 867 geo. sq. m. It is very irregular in shape, forming a belt of land, stretching E. to W. for 110 m., with an average breadth which does not exceed 8 m.; near the centre it is little more than 1 m. across. The surface is mountainous, being covered, in the N., by lofty ridges of sandstone, apparently new red, from the mines of rock salt and the salt springs which abound in it. In the W. the mountains are calcareous. Between the mountain ridges are numerous valleys, some of them flat, extensive, and of considerable fertility. The principal streams are the Szamos and the Bistritz. The

surface is not well adapted for the plough, but many of the lower slopes are covered with vineyards. The pastures also are good, and rear great numbers of cattle. For administrative purposes, the co. is divided into two circles, an upper and a lower, subdivided into eight districts. The capital is Szek. Pop. 66,900.

DOBOZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, on the Black Körös, about 4 m. from Gyula. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1714.

DOBRA, a tn. Russian Poland, 24 m. N.E. Kalisch, near the river Teleszyna. Here are made some linen, hosiery, &c. Pop. 2193, a third of whom are Jews.

DOBRA [Latin, *Bonopolis*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, on a small stream of same name, near the Maros, 73 m. W. Hermannstadt. It stands on the frontiers, is defended by a fort, and contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-union church.

DOBRAN, or **DOBRANY**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 10 m. S. S. W. Pilsen. It contains a parish church, chapel, school, hospital, townhouse, and barracks; and has several mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1835.

DOBRAUC, or **LIEBENTHAL**, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Chrudim, about 40 m. S.E. Königgrätz. It contains a parish church, parsonage, and mill. Pop. 2175.

DOBRAWITZ, or **ROTH-DOBRAWITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Bunzlau, 30 m. N.E. Prague, chief place lordship of same name, at the foot of Mount Cizschow. It contains a castle, with fine gardens; a church, townhouse, and hospital; and has manufactures of beet-root sugar, and four annual fairs. Pop., of tn., 1161; of lordship, 7115.

DOBRIGNO, a vil. Austria, Illyria, in the island of Veglia, 24 m. S.S.E. Fiume. It contains a parish church, and a chapel on the top of a lofty height; and has extensive salt-works. Coal is worked in its vicinity. Pop. 1700.

DOBRILUGK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 75 m. S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, at the confluence of the Dober with the Little Elster. It is well built, contains a castle, church, and town-school; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a distillery. A good deal of tobacco is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1145.

DOBRINCZE, or **DOBRINZEN**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, in a plain, 22 m. S.S.E. Peterwardein. It contains a Greek parish church. Pop. 1505.

DOBROMIELITZ, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle, Olmütz, in a mountainous district, about 7 m. from Prossnitz. It contains a castle, church, and school; and has a brewery and two mills. Pop. 864.

DOBROMIL, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle, Sanok, about 14 m. S. Przemyśl. It consists chiefly of a large, uneven, and unpaved square, lined by houses, most of which are occupied by Jews; and has two important annual cattle markets. There are salt mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1600.

DOBRONA, or **DOBRANYIVA**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Solh, on the small stream Nyeresznicza, about 69 m. N. by W. Pesth. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and the ruins of an old castle. The inhabitants are Slovaks. Pop. 1152.

DÖBRÖKÖZ, a market tn. Hungary, co. Tolna, 84 m. S.S.W. Pesth, r. bank, Kapos. It contains a R. Catholic church, and the ruins of an old castle. Much tobacco is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2550.

DOBROSLAWITZ, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle, Teschen, in a mountainous district on the Schwarzwald, about 41 m. N.E. Olmütz. The inhabitants are Bohemians. Pop. 1422.

DOBROTA, a vil. and seaport, Austria, Dalmatia, picturesquely situated on a gulf of the same name, dist. of, and 2 m. N. Cattaro. It is a well built, cheerful-looking place, with houses of stone, roofed with tiles, and frequently surrounded with walls, as a protection against the Montegrin robbers; contains a parish church, seated on a projecting tongue of land, backed by neat houses and gardens; and has a harbour, which is one of the best frequented in Dalmatia. Pop. 1400.

DOBRUSCHKA, or **DOBRUSKA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 14 m. E.N.E. Königgrätz, on the Little Goldbach. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs, contains a church, chapel, synagogue, townhouse, and hospital; and has several mills, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2442.

DOBRZYŃ, two places, Russian Poland:—1, A tn., woiwode of, and 20 m. W.N.W. Plock, on a height above r. bank, Vistula. It contains two churches, a synagogue, and old monastery; and has a distillery, a brewery, some general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. 1459, of whom 603 are Jews.—2, A tn., woiwode of, and 50 m. N.W. Plock, l. bank, Drewerz. It has a church and a synagogue; and manufactures of woollen-cloth and leather. Pop. 2240.

DOBSCHAU, **TORSCHAU**, or **DOSINA**, a market tn., Hungary, co. Gomor, in a narrow valley, hemmed in by lofty mountains, 14 m. N.N.W. Rosenau. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a gymnasium; and has a paper and other mills. Copper, silver, iron, and cobalt, are worked and smelted in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5410.

DOCE, a riv. Brazil, which rises in the mountains in the S. of prov. Minas-Geraes, about 40 m. E. the town of Barbacena, and proceeds N., sometimes under the name of Chopoto, receiving several streams on both banks, but particularly the Pirangos, on the left. On reaching Santa-Annado-Deserto it turns N.E., and is augmented by the Touro, on the r. bank, and the Guallacho, on the left. Still pursuing the same course, it receives the Paracicaba, the Santo Antonio, and the Correntes, all on the l. bank. On the junction of the last, its course becomes almost E., towards prov. Espirito-Santo, which it first separates from prov. Minas-Geraes, and afterwards traverses, receiving, on its r. bank, the Cuiaté and the Mandu. It ultimately falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 19° 36' S. Its direct course N.E. is 330 m., but its whole course, including windings, cannot be less than 500 m. Its navigation is very much interrupted by cataracts.

DOCHART, a loch and river, Scotland, co. Perth. The loch, 44 m. W. Perth, is about 3 m. long, has beautifully wooded banks, and contains a curious floating island, and an islet, with the remains of an old castle.—The river issues from the E. end of the loch, and flows N.E. 8 m., through Glen Dochart, into Loch Tay.

DOCKING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 4030 ac. Pop. 1537.

DOCKLOW, par. Eng. Hereford; 1420 ac. Pop. 215.

DOCKUM, a tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 13 m. N.E. Leeuwarden, on the Ee, which divides it into two unequal parts. It is hexagonal in form, surrounded by a wall, with six bastions, one of which now serves as a place of sepulture; and formerly had four gates. It has a handsome townhall, an elegant weigh-house, an exchange, a Reformed, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, an orphan hospital, a charity and a Latin school, and several common and boarding schools. By means of the Ee, Dockum communicates with Leeuwarden on the one side, and the sea on the other, vessels of considerable size coming up at high water. There is also canal communication with Groningen; and in the centre of the town is a commodious harbour. Dockum has three fairs for cattle and horses; does a good trade in cattle, flax, chicory, and shrimps; and carries on boat-building, salt-boiling, the manufacture of beer, gin, and earthenware, and wool-combing, &c. Pop. 3900.

DODA, a tn. N. Punjab, r. bank, Chenab; lat. 33° 2' N.; lon. 75° 18' E.; neat and well built, with a good bazaar, and a square fort, having a tower at each angle. The Chenab is here 60 yards broad, and is crossed by a *jhoola*, or bridge, formed by a cable stretched from bank to bank, and traversed by a suspended seat, drawn backwards and forwards by means of a rope.

DODBROOKE, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, 16½ m. S.E. Plymouth. The village is indifferently built, but well supplied with water, and noted for its white ale. Markets for cattle are held monthly. Dr. Wolcot, the satirical poet, better known under the assumed name of 'Peter Pindar,' was a native of this place. Area of par. 420 ac. Pop. 1229.

DODDENHAM, par. Eng. Worcester; 830 ac. P. 260.

DODDERHILL, par. Eng. Worcester; 5150 ac. P. 2130.

DODDINGHURST, par. Eng. Essex; 3460 ac. P. 419.

DODDINGTON, several par. England:—1, Cambridge; 38,240 ac. Pop. 8648.—2, Kent; 2000 ac. Pop. 473.—3, Lincoln; 4330 ac. Pop. 220.—4, Northumberland; 9110 ac. Pop. 941.—5, (-Dry), Lincoln; 2160 ac. Pop. 215.—6, (-Great), Northampton; 1310 ac. Pop. 474.

DODDISCOMBLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2390 ac. Pop. 378.

DODDLESTON, par. Eng., partly in the county of Flint, Wales, but chiefly in that of Chester; 2420 ac. P. 826.

DODFORD, par. Eng. Northampton; 1180 ac. P. 228.

DÖDIBERG, or **TÖDIBERG**, one of the loftiest summits of the Swiss Alps, on the confines of can. Grisons and Glarus, 17 m. S.S.W. Glarus. It has the Scherrhorn on the S.E., and the Kistenberg on the N.W., and consists of two summits, of which that on the N. only takes the name of Tödi, the other being called Rusein. Its height is about 12,000 ft., and on its sides are numerous glaciers. The pass leading over its side, between the valleys of the Linth and the Vorder Rhein, is 9609 ft. Its highest peak has never been ascended.

DODINGTON, two pars. England:—1, Gloucester; 1670 ac. Pop. 143.—2, Somerset; 600 ac. Pop. 114.

DOEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, about 25 m. N.N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt. It contains a tannery and two mills. The chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1923.

DOESBURG, or **DOESBORGH** [anc. *Drusi Burgum*], a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 9 m. N.E. Arnhem, r. bank, IJssel, here crossed by a drawbridge. It is surrounded by walls, now planted with trees and used as promenades, and had four gates, of which three still exist. It has broad, fine streets, lined with comfortable-looking modern houses. The townhall is small, but the arsenal is large and spacious; of the two Reformed churches, that of St. Marten's is large, and has a lofty tower, and within it is buried the celebrated geographer, Gerard Mercator; the R. Catholics likewise have a church, and the Jews a small synagogue. Doesburg possesses a poor's hospital, an orphan hospital, and a retreat for widows; a Latin school, and a branch of the general utility society. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and the transit trade, but have no manufactures. The mustard raised here is largely exported. Six fairs are held annually, for cattle, horses, and pigs. Pop. 4000.

DOETINCHEM, or **DEUTICHEM**, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. E. Arnhem, r. bank, Old-IJssel, here crossed by a bridge. It is surrounded by a rampart, planted with trees; has four gates, and broad streets, lined with elegant houses; a townhall, in the market-place, a simple, solid structure; a prison, a Reformed church, a small Lutheran chapel, and a Jewish synagogue; a Latin, and three other schools, and a branch of the general utility society. It was once a Hanse-town, and carried on a good trade, which has now greatly fallen off. Still, soap, gin, brandy, and vinegar are made to a limited extent; and, also, tanning, ropemaking, dyeing, &c., are carried on. Four well frequented markets are held. Pop. 1800.

DOFRINES MOUNTAINS, Norway. See **DOVRE-FJELD**.

DOG.—1, A small isl. Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea, off N.W. point of Wetter Island; lat. 7° 40' S.; lon. 125° 56' E.—2, An isl. Gulf of Mexico, off the mainland of Florida; lat. 29° 46' 18" N.; lon. 84° 38' 15" W.—3, One of the Virgin Islands; lat. 18° 17' N.; lon. 63° 17' W.—4, A gulf, Strait of Florida; lat. 24° 2' N.; lon. 79° 50' W.—5, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Low Islands, about 12 m. in circumference, and enclosing a lagoon; lat. 15° 15' S.; lon. 141° 30' W.

DOGAREE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 23 m. N.E. Boondee. It stands on the margin of a beautiful lake, surrounded by low hills, covered with wood, and adorned with pagodas and other buildings.

DOGERBANK, an extensive sandbank, and well-known station for cod-fishing, between the E. coast of England and the W. coast of Denmark. The W. part of the bank is about 36 m. E. Flamborough Head, whence it extends E.N.E. to within about 60 m. of Jutland. In some places it is 60 m. broad, but terminates entirely in a point. Having 9 fathoms water in its shallowest part, which is that nearest the English coast, it presents no obstruction to navigation. An obstinate naval combat took place on the Doggerbank, in 1781, between the British and Dutch fleets, in which neither side could claim a victory.

DOGLIANI [anc. *Dolima*, *Dolionum*], a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 11 m. N.E., Mondovì, l. bank, Rea. It has two churches, a cemetery, a communal college, a small hospital, the remains of an old castle, and several Government offices. Five annual fairs are held, at which much cattle, hemp, stuffs, and comestibles are sold. At the weekly markets the principal traffic is in wheat, and, according to the season, mulberry leaves, grapes, potatoes, &c.

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The district is mountainous, and produces abundance of excellent wine, but very little wheat. The river Rea is crossed near the town by a wooden bridge. Pop. 5000.

DOGMELLS (Str.), par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 2689.

DOGMERSFELD, par. Eng. Hants; 1650 ac. P. 305.

DOGNACSKA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Krassov, in a valley, 40 m. S.W. Temesvar. It contains a parish church, and is the seat of a mining directory. Copper and zinc are worked and smelted here; some gold and silver also are found, and there is an excellent quarry of white marble. Pop. 2335.

DOGS (ISLE OF), or Poplar Marshes, a peninsula on the Thames, England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.S.E. St. Paul's, London. The W. India Docks are situated on the N. part of it; and a little to the S. of these it is intersected by the City Canal. It derives its name from the circumstance of the King's hounds having been formerly kept here.

DOGSTOWN, par. Irel., Tipperary; 406 ac. Pop. 69.

DOGWELLS (Str.), par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 819.

DOHARAB, an isl. Red Sea, E. side; lat. 16° 18' 30" N.; lon. 41° 59' E. It is low and sandy, about 2 m. in length, N. and S., and is surrounded by a reef, nearly 2 m. wide, with 6 to 14 fathoms close to it.

DOHNA, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 10 m. S.S.E. Dresden, in a beautiful and fertile district, r. bank, Muglitz, the valley of which, previously narrow, begins here to widen out. Having been mostly burnt down, in 1813, the far greater number of the houses are of recent construction, and well built. It contains a parish church, with a lofty tower, 400 ft. high, and a fine old altar-piece; and a well-endowed hospital; and has two annual fairs. Pop. 1294.

DOHUD [*Do-hud*, two frontiers], a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; lat. 22° 55' N.; lon. 74° 20' E. It is of considerable extent, well built, and amply supplied with water. Being a thoroughfare for the inland traffic between the provinces of Upper Hindoostan and Malwa, it is also much frequented by the traders of the interior. It commands the principal pass into Goojerat, from the N.E. The present fort, formerly a caravanserai, is said to have been built by Aurengzebe; it is 450 ft. sq., has two strong gates, and contains a mosque and two wells.

DOHUL, an isl. Red Sea, N.W. Dhalac; lat. 15° 55' N.; lon. 39° 40' E. It is low, of a quadrilateral form, 9 m. in circumference, with some doum palms on it. On the N.W. side are a small village and mosque, with about 100 inhabitants; and on the E. are three or four wells of fresh water, during the rains, but brackish in the dry season, barely affording sufficient for the natives, who subsist by fishing.

DOKO, a pigmy race of negroes, inhabiting a region of tropical Africa, S. of Abyssinia, the centre of which is marked by the intersection of the 3d parallel of N. lat. with lon. 37° E. They are four feet in height, of a dark olive complexion, and perfectly wild. They live in rude wigwams, constructed of bent canes and grass, far in the depths of the dense forests of bamboo with which the country is covered. They have no king, no laws, no arts, no arms; possess neither flocks nor herds; are not hunters, do not cultivate the soil, but subsist entirely on fruits, roots, mice, serpents, reptiles, ants, and honey. They beguile serpents by whistling, and, having torn them piecemeal with their long nails, devour them raw. They climb trees in search of fruit with all the agility of monkeys. Both sexes go perfectly naked, and have thick, pouting lips, diminutive eyes, and flat noses. The hair is not woolly, and in the females reaches to the shoulders. The men have no beard. The nails, never pared, grow, both on the hands and feet, like eagles' talons, and are employed in digging for ants. They are ignorant of the use of fire. They have no religion, but possess a glimmering idea of a Supreme Being, to whom, when overtaken by any misfortune, they pray, standing on their heads. Being much esteemed for their docility and usefulness, they are carried off in great numbers annually by the slave-hunters, to whom, when taken, they tamely submit, and rarely attempt to escape. The Dokos are supposed to be the pigmies of the ancients.—(*The Highlands of Ethiopia*, by Major Harris, vol. iii. chap. 8.)

DOL, an anc. tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 m. S.E. St. Malo, at the intersection of several great roads, and on a height overlooking marshy plains, which, where drained, are of great fertility. The site is unwholesome, and the town,

built of dark-coloured granite, occasionally whitewashed, is old, mean, and dirty. The Grande Rue, however, is spacious and regularly built, and the church, of grey granite, and once a cathedral, is the finest gothic edifice in Brittany. Having once been a strong and important place, old walls and deep fosses are seen on every side of Dol; but the glacis of its former ramparts now form public walks. There are many singular houses in the town, with far-projecting fronts, in the narrow streets, and a communal college. Some salt is drawn from the surrounding marshes; and the district produces much cider, grain, flax, &c. These find an outlet by the port of Vivier. Dol was taken and retaken many times during the Middle Ages, and the troubles of the League. In 1793, the Vendéans repulsed the republican forces in an assault upon it. Pop. 3387.

DOL-BEN-MAEN, par. Wales, Carnarvon. Pop. 401.

DOLCEACQUA [anc. *Dulcisacqual*], a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, gov. Nice, prov. of, and 7 m. W. by N. San Remo, in a mountainous district, on the Nervi, which divides it into two parts, one denominated La Terra, the other the Borgo, connected by a bridge of one arch. It has two churches, a local court, a customhouse, and other Government offices. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2000.

DÔLE [anc. *Dolum*], a tn. France, dep. Jura, built on a vineyard slope rising from the Doubs, and on the canal between the Rhone and the Rhine, 26 m. S.E. Dijon, 967 ft. above sea level. It is well and rather regularly built, adorned with public fountains, and surrounded with fine promenades. The principal church, on the public square, is a lofty gothic edifice, consisting of three naves, supported by enormous pillars. The *Tour-de-Vergy*, an antique construction, now serves as a prison. The other chief buildings are the law courts, the new prison, the college, the two hospitals, and poorhouse, and the bridge over the Doubs. Among the antiquities are the ruins of a castle, built by Frederick Barbarossa, in the 12th century; also of an amphitheatre, aqueducts, and other Roman constructions. Dôle is the seat of a sub-prefecture, a court of first resort and of commerce; and possesses an agricultural society, a commercial college, a public library, with 6,000 vols.; a museum, &c. The manufactures compose Prussian blue, hosiery, iron wares (stoves, furnaces, &c.), optical instruments, wax candles, vinegar, &c.; and there are several tanneries, iron-forges, and tile works, with marble quarries in the vicinity. The trade, both by the canal and the river, is considerable, and consists of grain, flour, and wood; wine, brandy, vinegar, coal, iron, marble, mill-stones, &c. The environs are very beautiful, and present numerous pretty villas, surrounded with gardens and vineyards. Dôle was founded by the Romans, and, in later times, was the capital of Franche-Comté, till its annexation to the kingdom of France. In 1442, it became the seat of a parliament and a university, established by Philippe-le-Bon. Before the Jesuits were expelled from France they had a leading college here, the buildings of which still remain. The fortifications, once of great strength, were dismantled in 1674. Previously, it had been besieged, taken, and retaken, several times, alternately by Germans and French. Pop. 9322.

DÔLE (La), a mountain, Switzerland, can. Vaud, forming part of the principal chain, and one of the loftiest summits of the Jura, about 7 m. W. of the lake, and 15 m. N.N.W. the town of Geneva. It is 5509 ft. high, and is easily ascended from the village of St. Cergues. The magnificence of its view attracts the general tourist, whilst its richness in Alpine plants makes it particularly interesting to the botanist.

DOLGELLEY, **DOLGELLAU**, or **DÔLLELLEU**, a market tn. and par., N. Wales, co. Merioneth. The parish is about 16 m. long, and from 3 to 4 m. broad.—The town, beautifully situated in a narrow vale, at the N. skirts of Cader Idris, on the river Gwynion or Wnion, 46 m. W. Shrewsbury, has narrow and irregularly laid out streets, houses generally small and ill built, though some handsome dwellings have been erected of late years, to the improvement of the appearance of the town. There are here a parish church, and four dissenting chapels; and a national, a British, and a free grammar school. The principal public buildings are the county hall, gaol, markethouse, and townhall. Dolgelley has extensive tanneries; and manufactures of Welsh flannels and

kerseymeres, and more especially of a kind of woollen cloth called 'webs,' exported chiefly to America, from London and Liverpool. These cloths are woven in the houses and cottages of the weavers. Market-day, Tuesday; and six fairs annually. Pop., par. 3695.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DOLGOI, a name, in Russian, signifying long, and given to several small isls. Russia, particularly:—1, An isl., gov. Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean, 55 m. S. Waigatz Island.—2, An isl. in the mouth of the Neva, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland.—3, An isl. in the Caspian Sea, S.E. the mouths of the Volga, belonging to gov. Astrakhan.

DOLHA, or **DOHA**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a plain surrounded by wooded heights, on the Dolha or Borsavo, 30 m. from Szigeth. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has a potash work, and an annual fair. The inhabitants are Russians. Pop. 886.

DOLINA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 22 m. S.S.E. Stry. It contains a R. Catholic and a Protestant church; and has extensive salt-works. Pop. 3200.

DOLITZ (**NIEDERHEIM**), a vil. Saxony, circle of, and S. Leipzig, r. bank, Pleisse; with a mill, an old castle, and numerous pretty country houses, chiefly occupied by the Leipzigers. Pop. 930.

DOLLA, par. Irel. Tipperary; 7354 ac. Pop. 1529.

DOLLAR, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Clackmannan, the former 11 m. E. by N. Stirling, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, but deriving its chief interest from its celebrated academy, founded by a Mr. John Macnab, a native of the parish, who, from being a poor ship boy on board of a coasting trader, became a man of large fortune. He left a sum of £90,000, three per cents, for behoof of the Dollar academy. The building, erected in 1819, is a handsome structure, in the Grecian style, 186 ft. in length, and 63 ft. in breadth, with a portico in front, supported by six columns. The principal branches taught are English, writing and arithmetic, Latin, Greek, modern languages, geography, botany, drawing, and mathematics. There is also a female teacher of sewing and fancy work for the girls of the parish. The fees paid for education rise by a graduated scale, corresponding to the supposed ability of the parents to pay, so that the poorer classes obtain an excellent education for their families at 8d. per quarter for each class attended; but if more than one child be attending the school at a time, the second and others are admitted at half price. Within a short distance of Dollar are the ruins of an ancient residence of the noble family of Argyll, called Castle Campbell. Pop., vil. and par., 1562.

DOLLART (**THE**), [Latin, *Sinus Emdanus* or *Dollarius*], a gulf, North Sea, at the mouth of the river Ems, which passes through it, between prov. Groningen in Holland and E.riesland in Hanover. It was formed by the bursting in of the sea in 1277, and again in 1530. By these floods, 34 large villages and numerous hamlets were submerged, and thousands of human beings and cattle destroyed. Much land has, however, been gained back from this gulf, and now forms numerous fertile polders.

DOLLOVA, a vil. Hungary, Banat, dist. Temesvar, 21 m. E.N.E. Belgrade. It contains three Greek non-united churches, and has 10 flour mills. Pop. 2035.

DOLM, a small isl. Norway, coast of Trondhjem, near the island of Hittern, and between it and Froyen; greatest length, 6 m.; breadth, about 1 m. Its surface is sterile and mountainous. Two summits, one on the W., and the other on the E. side, rise, bare and precipitous, to the height of nearly 3000 ft. The only inhabitants are a few fishermen.

DOLMATOV, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 300 m. E.S.E. Perm, l. bank, Isset. It contains a fine monastery, and has an annual fair, which is numerously attended by dealers from Siberia. Pop. 1600.

DOLO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. of, and 12 m. W. Venice, on the Brentano, here crossed by a handsome bridge near its junction with the Brenta. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices. It is surrounded by many fine villas of the patricians and citizens of Venice; contains a parish church and two public oratories, and has an annual fair. Pop. 3600.

DOLOL, a vil. Senegambia, near l. bank, lower Senegal. The inhabitants are industrious cultivators, and sell much of their produce to the French colonists of St. Louis.

DOLONNOOR, tn. Mongolia. See CHAO-NAIMAN-SOUME.

DOLORES.—1, A tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 24 m. S.W. Alicante, in a fertile plain. It has three squares, a church, townhouse, two schools, a prison, public granary, and cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in husbandry, rearing silkworms, and expressing oil and wine. Pop. 2453. —2, A vil. Mexican Confederation, state of, and 24 m. N.W. Guanajuato. It is also, with various affixes, the name of several places in different parts of what once formed Spanish N. America.

DOLPHINTON, par. Scot. Lanark; 2926 ac. Pop. 305.

DOLTON, par. Eng. Devon; 2180 ac. Pop. 922.

DOLWYDELAN, par. Wales, Carnarvon, 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 754.

DOMANIS, or **DOMANISA**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 30 m. E.N.E. Trentschin. It contains a parish church and two castles, one of them a ruin. Pop. 1370.

DOMBEGYHAZA, a vil. Hungary, co. Csanad, near Battonya. It contains a Protestant church, and stands in a fertile district, in which much tobacco is grown, and great numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. 1191.

DOMBES, a dist. France, long forming a sovereign principality which belonged to the Dukes of Bourbon, with whom it remained till 1681, when it passed to the Duke of Maine, a natural son of Louis XIV. Its sovereignty merged in that of the Crown in 1762. It formed part of the diocese of Lyons, and is now included in dep. Ain. Trevoix was its capital.

DOMBO, **DOBVOE**, or **DIMBOX**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a little plain, enclosed by hills about 16 m. N. Szeged. It contains a Greek Catholic church, and has a saw mill. Pop. 1627.

DOMBOVAR, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, near 1. bank, Kapos, 21 m. N.N.W. Fünfkirchen. It contains a parish church, and the ruins of an old castle, which made a considerable figure in the wars with the Turks, having often defied all their efforts to take it. Pop. 1330.

DOMBROWICE, a tn. Russian Poland, woivode Masovia, about 84 m. W. Warsaw. It contains two churches, and has seven annual fairs. Pop. 1159.

DOMBURG, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, on isl. Walcheren, 9 m. N.W. Flushing. It has a townhall, Reformed church, school, and elegant baths, and is much frequented, as a place of recreation, by the inhabitants of the island, more especially those of Middleburg. Pop. 600.

DOMENIGA (SANTA), a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 3 m. E. Scalea. Pop. 3100.

DOMESNE, a cape, Russia, gov. Courland, in the Baltic, W. side of the Gulf of Livonia, or Riga, S. of the isle of Oesel; lat. 57° 46' N.; lon. 22° 28' E.

DOMFRONT [Latin, *Domus frontium*], a tn. France, dep. Orne, picturesquely situated on a steep rock, almost perpendicular on its W. side; and bathed by the Varenne, 35 m. W.N.W. Alençon. The interior is very dull; houses ill-built, streets narrow, steep, and crooked; water scarce and bad; air pure, but too keen for delicate constitutions. The only buildings worth noticing are the antique church of Notre Dame, and the ruins of a strong old castle. Domfront is the seat of a sub-prefecture, a court of first resort, and a communal college. Its manufactures consist of linens, ticks, druggist, serges, &c., and in the vicinity are forges, glass works, and paper mills. The articles of trade are linens, cattle, and leather. Domfront was founded early in the 11th century, and was formerly a coveted stronghold. It was besieged and taken in 1203, by King Philip Augustus; in 1355 and 1418, by the English; in 1574, by the forces of Catherine de Medici, from the Huguenots; in 1589, from the Leaguers, by Henry IV. Pop. 2086.

DOMINGO (SAN), a fortified city, Hayti, and the metropolis of the E. division of that island, on the S.E. coast, at the mouth, and on r. bank, Ozama; lat. 18° 28' N.; lon. 69° 50' W. (a) It is surrounded by a thick wall; the houses are neatly built, the streets straight and spacious, with foot ways of brick. There are here a fine cathedral, some handsome churches and convents, an hospital, barrack, and arsenal. The fortifications by which the town is defended are judiciously constructed. The harbour is commodious, and ships may lie close to the shore to take in their lading. San Domingo had formerly a considerable trade in jerked beef, cattle, and hides; but it is now very limited. This is the oldest Euro-

pean city in the New World, having been founded in 1502. During the 16th century, it was at the height of its prosperity; but since that time it has greatly fallen off in population and commerce. Pop. estimated at 10,000 to 13,000.

DOMINICA, a British W. India isl., one of the Lesser Antilles. Leeward group, between the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, from both of which it is nearly equidistant, 25 to 30 m.; lat. (N. point), 15° 38' N.; lon. 61° 26' W. (a.) It is about 29 m. in length N. to S., and 12 m. in breadth E. to W.; area, 186,436 ac. Its appearance, when viewed from the sea, is rugged and mountainous; but it contains many fertile valleys. Its loftiest summit has an elevation of 6000 ft., being greater than that of any of the other W. India islands, with exception of Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica. The slopes of the mountains, which occupy the whole interior of the island, from N. to S., are very steep, and terminate in bold and precipitous coasts. The island is of volcanic origin, and contains several solfataras; and has numerous sulphurous and thermal springs—the latter are said to be sufficiently hot to coagulate an egg, and are believed to possess great medicinal virtues. Dominica is one of the best watered of the Leeward Islands, having at least 30 streams, besides numerous smaller rivulets. The soil, though somewhat stony, is fertile; but has been found better adapted for the production of coffee than sugar. The shores are but little indented, and are entirely without harbours; but on the W. side there are several good anchorages and bays, the coast being all along bold and clear of danger. The principal bay is Prince Rupert's, at



the N.W. end of the island; much resorted to for its safety, convenience, magnitude, and depth of water, besides affording abundance of wood and fresh water. On the W. coast, calms frequently occur, which sometimes extend 6 m. to sea. The climate is extremely hot, and is considered unhealthy. The woods afford large supplies of excellent timber, including rosewood, gum-trees, &c. The principal produce consists of rum, coffee, sugar, molasses, cacao, arrow-root, and wool. Great quantities of honey and wax are also obtained in the clefts of trees and other places, the produce of the European bee which was brought to the island, and which now swarms in the woods. The exports, in 1849, were £48,523, and the imports, £50,581. The revenue for the same year amounted to £8877, and the expenditure to £10,530. The government of the island is under the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, administered by a lieutenant governor, a legislative council, an executive council, and a representative assembly.

The laws in force are the common statute law of England. The principal towns are Roseau, or Charlotte Town, on the S.W. side; and Portsmouth, or Prince Rupert's Town, considerably to the N. of Roseau. The latter consists of about 500 houses, and contains a Protestant church, some R. Catholic and Dissenting places of worship, four public or free schools, supported by the bishop of the diocese; and an infant school. Dominica was discovered by Columbus, in 1493, and was claimed alternately by England, France, and Spain; but was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1763. The population of the island is stated at 22,200; of whom 10,596 are males, and 11,604 females.

DOMINICA [native, *Obevhooa*], one of the Marquesas Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (N. point) 9° 34' S.; lon. 139° 4' W. (s.); the largest of the group being about 18 m. long, and the same in breadth. It is crowded with rugged hills, rising in ridges directly from the sea, and separated by deep valleys, which, as well as the sides of the hills, are clothed with wood.

DOMINICK (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 2680 ac. P. 825. **DÖMITZ**, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. bail. of same name, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Elde, 34 m. S. by W. Schwerin. It is built in the shape of an irregular square, and is surrounded on the S. and E. sides with an earthen rampart, flanked with bastions, and defended on the W. side by a citadel, situated on an island in the Elbe. It contains a church, townhouse and barracks, and has manufactures of linen, a small building yard, some shipping, a considerable trade, and four annual fairs. Dömitz suffers much from the inundations of the Elbe. Pop. of town, 2545, of bail. (area 48 sq. m.), 5167.

DOMME, a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, l. bank, Dordogne, 36 m. S.E. Périgueux. It is picturesquely situated on one of the highest and steepest hills of the department, and was once a place of great strength and much more importance than at present. Its ancient walls and fortifications, extending to a considerable distance around its present site, may still be traced. It has monthly fairs; one of them, for cattle, is of some consequence. Pop. 1144.

DOMMEL [anc. *Duthmal*], a river, Holland. It rises in Belgian Limburg, flows N. into N. Brabant to Eindhoven, thence circuitously N.W. to Hertogenbosch, where it unites with the Aa, whose name it takes, and falls into the Maas at Crevecoeur, after receiving several affluent; of which the most important are the Little Dommel and the Tongelreep, on the right, and the Eikenriet and Ley on the left. It is not navigable, but propels numerous mills. Course very crooked; direct distance from source to mouth about 40 m.

DOMMITZSCH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, r. bank, Elbe, 7 m. N.N.W. Torgau. It consists of the town proper and a suburb, contains a church and an hospital and tile-works, extensive potteries, and has three annual fairs. Pop. 1281.

DOMNAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. It is the seat of a court of law, contains a church and an hospital, and has a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1281.

DOMO, or **DOMO D'OSSOLA** [Latin, *Oscela*, *Ocelum*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. Novara, formerly cap. of anc. prov. Ossola, but now in prov. Pfullanza, r. bank, Toce, 78 m. N. by E. Turin. It stands on the great Simplon road, in the centre of a plain, 1000 ft. above the sea, and surrounded by lofty mountains; is the seat of a superior court of law, and several public offices; consists of the town proper and a suburb, and is on the whole well built, having several good streets, and one large, and six minor squares. It contains a handsome parish church, consisting of three naves, separated by rows of pillars, and adorned with numerous fine frescoes; a Franciscan church and convent, several elegant palaces, of which that of the Della Silva family is most deserving of notice; a courthouse, a large and well-constructed prison, an hospital, a superior school or college, kept in the old palace Mellerio; and an old castle, now occupied as private buildings; and has manufactures of cotton, ironware, and articles in wood; a weekly market, and two annual fairs, each of which lasts eight days. Pop. 2200.—(Casalis.)

DÖMÖS, a vil. Hungary, co. Gran, on the Danube, about 19 m. N.N.W. Pesth. It contains a handsome church, built on the ruins of a celebrated old monastery; and in the

neighbourhood, on Mount Arpas, is an old feudal castle. Pop. 1067.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, a vil. France, dep. Vosges, 7 m. N. Neufchâteau, near Vaucouleurs. It is built half way up a hilly mountain slope, in a beautiful valley, watered by the Meuse. The small houses which form the central street are neat, and their outer walls generally covered with espaliers, which gives the place a pleasing aspect. The celebrated Joan of Arc was born here, in 1412, in a cottage which is still standing. It had latterly become a stable; but now serves as a gratis school for young girls. In 1820, a fine public fountain, with a marble bust of the heroine, was raised in front of it. Pop. 319.

DOMRIANSK, a market tn. Russia, gov. of, and 40 m. N.N.E. Perm. In its vicinity are extensive iron-works. Pop. 1600.

DON [anc. *Tanaïs*], a river, Russia, which issues from Lake Ivan-Ozera, in the gov. of Tula; lat. 53° 47' N.; lon. 38° 15' E., and flows S.E. through govs. Riazan, Tambov, Voronej, and Don Cossacks, to within 37 m. of the Volga, where it turns abruptly S.W. for 236 m., and falls into the Sea of Azof, near the town of Azof, by three mouths, only one of which is navigable; whole course nearly 900 m. The chief tributaries are, r. bank, the Donetz and Voroneje; l., the Khoper and Manitsch. The delta of the Don is an expanse of sandy flats, occasionally quite submerged round with reeds, running 28 m. up, and 22 m. wide at the coast line. Notwithstanding the shallowness of the channel, no vessels drawing 6 ft. water being able to get up to more than about 30 m., namely, to Rostoff or Axai, it has by far the most busy trade of all the rivers of S. Russia. The navigation is nearly all downward, indeed; and can only take place during spring floods; nevertheless, by means of its lower course, in connection with the Volga, the S. provinces of Russia receive most of the Siberian produce they need, and also the manufactures they require from the interior of the empire. The extensive and productive fisheries of the Don likewise add much to the traffic seen upon its lower waters.

DON.—1, A river, England, co. York, which rises near the borders of Cheshire, flows E. to Peniston, thence S.E. to Sheffield, and thence N.E. to Goole, where it joins the Ouse, after a course of about 55 m. Its principal tributaries are the Rother, the Dearne, and the Went; and the chief towns on its banks are Peniston, Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster. By means of artificial cuttings and canals, it has been rendered navigable to Sheffield, a distance of nearly 40 m.—2, A river, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, rising in several small streams flowing from the hills between cos. Aberdeen and Banff. It flows tortuously E. through the whole breadth of Aberdeenshire, past Towie, Alford, Monymusk, Inverury, and Kintore, and falls into the N. Sea, 2 m. N. Aberdeen, after a total course of 62 m. Its principal tributary is the Urie, which joins it at Inverury. Its salmon fisheries are of considerable value.

DON (Le), a river, France, which rises at Verita, on the E. frontiers of dep. Loire-Inférieure, flows almost due E. across that department, and joins l. bank, Vilaine, about 8 m. N.E. Redon, after a course of 50 m., of which about 10 m., beginning near Gueméné, are navigable.

DON BENITO, an increasing tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 49 m. E. Badajoz. 35 m. S. Trujillo, near l. bank, Guadiana. Most of the houses are substantially built, and form wide, clean, and tolerably well paved streets. The town contains three squares, the principal one of which is large, has a public promenade in the centre, and is lined with handsome buildings, among others the townhall, prison, and a convent. Its other public edifices comprise two chapels, two hospitals, 11 schools, a barrack, storehouse, and extensive cemetery. The supply of water is copious, but its quality indifferent. Manufactures:—cloth, baize, wine, and oil. The weaving is principally performed by females. Trade:—in cattle, grain, wool, fruits, &c. Annual fair in September. The Guadiana affords great facilities for the transmission of its agricultural and industrial produce to Merida, Badajoz, and other points. Pop. 14,610.

DON COSSACKS. See **COSSACKS**.

DONA (SANTA), or **FOSCO**, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. of, and 20 m. N.E. Venice, on a creek of the Brenta. It contains a parish church and two oratories. Pop. 3330.

DOÑA MENCIA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 24 m. S.E. Cordova, on a hill-slope. Its houses are well built; and it has a townhall, a normal and a female school, a parish church, and two hermitages; and a public walk, adorned with two stone fountains. The inhabitants, though chiefly engaged in agriculture, have seven oil and eight flour mills. They also make mild soap, and have 20 establishments for distilling brandy, which is exported to a considerable extent. Pop. 4280.

DONABATE, par. Irel. Dublin; 2715 ac. Pop. 479.

DONACAVEY, par. Irel. Tyrone; 23,052 ac. P. 11,229.

DONADFA, par. Irel. Kildare; 2110 ac. Pop. 376.

DONAGIL, two pars. Irel.:—1, Donegal; 25,259 ac. Pop. 5447.—2, Monaghan; 16,202 ac. Pop. 10,244.

DONAGHADEE, a seaport, market tn., and par. Ireland, co. Down. The town lies on the Irish channel, 16 m. E. by N. Belfast: lat. 54° 38' 36" N.; lon. 5° 31' 42" W. (R.) Its streets are wide and well kept; and the portion of the town next the shore, built in the form of a crescent, with the houses whitewashed, presents a cheerful and pleasing appearance. The parish church is a large ancient cruciform structure, with a lofty tower. There are, besides, a Methodist and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, several schools, a dispensary, and an infirmary. There are here a spacious harbour, pier, and light-house, with a stationary red light. The harbour is a large artificial basin of 7 ac., and is capable of admitting, at low water, vessels drawing 16 ft.; but is little used, Belfast monopolizing the greater portion of the trade; even the post-office steam packets no longer ply between this port and Portpatrick, in Scotland. Its principal exports are live cattle and pigs; its chief imports, coal and timber. Many of the females are employed in embroidering muslin for Glasgow houses. Donaghadee is a constabulary station, and the head of a coast guard district. Market day, Wednesday; several fairs annually. Area of par., 9539 ac. Pop. 7557; of tn., 3151.

DONAGHCLONEY, par. Irel. Down; 6498 ac. P. 6373.

DONAGHCUMPER, par. Irel. Kildare; 2252 ac. Pop. 1206.

DONAGHEDY, par. Irel. Tyrone; 39,398 ac. P. 10,608.

DONAGHENRY, par. Irel. Tyrone; 7155 ac. P. 5673.

DONAGHMORE, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 5 m. W. by N. Dungannon. The village, which was an important military station in the wars of Ireland, contains a chapel of ease, a R. Catholic and an Independent chapel, and an extensive brewery; area, 18,410 ac. Pop. 1233.

DONAGHMORE, several pars. Irel.:—1, Kildare; 301 ac. Pop. 29.—2, Kilkenny; 5270 ac. Pop. 2694.—3, Meath; 3955 ac. Pop. 1524.—4, Meath; 3413 ac. Pop. 391.—5, par. and tn. Queen's co.; 3529 ac. Pop. 1620.—6, par. Wexford; 7478 ac. Pop. 2497.—7, Wicklow; 23,428 ac. Pop. 3910.—8, Cork; 22,308 ac. Pop. 7491.—9, Cork; 312 ac. Pop. 458.—10, Limerick; 943 ac. Pop. 727.—11, Tipperary; 1797 ac. Pop. 459.—12, Donegal; 46,378 ac. Pop. 12,955.—13, Down; 8396 ac. Pop. 4436.

DONAGHMOYNE, par. Irel. Monaghan; 25,604 ac. Pop. 15,110.

DONAGHPATRICK, two pars. Irel.:—1, Meath; 4028 ac. Pop. 786.—2, Galway; 10,342 ac. Pop. 3770.

DONALDSONVILLE, a tn., U. States, once cap. of Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi, below the outlet of La Fourche, 73 m. W. by N. New Orleans. It has a jail, arsenal, market house, R. Catholic church, and a college. Pop. about 1000.

DONANAGHTA, par. Irel. Galway; 2634 ac. P. 1870.

DONARD, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Wicklow. The village, 24 m. W. by N. Wicklow, contains a church, R. Catholic chapel, and the ruins of a church, which was burned in 1798. Pop. of vil., 513; of par. (area, 4809 ac.), 1334.

DONATO (SAN).—1, A tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, near Castrovillari, and about 30 m. N. Cosenza. Pop. 3146.—2, A tn. duchy of, and 3 m. E.S.E. Parma, near l. bank, Enza. Pop. 2800.

DONATS (ST.), two pars. Wales:—1, Glamorgan. Pop. 151.—2, (Welsh), Glamorgan. Pop. 275.

DONAUE. See DANUBE.

DONAUESCHINGEN, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, cap. bail. of same name, at the confluence of the Brigach and

Brège, 29 m. E. by S. Freiburg. It contains a palace, the residence of the Prince of Fürstenberg, a plain modern edifice, with a library and picture gallery; a handsome parish church, gymnasium and theatre, and has manufactures of linen and some general trade. In the corner of the palace garden is a basin filled with clear sparkling water, which is conducted for about 50 yards by a subterranean channel into the Brigach, and claims to be the source of the Danube, because there the stream first begins to bear that name. Pop. of tn., 3050; of bail., 8978.

DONAUSTAUF, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Regen, l. bank, Danube, here crossed by a bridge 6 m. E.N.E. Ratisbon. It contains two castles, one of them a well-preserved ruin, picturesquely situated on a height which overhangs the town, and commands a fine view; two churches and a poor-house. On a neighbouring height stands the Valhalla or Walhalla, a large, imposing Grecian temple, of the Doric order, intended as a national monument and temple of fame for Germany. Pop. 1164.

DONAÜRWÖRTH, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, at the confluence of the Wörnitz and Danube, both of which are here crossed by bridges, 25 m. N. by W. Augsburg. It rises on the side of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre, is surrounded by a wall, and well built. It is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices, contains four churches, two chapels, a townhouse, a Latin school, hospital, Dominican nunnery, and the buildings of a fine old Benedictine abbey; and has manufactures of linen and leather, some shipping, a considerable trade in corn, flax, linen, wool, and cattle, and several annual fairs. The heights of Schellenberg, in the neighbourhood, are memorable for the entrenched camp which the Bavarians had formed upon them, and the forcing of it by Marlborough a few weeks before the victory of Blenheim. Donaüwröth is very ancient, and rose to be a free imperial city. Its inhabitants early embraced the Reformation; but, in consequence of some violent proceedings, in 1607, subjected their town to the ban of the empire. The severity of the punishment led to the formation of the Protestant League, and, in opposition to it, of the Catholic Union, and thus indirectly was one main cause of the Thirty Years' War. Pop. of tn., 2700; of dist. (area, 72 geo. sq. m.), 13,455.

DONCASTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. York, W. Riding. The town, 142 m. N.W. London, and 25 m. S.E. Leeds, is pleasantly situated r. bank, Don, here crossed by two handsome stone bridges. Doncaster may be described generally as well built and handsome. The streets are for the most part straight, broad, and well paved, and the principal supplied with efficient sewerage; they are also well lighted with gas. The parish church is a large and magnificent ancient cruciform structure, having a richly ornamented tower 151 ft. high, and containing many interesting monuments, and relics of antiquity; Christ Church is a handsome modern fabric, built at a cost of £13,000. Besides these two churches there are a large Wesleyan chapel, a commodious Independent chapel, and several smaller ones belonging to the Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Unitarians respectively, also a R. Catholic chapel. The other public buildings are the mansion-house, an elegant edifice of the composite order; the townhall, a new and handsome building; the theatre, jail, public library, news-room, corn exchange, covered market, lyceum, and the betting room, situated near the mansion-house, a small but handsome edifice, with Ionic columns. The cross, a facsimile of an ancient one, taken down in 1793, is a very elegant structure. The principal educational institutions are a grammar school, a national school, a British school, and several daily schools. There are numerous charitable institutions, a dispensary, and the 'Yorkshire institution' for the instruction of deaf and dumb children, liberally supported, and occupying a large and commodious building called Eastfield House, in an airy situation near the race course. The manufactures of Doncaster are inconsiderable, consisting merely of a little cotton and wool spinning, and glove and stocking knitting by the labouring population. There are, however, some small foundries, roperies, machine works, and a flax and flour mill. It has also a considerable trade in corn by the Don, which is navigable for vessels of 50 tons as far up as Sheffield, or about 20 m. beyond Doncaster. The celebrated races of Doncaster, with which that name is now inseparably

associated, commence on the Monday of the third week of September, and continue for five days. The race course, nearly 2 m. in length, is about 1 m. from the town, on the road to London, and is one of the finest in the kingdom. The grand-stand is an elegant and commodious structure, erected by the corporation, which subscribes, besides, £380 per annum, over and above incidental expenses, amounting to upwards of £200. The whole cost of forming, and subsequently improving the race course, since 1777, when the grand stand was erected, is said to amount to about £20,000, all defrayed by the corporation. The celebrated St. Leger stakes were established in 1776, and received their name from their principal founder, Colonel St. Leger, who resided in the neighbourhood of the town. For this race, 15 to 20 horses are generally entered, although there have been frequently three to four times that number. In 1803, the King's plate of 100 guineas, was removed from Burford to Doncaster. The races attract visitors from all parts of the kingdom, from Ireland, and even from foreign countries.

Under the Municipal Reform Act the borough is divided into three wards, with six aldermen, and 18 councillors; it has also a commission of the peace. The income of the borough is between £10,000 and £11,000. Doncaster was originally a Roman station, being at a point where one of the great Roman roads crossed the river Don, and is called Danum in the Itinerary of Antoninus. From the Saxons it obtained the name of *Dona Cæstre*, whence its present appellation. Previous to the Reformation, it was the seat of several monastic establishments, amongst which were the White Friary, founded in 1350; the Grey Friary, founded in 1310; and the Black Friary, of uncertain date, with several chapels and hospitals. The cleanliness and elegance of the town, the beauty of its situation, salubrity of its air, and the abundance and cheapness of provisions, render Doncaster one of the most desirable places of residence in the kingdom. There is a station of the Great Northern Railway in the town. Pop. (1841), 11,245; area of par. 5840 ac.

DONCHERY, a tn. and com. France, dep. Ardennes, 3 m. W. Sedan, r. bank, Meuse. It is surrounded with walls, and generally well built, and has manufactures of anvils, iron-wares, and sheet iron; also a brewery, and dyework. It was once a stronghold, and resisted an attempt of the Emperor Charles V. to take it. Pop. 2032.

DONDA CAPE, Indian Archipelago, isl. Celebes, N.W. coast, S.W. Cape Rivers, and about 57 m. N.E. Cape Temoei; lat. 0° 48' N.; lon. 119° 57' E.

DONDRAIL, or **DONDERA HEAD** [*anc. Dewandre*—the island's end], the S. extremity of isl. Ceylon; lat. 5° 55' N.; lon. 80° 37' E.; a steep, narrow, and rugged promontory overlooking, and about 1 m. E. of a low tongue of land covered with cocoa-nut trees. It was the site of the Singhalese capital during a part of the seventh century, numerous remains of which still exist, including several hundred upright stone pillars, interspersed among native huts, gardens, and cocoa-nut plantations; they are cut into various shapes, and exhibit different sculptures. Near the sea shore is a group of plain stone pillars, and on a low rocky point a single pillar, over which the sea breaks amidst hewn stones, the remains of some ancient building. This solitary pillar, the form of which is alternately octagonal and square, is supposed to mark the utmost limits which remain of Vishnu's conquest and religion. Dondra is still held particularly sacred by the votaries of Vishnu, and still has a temple, with its priests and attendants. Near the ruins is a neat village of same name, containing a Wesleyan school, and 900 inhabitants.—(*Pridham's Ceylon; Ceylon Gazetteer, &c.*)

DONEGAL, a maritime co. Ireland, N.E. coast, prov. Ulster, cap. Lifford, having Lough Foyle, and the cos. of Londonderry and Tyrone, on the E.; Donegal Bay and the co. of Fermanagh on the S.; and the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W. Greatest length, 85 m.; greatest breadth, 41 m. Area, 1,193,443 ac., of which 393,191 are arable; the greater part of the remainder being composed of heathy mountain and bog. The coast is indented with numerous bays and arms of the sea; the most remarkable of which, Lough Swilly, penetrates 25 m. into the land. It is the most mountainous county in Ireland, and, in many parts, especially towards the S.W., the most desolate and dreary. There are, however, many fine fertile valleys, and the scenery, in the rougher dis-

tricts, is often magnificent. Some of the higher mountains attain an elevation of from about 2000 to nearly 2500 ft. The loftiest are Erigal, in the N.W., and Bluestack, in the S.E. The wildest and most romantic scenery is to be met with in the barony of Banagh, which comprehends the S.W. peninsula, in which the county terminates, a space of about 15 m. in length from Rossan Point inwards, by 10 in breadth. The coast here is lined, for several miles, with stupendous cliffs and precipices, rising, in some places, to the height of nearly 2000 ft. Several small islands are scattered along the N.W. coast, of which the N. Arran Islands are the most considerable. The streams and lakes are numerous, but small; of the latter, Lough Derg (*which see*) is the most noted. The climate is moist, the sub-soil chiefly granite, mica-slate, and limestone, and the principal crops oats, potatoes, and flax, though wheat and barley are also successfully cultivated in some of the more favoured districts, particularly in the baronies of Raphoe and Tyrhugh. The whole extent of land under crop, in 1847, was 202,888 ac., or about one-fifth of the entire surface. Spade husbandry is much employed, and agriculture generally is in a very backward state, though improvement is going on in some quarters, of which may specially be instanced the district of Gweedore (*which see*). The cattle are small and stunted, though improved of late years by the introduction of Scotch and English breeds; but the pasturage, in general, is unfitted for fattening, and is used only for grazing sheep, young cattle, and milch cows. The manufactures are limited; that of linen cloth is decreasing, while that of woollen stockings, which affords employment to a great many females, is increasing. Cotton cords, velveteens, fustians, and checks, are woven for exportation, and friezes for home consumption. There are several bleachfields in the county, and numerous flour-mills. The herring fisheries are extensive and valuable; employing, in 1849, 2810 registered fishing vessels, and 12,188 men and boys. Cod, ling, haddock, turbot, and other flat fish, abound on the coast, but little is taken beyond supplies for the neighbourhood. A considerable trade is done through the seaports of the county, Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Rathmelton, Donegal, and Killybegs. Whisky is made in large quantities, both licensed and unlicensed; in particular, the barony of Inishowen has long been celebrated for the superior quality of the spirit produced there, and for the prevalence of smuggling amongst its inhabitants. The minerals of the county include marble of various and valuable kinds, lead and copper ores, iron pyrites, manganese, pipe-clay, &c., but none of these have yet been wrought to any advantage. Pearl mussels abound in the rivers, in which large and fine pearls are often found. The number of children attending public schools, in 1841, was 14,083; but, in 1848, the number had increased to 21,673. Donegal contains six baronies, Bameagh, Boyleagh, Inishowen, Kilmacrenan, Raphoe, and Tyrhugh; and 51 parishes, and returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Registered electors (1850), 701. Pop. (1841), 296,448; (1851), 255,160.

DONEGAL, a market tn. and seaport, Ireland, co. Donegal, pleasantly situated at the head of bay of same name, at the mouth of the Esk, 29 m. N.E. Sligo; lat. 54° 39' N.; lon. 8° 7' W. (G.) It consists principally of three streets, radiating from a large triangular market-place; is well built, chiefly of stone; amply supplied with water, and has altogether a clean, orderly, and thriving appearance. It contains a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, and Independent, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian meeting-houses; a national, and other schools, a workhouse, fever hospital, and dispensary. The trade of the place is rapidly increasing, and considerable improvements have been made both in the town and harbour. There are two extensive establishments for making spades, shovels, &c.; two tanneries, a rope walk, and steam and water power mills for grain. The female population are chiefly employed in sewed muslin-work. Market on Saturday, and fairs the second Friday of every month. In the vicinity are the remains of a fine old castle belonging to the O'Donnells, Earls of Tyrconnel; the ruins of a monastery, founded by the same chieftains in the 15th century; and a well frequented sulphurous spring. Donegal gives the title of Marquis, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Chichester. Pop. (1841), 1366; present pop., about 2000.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DONEGAL BAY, an extensive indentation formed by the Atlantic on the W. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo. It is 20 m. wide at its entrance between Tillen or Teelen Head on the N., and Gesigo Point on the S.; while inland, it extends about 26 m. It receives several rivers, and contains numerous inlets, creeks, and harbours.

DONEGORE, par. Irel. Antrim; 6650 ac. Pop. 2280.

DONERAILE, a market town and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The town, 23 m. N. by W. Cork, lies on the Aubey, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches. It has a neat and commodious parish church, with a tower; a handsome R. Catholic chapel, a nunnery, two public schools, and a dispensary; but no manufactures, and very little trade. In the neighbourhood are several corn-mills. Market on Saturday; annual fair, August 12. In the vicinity are several interesting monuments of antiquity, including Kildemund castle, for a considerable period the residence of Edmund Spenser the poet. Area of par. 20,442 ac. Pop. 8350; of tn. 2722. —(*Local Correspondent*.)

DONETZ, or **SEVERNOI-DONETZ**, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Koursk, about 15 m. N.N.W. Karotcha; flows first almost due S., passing the towns of Belgorod and Tmiev, at the latter of which it becomes navigable; then E.S.E., separating gov. Kharkov from Ekaterinoslav, and Ekaterinoslav from Woronetz and Don Cossacks; traverses latter gov., and finally, about 40 m. N.E. Novo-Tcherkask, after a course of nearly 400 m., joins r. bank, Don, whose volume it doubles. Its principal affluent is the Oskol, on the left. It flows generally through a fertile country, in a deep and majestic stream, and is of great navigable importance.

DONG-NAI,—1. A prov. Anam, cap. Saigon; bounded, N. by Camboja, E. by Champa, S. by China Sea, and W. by the Gulf of Siam; length, N. to S., about 300 m.; greatest breadth, N.W. to S.E., 180 m. It is watered by the Mekon and its numerous branches, by the Dong-Nai, and by other streams of less importance. It is generally mountainous and wooded, and abounds in game. The inhabitants, among whom it is reckoned that there are 16,000 R. Catholics, are chiefly occupied in hunting.—2. A tn. above prov., 18 m. N.E. Saigon.

DONGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 8 m. N.E. Breda, r. bank, stream of same name. It consists chiefly of one long street, and has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. 560.—The river rises near the frontiers of the Belgian prov. of Antwerp, flows N., in a crooked course, is navigable for small vessels, and falls into Hollands Diep at Geertruidenberg.

DONGES, a tn. and com. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 8 m. S.W. Savenay, at the edge of some extensive marshes which bear its name, r. bank, and near the mouth of the Loire. It has some trade in corn, wine, and cattle, and particularly in leeches, which, to the value of about £4000, are said to be sent every year to England. Pop. 2700.

DONGO [anc. *Aduncum*], a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 20 m. N.N.E. Como, at the foot of a mountain which rises above the W. shore of lake Como. It contains a parish church, situated almost close upon the lake; and has manufactures of calico, and of mathematical instruments; and extensive iron and copper foundries, which derive their supplies of materials from copper and iron mines worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1299.

DONGOLA, a prov. Upper Nubia, cap. New Dongola. ill-defined, but generally represented as lying between lat. 17° 50' and 19° 30' N. It consists of an extensive plain, of about 180 m. long, but of quite a limited breadth, embracing both banks of the Nile, by which it is traversed throughout its entire length, encircling in its course the island of Argo (*which see*). Nearly all the fertility of the province, however, is to be found on the l. bank, the r. being almost entirely covered with drifted sands. Irrigated and enriched by the inundations of the Nile, which covers the whole plain, presenting a watery surface of from 12 to 15 m. in breadth, the W. side of the river is extremely productive, yielding two crops in the year—the one in January, the other in May. The principal products are corn and dates, but cotton, saffron, opium, and indigo, are also grown; and attempts have been made to cultivate the sugar-cane. The climate is agreeable, and, on the whole, healthy, excepting during the rains, which fall in September and November, when fevers are prevalent, though not of a dangerous character. On the rising of the

Nile, a refreshing coolness is diffused through the atmosphere, and the general salubrity of the climate restored. The greatest heat is from March to July, both inclusive. The chief domestic animals are horses and sheep. The former, an Arab breed, highly esteemed all over the E., were nearly all destroyed in the recent wars. In the uncultivated portions there are hyenas, lions, and gazelles; and in the river, sturgeon, crocodiles, and hippopotami. The Dongolais are a purely Ethiopic race, and distinguished from other Nubian tribes by their lighter colour and hair; they are represented as going nearly naked, and as being indolent, immoral, frivolous, greedy, and selfish; they are Mahometans, speak a language of their own, mixed with a considerable number of Arabic words, and employ themselves in agriculture, and cattle-rearing, and in trading, especially in Egyptian and European goods, and in slaves. Notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, they live in the most abject poverty, being ground down and enslaved both by the Egyptian Government and by their native Meliks. Pop. about 60,000.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*; Kussenger's *Reisen*; *Conversations Lexikon*.)

DONGOLA (NEW), or **MARAKAH** [Native, *El Urdy*—the barracks], a tn., cap. above prov., about 600 ft. from l. bank, Nile, and sufficiently elevated to clear the inundation of the river; lat. 18° 52' 12" N.; lon. 30° 47' 23" E. (L.) It owes its origin to barracks built after plans by the naturalist Ehrenberg, in lieu of those destroyed at Old Dongola by the Mamelukes. It is the seat of a pasha, has Government offices, a well-supplied bazaar, a coffee-house, indigo factory, and baths. It is the resting-place for the caravans from Kordofan and Senaar. Pop. 5000 or 6000.

DONGOLA (OLD), a tn., formerly cap. above prov., r. bank, Nile, 75 m. S.S.E. New Dongola. It was formerly an important commercial town, but is now a miserable village. The ruins of the old town lie on a rock about 500 ft. high, surrounded by fortifications built with a strength rarely met with in such countries. The palace of the ruler of Nubia may still be distinguished by its size and form. Pop. 300.

DONHEAD, two pars. Eng. Wilts.—1. (*St. Andrew*); 5600 ac. Pop. 900.—2. (*St. Mary*); 2680 ac. Pop. 1596.

DONINGTON, two pars. Eng.—1. Salop; 2000 ac. Pop. (1851), 382.—2. (*upon-Bain*), Lincoln; 1890 ac. P. 344.

DONINGTON, a tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln; the former, on a plain, 9 m. S.W. Boston, has tolerably well kept streets; houses, principally of brick, well built; supply of water abundant. It has a church, an ancient structure, with a spire and fine bells; and three chapels, belonging to Particular Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; three free schools, an almshouse, and other charities, founded by bequest of Thomas Cowley, the early part of last century. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the trades common to a country town. Area of par., 6180 ac. Pop. 1864.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DONINGTON CASTLE, a vil. and par. England, co. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Leicester. There are some remains of an ancient castle on an eminence near the village; three annual fairs are held. Area of par., 4250 ac. Pop. 3508.

DONKERBROEK, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 22 m. S.E. Leeuwarden, with a Reformed church and school, and 700 inhabitants, engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing.

DONKOW, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 87 m. S. by W. Riazan, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Don, at the confluence of the Vesovaia. It contains six churches and a monastery; and has some general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. 2500.—The **CIRCLE**, which is watered by the Don, consists generally of a rich soil, which yields heavy crops and rears many cattle, but is poorly wooded. Pop. 75,000.

DONNA, an isl. Norway, coast of Nordland; lat. 66° 15' N.; lon. 12° 40' E.; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 18 m.; average breadth, about 6 m. It is only inhabited by fishermen.

DONNAI, **DONG-NAI**, or **SAUNG**, a large river, Anam, which flows past Saigon, to which place it is navigable, and falls into the China Sea at Cape St. James; lat. 10° 16' N.; lon. 107° 7' E.

DONNAOE, an isl. Norway, coast of Nordland, at the mouth of the Ranen Fjord; lat. (centre) 66° 7' N.; lon. 12° 45' E.; about 18 m. long by 6 broad. There is a village of same name on its E. coast, and one named Donnaes near its N.E. point. Inhabitants fishermen.

DONNAS, or **DONAS**, a vil. Sardinian States, Piedmont, on the Dora-balea, here crossed by a wooden bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1530.

DONNINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hereford; 740 ac. Pop. 100.—2, Sussex; 1090 ac. Pop. 206.

DONNYBROOK, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Dublin. The PARISH contains a number of small towns or villages, including Irishtown, Merriem, Ringsend, and Sandymount; area, 1689 ac. Pop. 9825.—The VILLAGE, 2 m. S. by E. Dublin, on the Dodder, here crossed by a handsome bridge, contains an elegant parish church, a spacious R. Catholic chapel, a classical and other schools, a hat manufactory, and several mills; but is chiefly remarkable for the famous fair held annually during the week commencing August 26, and which was formerly the scene of riotous frolic, and frequently of bloodshed. Pop. 1610.

DONOHILL, par. Irel. Tipperary; 13,914 ac. P. 3834.

DONORE, par. Irel. Meath; 3662 ac. Pop. 1489.

DONOBOW, a tn. Burma, prov. Pegu, 60 m. N.W. Rangoon; lat. 17° 8' N.; lon. 95° 55' E. Its formidable defences in 1825, when it was attacked by the British, presented a remarkable specimen of the skill of the Burmese in erecting temporary defensive fortifications.

DONYATT, par. Eng. Somerset; 1220 ac. Pop. 525.

DONYLAND (East), par. Eng. Essex; 1430 ac. P. 793.

DONZDORF, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, bail. Geisslingen, on the Lauter, 30 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart. It contains a handsome parish church, and a castle belonging to the Counts of Reebberg, with fine gardens and waterworks. Pop. 1659.

DONZENAC, a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, 13 m. W.S.W. Tulle. It occupies a fine site, on a slope partly laid out in vineyards, and partly planted with poplars, walnuts, and chestnuts; but its interior is by no means prepossessing, the streets being steep, narrow, crooked, ill paved, and dirty. It has some trade in wine, and fine slates are quarried in the vicinity. Pop. 1800.

DONZY, a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, on the Nonain, 26 m. N. Nevers. It has a remarkable church, some blast-furnaces, and other ironworks; and a trade in wood, iron, cider, and honey. Donzy was formerly the capital of an independent barony, and made some figure in the Middle Ages. Pop. 2196.

DOOBAH, a small river, Scinde. It rises in the S. part of the Keertar Mountains, about lat. 25° 54' N.; lon. 67° 45' E. After a course of about 45 m., generally S.E., it forms a junction with the Damajee.

DOOBELLOO. See **DHALAL** ISLAND.

DOOLEA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Candesh; lat. 21° 1' N.; lon. 74° 47' E.; 35 m. W. Arundool.

DOOMAIRAH, an isl. Red Sea, Abyssinian coast; lat. 14° N.; lon. 43° 30' E.; separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, with 5 fathoms water. It is about half a mile square, and of great height, running up to a remarkable sharp peak in the centre.

DOON, a lake and river, Scotland, co. Ayr. The LAKE, situated on the borders of Kirkcudbrightshire, a little S.E. Dalmellington, is about 6 m. long and 1 m. broad; and is surrounded by mountains, contains an islet, on which are the ruins of an old castle, and is famous for its trout.—The RIVER, whose 'bonny banks and braes' have been celebrated by Burns, issues from the former, and, after a N.W. course of about 16 m., falls into the Firth of Clyde, 2 m. S. Ayr. The scenery, on the lower part of the stream, is rich and sylvan; on the upper part, rugged and wild.

DOON, par. and tn., Irel. Limerick and Tipperary; 27,630 ac. Pop. 7895.

DOONDONNELL, par. Irel. Limerick; 1394 ac. P. 452.

DOONFEENY, par. Irel. Mayo; 31,261 ac. Pop. 4819.

DOONGURPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. of a small principality, prov. Goojerat, 95 m. N.E. Ahmedabad; lat. 23° 47' N.; lon. 73° 52' E. The princes of this territory claim the highest consideration on the ground of rank, and are exceedingly punctilious in exacting the deference due to their high birth. The country was at one time overrun and impoverished, by bands of Arabs and Scindies in the pay of the Doongurpoor chief, but was rescued from this oppression by the British Government.

DOONOONEY, par. Irel. Wexford; 1081 ac. Pop. 236.

DOORA, par. Irel. Clare; 5928 ac. Pop. 2365.

DOORN, three rivers, Cape Colony, S. Africa:—1, (*Great*), Clanwilliam and Worcester districts, having its source in the latter; lat. 33° 15' S.; lon. 20° 30' E.; whence it flows N.W. to lat. 31° 35' S., when it bends suddenly round to the S.W., and, after a course of about 12 to 15 m. in this direction, falls into the Elephant or Olifant river at Melkboom; lat. 31° 37' S.; lon. 18° 35' E.; its entire course to this point being about 170 m. In its progress it is joined by several large tributaries, the principal of which are the Yuk or Ongeluku, Tanqua, Zwartklop, or Oorlogs Kloof river, and the Kloof Doorn river.—2, (*Karroo*), a river formed by the junction of two principal head streams; one of which has its rise in the Karroo or desert plains N. from Clanwilliam district, the other in the latter territory. The junction occurs at lat. 30° 54' S.; lon. 18° 45' E.; from which point the stream flows S.S.W., and falls into the Elephant river at lat. 31° 27' S. Its entire length from the point of union is about 45 m.—3, (*Kloof*), a river, has its sources in nearly the same latitude with those of the Great Doorn, and about 20 m. apart. They also run nearly parallel courses till they unite at lat. 31° 50' S.; lon. 19° 5' E. Length of course about 120 m.

DOORN, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 11 m. E.S.E. Utrecht, with a Reformed church, a school, and an annual fair; inhabitants agricultural. Pop. 1002.

DOORNEBURG, or **DOORNENBURG**, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 8 m. E.N.E. Nijmegen, near r. bank, Rhine, with a R. Catholic church and a fine castle. Pop. 600.

DOORNİK, a tn. Belgium. See **TOURNAI**.

DOORNSPIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 26 m. N.W. Zutphen, on the shore of the Zuider Zee, from the irrutions of which it is defended by a dike; which, however, in 1825, was partially destroyed in a storm, and much damage done to the village and surrounding country. There are here a Reformed church and school; and, with the attached hamlets, 1700 inhabitants.

DOOSHAIK, or **JULLALABAD**, a tn., W. Afghanistan, 4 or 5 m. E. the Helmund river, 260 m. W. Kandahar; lat. 31° 53' N.; lon. 61° 45' E.; situated at the base of some hills, over which the road from Herat to Beloochistan passes, at the height of about 900 ft. It is surrounded by a mud wall, surmounted by towers. Like many other Eastern cities, it was of much greater extent formerly than now, as appears from its extensive ruins. It contains 2000 inhabited houses.

DORA, or **DOIRE**, two rivers, Sardinian States:—1, (*-Balea*), [anc. *Duria Major*], rises at the foot of little St. Bernard, on the E. slope of the Grecian Alps, flows E., past the town and through the Val d'Aosta, till about 2 m. S.E. Châtillon, when it changes its course to S.S.E., and continuing it through Piedmont, past Fort Bard and Ivrea, joins l. bank, Po, about 4 m. W. Crescentino, after a course of 100 m.—2, (*-Ripaira*), [anc. *Duria Minor*], rises in the E. slope of the Cottian Alps, near the French frontier, on the W. of prov. Susa, flows first E.N.E. till it reaches the town of Susa, and then almost due E., across Piedmont, to its junction with l. bank, Po, 2 m. E. Turin, after a course of about 70 m.

DORAK, a tn. Persia, prov. Khuzistan, at the junction of a small river of the same name with the Jerahi, 300 m. S.E. Bagdad; lat. 30° 45' N.; lon. 49° E. It stands upon a marshy plain, is composed of houses built with sun-dried bricks, and having sloping roofs; is defended by a fort and mud wall, and is surrounded by date plantations; and has a considerable commerce by a canal which connects the Dorak with the Karun. Pop. 6000.

DORAMA, a tn. Arabia, prov. Nejd, 32 m. W. Derreyeh. The inhabitants live by agriculture and raising fruit, and by supplying the caravans which halt here on the way from Mecca to Persia. In 1813 it was taken and sacked by Ibrahim Pacha, when nearly every individual was slaughtered, excepting about 200 females, reserved for the lusts of a brutal soldiery. Pop. 7700.

DORAT [anc. *Oratorium*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, on the Sèvre, 29 m. N.N.W. Limoges. The site is fine, and the environs agreeable, but there is nothing remarkable in the place, except a large gloomy church of the 10th century, with turreted walls, in the form of a fortress. Its chief manufactures are weights and measures, barometers, &c. Pop. 1852.

DORCHESTER, a parl. bor. and tn. England, cap. co. Dorset, and a station on the Dorchester branch of the London

and South-western Railway, 118 m. S.W. London, about 6 m. from the coast of the English Channel. It is agreeably situated on a gentle acclivity, r. bank, Frome, with open downs, generally covered with sheep, on the S. and W. diversified by corn fields. The town, which is of an irregular quadrangular form, occupies the site of a Roman station, and consists of three principal spacious streets, crossing at right angles, and several smaller ones parallel to them; all clean, well paved, and well lighted with gas. The houses are in general handsome, there being a much smaller proportion of the humbler class of dwellings here than in most other places. A beautiful avenue or promenade, shaded by rows of lime and sycamore trees, nearly encircles the town. There are three churches, All Saints, Holy Trinity, and St. Peter's; the first an ancient, and the latter two handsome modern structures. There are also several dissenting chapels. The other public buildings are the townhall, a handsome edifice; the shire-hall, a neat plain structure, with a Portland stone front, surmounted by a pediment; a county jail and house of correction, built on Howard's plan; a small theatre, and a cavalry barracks. Amongst the educational institutions of Dorchester are a free grammar-school, founded in 1579, having two exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge; a corporation school, and national, British, and private schools. The charitable institutions comprise several almshouses, the Dorchester workhouse or hospital, erected in 1618, one of the first established in the kingdom; the workhouse for the union, and several minor charities. Dorchester has no manufactures of importance, except ale, which has long been famous, and still maintains its character. The municipal government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held here, and quarter sessions for the borough. The town has returned two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. Registered electors (1850), 427.

Dorchester was an important Roman station, and was then strongly fortified, and entirely surrounded by a wall and fosse. Many interesting Roman remains still exist in the vicinity; the most remarkable of which is an amphitheatre about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from the town, the most entire structure of the kind in the kingdom. Poundbury and Maiden Castles, both within short distances of the town, are also interesting remains. Tesselated pavements, urns, and coins have been dug up in the vicinity. On the occasion of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in 1685, the assizes were held here by the infamous Judge Jefferies, who sentenced 80 of the insurgents to death, 13 of whom were executed. Markets, Saturday and Wednesday; four fairs in the year, chiefly for sheep and lambs, of which immense numbers are sold. Pop. (1841), 5402.—(Local Correspondent.)

DORCHESTER, a par. and vil. England, co. Oxford; area, 2450 ac. The village, the *Dorcina* of the Romans, and a place of great antiquity, is situated on the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains an ancient cruciform church, a grammar-school, and the remains of several ecclesiastical buildings. A fair is held on Easter Tuesday. The vicinity abounds in interesting Roman remains. Pop. 1078.

DORCHESTER, a seaport tn., U. States, Massachusetts, 4 m. S. Boston. It is a busy seat of manufacture and trade, on a small scale. Founded in 1630. Pop. about 5000.

DORDOGNE (La), [anc. *Dordonia*], a river, France, which is formed at the foot of Mount Dor, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, by the union of the Dor and the Dogne, flows W., though a small portion of that department, then circuitously S., forming part of the boundary between dep. Corrèze and dep. Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal. On reaching the N. frontiers of dep. Lot, its course, though still very circuitous, becomes almost directly due W. till it reaches dep. Gironde, after having traversed dep. Lot and dep. Dordogne, to which it gives its name. It now proceeds N.W. to Bourg, a little below which it unites with the Garonne, forming the Gironde. Its whole course is about 290 m.; of which 170 m., beginning at Mayronnes, are navigable. Its principal affluents, on the l. bank, are the Rue and Cere; and, on the r. bank, the Diège, Luzege, Doustre, Yezere, and L'Isle. The navigation of this river has been improved, in recent years, by the removal of rocks which obstructed its channel.

DORDOGNE, a dep. France, formed of the ancient prov. Périgord, with small portions of Limousin, Angoumois, and

Saintonge; bounded, N. by Haute-Vienne, E. Corrèze and Lot, S. Lot-et-Garonne, W. Gironde and Charente; greatest length and breadth, about 70 m.; between lat. 44° 35' and 45° 42' N., and lon. 0° and 1° 25' E.; area, 3492 sq. m., or 2,234,880 ac. The surface is generally rugged and hilly, being much broken by low ridges and steep precipices, none of which exceed 800 ft. A few of the heights are covered with vines, but the greater part of them are bare and arid, and not unfrequently form the abutments of plateaux, covered only with timber of stunted growth, or barren heath. The best land is along the banks of the Dordogne, to which the department owes its name, and to the basin of which, with two very limited exceptions, it wholly belongs. That river traverses the S. part of the department from E. to W., and receives the rest of its drainage by the L'Isle and its affluents, especially the Dronne. The exceptions referred to are two very small portions of the department in the N. and S. extremities, which belong respectively to the basins of the Charente and Gironde. The climate, considerably varied by the nature of the surface, is on the whole mild and agreeable. One remarkable fact connected with it is, that during the last 30 years a considerable change has taken place; the maximum heat, which previously seldom exceeded 79°, now varying from 81° to 90°; and the maximum cold, which used never to descend below 24°, now frequently descending to 14°, and occasionally even as low as 6°. Snow seldom falls, but both winter and spring are rainy; summer is very dry; autumn is generally beautiful. Little more than one-third of the whole surface is fit for the plough, and the corn raised barely suffices for the home consumption. The principal crops are rye, buckwheat, and maize. Nearly one-tenth of the surface is occupied by vineyards. Several of the red wines produced on the right, and white wines produced on the left of the Dordogne, bear a high name, but nearly one-half of the whole produce is consumed on the spot, and a proportion of the remainder is converted into brandy. More than one-sixth of the surface is covered with wood, of which there are several extensive forests. Among the trees, an important place is occupied by the chestnut and the walnut, the produce of the former furnishing an important article of food to the lower classes, and that of the latter being extensively pressed for oil. The domestic animals, especially horses, cattle, and sheep, are usually of inferior breeds; but considerable attention is paid to the rearing of asses and mules, which form the principal beasts both of burden and draught. Goats and swine are numerous; and the rivers and lakes abound with fish. The principal mineral is iron, which is worked to a large extent, and, besides maintaining several blast furnaces on the spot, is exported to the departments. Some coal and lignite also are worked, and there are good quarries of marble, alabaster, lithographic stone, and millstones. The manufactures, not of very much consequence, include coarse woollens, serge, bombazine, hosiery, leather, paper, cutlery, and iron; the trade is chiefly in these articles, and in wine, brandy, nut oil, hams, truffled patés, and poultry. For administrative purposes, Dordogne is divided into five arrondissements—Périgueux (the capital), Bergerac, Nontron, Ribérac, Sarlat—subdivided into 47 cantons, and 584 communes. Pop. 503,557.

DORDRECHT [by contraction, *Dort*], a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. S.W. Rotterdam; bounded, N.W., N., N.E., and E. by the Merwede, and partly fortified on the S. or land side. It has 12 gates, and five havens. The townhouse is an old, but carefully preserved building; besides which, it has a corn exchange, placed conveniently near the wharfs; a weighhouse, a bank, and a national artillery arsenal. It had once three *doelens*, or houses of rendezvous for armed burghers. In front of one, beneath a large linden tree, the Reformed ministers first preached and baptized in 1572; and in its large hall the famous Synod of Dort met in 1618–19, to oppose the doctrines of Arminius. There, too, the provincial Synods of S. Holland met regularly, until its meetings were transferred, in 1731, to the choir of the great church. The place is now desecrated as a playhouse, for entertainments given during the fairs. Another of the *doelens* has been made the arrondissement courthouse, and the third has its lower apartments occupied as a public school, and its upper by the working members of the *picture* society. The Reformed have three churches, among which the Great or St. Mary's, is a fabric of large size, and great antiquity. Its vaulted

stone roof covered, in Papal times, 20 chapels and 40 altars. Its baptismal and communion vessels are of solid gold, and its pulpit is of white marble, and adorned with beautiful sculpture. There are also a Belgian Reformed, a Lutheran, and an elegant new R. Catholic church. The Jansenists, though reduced to 100 in number, have still a church and pastor, and the Jews have a synagogue.

The institutions of science and art in Dort are the literary society, *diversa sed una*; the art association, *pictura*, which has a yearly exhibition; a branch of the public utility society, a seaman's college for the promotion of trade and navigation, a branch of the music society, and of the Netherlands economical society. It has a classical, an architectural, and six other schools. Among its charities are an orphan-house, an infirmary, a lunatic asylum, and a sewing and knitting school; several small almshouses, supported by private endowments, and branch associations of almost all the religious and benevolent societies in Holland. Dort is admirably situated for trade, being not only near the sea, but by the Rhine, the Maas, the Dort-scheik, and other water communications, connected with an immense extent of inland territory. The number of vessels that arrived in its harbour, in 1848, was 237; and



DORT, from the Harbour.—From a Print by S. Austin.

in 1849, 253. It receives many of those floating islands of timber which descend the Rhine from Switzerland and Upper Germany. Hence an extensive trade in wood, employment given to 23 saw-mills, and a large amount of shipbuilding. By the Rhine it receives large supplies, also, of Rhenish and Moselle wine. By the Maas, Liege and its neighbourhood transports to its wharfs coal, lime, and millstones. Dort has large dealings also in seeds, grain, oils, stock fish, and flax. It has 21 oil-mills, and among many manufactures common to it with other Dutch towns, it alone has a steel-pen and a window-glass manufactory. Its markets are well supplied with provisions. The neighbouring decoys furnish plenty of wild-fowl; salmon, sturgeon, and other river fish, as well as a variety of sea-fish, are generally abundant.

The Reformation at first encountered great opposition in Dort. In 1566, when Reformed preachers generally commanded large audiences outside the gates of Dutch towns, they met here with no success. This tardy reception of evangelical doctrines was redeemed by subsequent zeal. During the disputes about the stadtholdership, in 1672, the common people of Dort were violently attached to the house of Orange; but when those disputes revived, in 1786, and the court of Prussia intervened, Dort assumed an attitude of defence, and obtained advantageous terms from the advancing Prussians. On the flight of the French public functionaries in 1813, its burghers showed great zeal in raising anew the national flag of Holland; and during a protracted interval, in which the French and Dutch ascendancy alternated, courageously supported the cause of national independence. P. (1850), 20,878.

DORE ABBEY, par. Eng. Hereford; 5790 ac. P. 542.

DORRES, par. Scot. Inverness, 20 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1745.

DORFCHENMINTZ, two places, Saxony:—1. A vil. circle Zwickau, pleasantly situated in the deep valley of the Zwönitz, 4 m. S.S.E. Stolberg. It has a saw and four other mills. The celebrated jurist, Samuel Puffendorf, was born

here. Pop. 680.—2. A vil. circle Dresden, dist. of, and about 9 m. S. Freiberg, in the beautiful valley of the Chemnitz. It contains a handsome church, and has some manufactures of linen, a considerable trade in butter and iron, two saw, two oil, and two flour mills. Interesting fossils are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1280.

DORGALI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and 14 m. E.S.E. Nuoro. It stands on an elevated plain, in a rugged and mountainous district, consists of houses built partly of stone and partly of mud, and whitewashed, so as to present at a distance a very cheerful appearance; contains a parish, and several other churches, has some manufactures of woollen cloth, silk, and ironware; and a trade in cheese, cattle, goats, and swine. Pop. 3612.

DÖRHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Hanan, cap. bail. of same name, on the Use, 16 m. N.N.E. Frankfort-on-the-Main. It contains a small castle and two churches, and has numerous distilleries. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 688.

DORJELLA, a vil. Indian Archipelago, cap. Wammer, one of the Arru Islands. It is well built, in a square form, has a battery, and a small, but neat Christian church, in which worship is conducted on Sunday by a school-master from Amboina. The most of the inhabitants are Christians.

DORKING, a market tn. and par. England, co. Surrey. The town, 22 m. S.W. London, pleasantly situated in a valley, l. bank, Mole, consists of three principal streets, clean, spacious, well paved, and well lighted with gas. The houses are neat and well built, and the whole appearance of the town is extremely pleasing. The church, which stands in the centre, is a commodious, cruciform structure, and contains some handsome monuments. There are, also, several Dissenting places of worship. The charities comprise two national schools, infant schools, some alms-houses, and funds for apprenticeship fees and marriage portions. In the High Street is the townhall, a good substantial building. The chief trade of the town is in flour, lime, and poultry; the latter of a peculiar breed, having five claws. The Dorking fowls are celebrated for their excellence, and

are in great demand for the London market. They are generally white, or of a partridge colour, and are supposed to have been brought over by the Romans. It is a favourite resort of invalids from the metropolis, during the summer months. The custom of Borough English, by which the youngest son is heir to the copyhold estate, prevails in this manor. Pop. of tn. 3000; of par. (area, 10,150 ac.), 5638.

DORMAGEN [anc. *Durnomagus*], a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 10 m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, near l. bank, Rhine. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has manufactures of linen, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. 1233.

DORMANS, a tn. France, dep. Marne, 34 m. W. by N. Chalons, l. bank, Marne. It is a seat of active industry; has potteries, brick, and tile fields, iron-tool factories, linen weaving, tanneries, and skinneries, lime and plaster kilns, &c. There is an inland trade, on the river, in grain, wine, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 1529.

DORMINGTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 1150 ac. P. 164.

DORMSTON, par. Eng. Worcester; 830 ac. Pop. 115.

DORNACH, or DORNECK, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Soleure, at the W. foot of the Schartenfluh, in a beautiful district, near r. bank, Birs, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 5 m. S.S.E. Basel. It is well built, and contains an elegant church, in the cemetery of which a monument has been erected to the celebrated mathematician, Maupertuis, who was buried in it. In the neighbourhood are an old Capuchin monastery, and the ruins of a strong castle, which, after a valiant defence, was taken by the French, in 1798, and demolished. Dornach is celebrated as the scene of a victory gained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1499. Pop. 703.

DORNACH, or DORNY, a vil. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 9 m. N. Altkirch, on an affluent of the Ill. Pop. 3055.

DORNBERN, DORNBERN, or DOMBIEN, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, cap. dist. of same name, on the

JOSEN, at the foot of a mountain range, 6 m. S. Bregenz. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices, contains a parish church, and has manufactures of muslin and calico, a considerable general trade, and the most important cattle market of the country. Pop. of tn., 6000; of dist. (area, 44 geo. sq. m.), 11,000.

DORNBURG, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, on a steep hill, above l. bank, Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. E.N.E. Weimar. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, contains three castles, one of which was often the residence of Goethe; and has manufactures of linen and hosiery, two tile-works, and two annual cattle fairs. Pop. 600.

DORNDORF, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and about 20 m. S.W. Münster, on the Lippe. It is the seat of a law court, contains two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, progymnasium, Franciscan monastery and hospital, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a building dock, several dye-works and mills, a trade in linen and cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 2824.

DORNEY, par. Eng. Bucks; 1190 ac. Pop. 324.

DORNHAN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 6 m. W. Sulz. It is situated in the Black Forest, and has manufactures of hydraulic machinery. It was almost burned down by lightning in 1718. Pop. 1550.

DORNO [Latin, *Durnus*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 27 m. S.S.E. Novara, on the Terdoppio. It contains a Gothic parish church, and three other churches, and has a trade in wine, butter, cheese, corn, and cattle, and a much-frequented annual fair. Pop. 3450.

DORNOCH, a small market tn. and royal burgh, Scotland, co. Sutherland, N.W. coast of the Dornoch Firth, 29 m. N.E. Inverness, on a low sandy beach, or downs, within 200 yards of the sea. Many of its houses are mean looking; but some are well built, and the town is improving, and is supplied both with water and gas. It has a jail, the only one in the county; a parish church, in a restored portion of the old cathedral; a handsome gothic Free church, and two schools. In the cathedral is the burying place of the Sutherland family, containing a beautiful marble statue of the late Duke. Dornoch was the seat of the extinct bishopric of Caithness; and Gilbert Murray, who was consecrated bishop in 1222, and is supposed to have built the cathedral, was canonized under the name of St. Gilbert. It was constituted a royal burgh by Charles I., in 1628, and is governed by a provost, magistrates, and council. Dornoch unites with Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Kirkwall, and Tain, in returning a member to the House of Commons; constituency, 38. Pop. 451.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DORNOCH, par. Scot. Sutherland, 15 m. by 9 m. P. 2714.

DORNOCH FIRTH, an inlet of the N. Sea, N.E. coast of Scotland, between the counties of Sutherland and Ross. At its entrance it is about 10 m. wide, and it stretches inland also 10 m. The navigation is much obstructed by sandbanks; but at high water, in spring tides, vessels of 500 tons can cross the bar. The towns Dornoch and Tain are on its shores.

DORNOCK, par. Scot. Dumfries, 2½ m. by 5 m. P. 847.

DORNSTETTEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 6 m. E.N.E. Freudenstadt. It stands at the foot of a lofty hill, and has manufactures of articles in straw, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1200.

DORNUM, a vil. Hanover, gov. Aurich, 22 m. N.N.E. Emden. It contains a parish church, and a castle of ancient date, which has been recently rebuilt, and has extensive gardens. Much fruit is grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1580.

DOROGH, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcz, in a marshy district, about 20 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. It contains a Greek non-united, and a R. Catholic parish church, and stands in a district of great fertility, with rich meadows, but a deficiency of wood. Pop. 6640.

DOROGH (Kis and Nagy), two vils. adjacent to each other, Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, on the Sarviz, which is here navigable about 62 m. S.S.W. Pesth. The former contains a R. Catholic, and the latter a Protestant church. Pop. of Kis-Dorogh, 1055; of Nagy-Dorogh, 2666.

DOROGOBOUJ, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. same name, gov. of, and 55 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, on the Dnieper. It was partly burned by the French, in their retreat from Moscow. Pop. (1850), 5677.

DORON, a small river, Sardinian States, Savoy, which rises in the Grecian Alps, in the S. of prov. Tarentaise, flows circuitously W.N.W., and, after a course of about 45 m., joins l. bank, Isère, at Moutiers.

DOROSMA, a vil. Hungary, Little Kumania, enclosed within co. Pesth, 6 m. W.N.W. Szeged. It contains a R. Catholic high school. Pop. 8030.

DOROSZLO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, on the Mostango, about 8 m. from Zombor. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has a mill. Pop. 2235.

DORPAT, DORPET, DOERPT, DORP, or DERPT [Latin, *Derbatum*; Lithuanian, *Tehrpatā*], a tn. Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circle of same name, at the foot of an eminence, on both sides of the greater Embach, here crossed by a stone bridge, 150 m. N.E. Riga; lat. 58° 22' N.; lon. 26° 42' E. The town is ranged in a semicircle, with straight and well kept streets; the houses are generally of one story, built of brick or wood, but have neat fronts, many being gaily painted. The public edifices, including the university buildings, are of hewn stone, and built in a grand and pure style. Dorpat is chiefly remarkable for its university, which was founded, in 1632, by Gustavus Adolphus, when the Swedes were masters; it was suppressed, in 1656, by the Muscovites; and re-established by the late Emperor Alexander, in 1802–3. To this institution is attached an observatory, which the labours of Dr. Struve have made famous. Connected also with the university is the Professoren Institut, a kind of normal academy, founded in 1828, for training superior students aspiring to professorships. The whole courses are open to pupils of all religious creeds; about 30 professors or teachers or lecturers give instructions in ethics, law, medicine, natural philosophy, and various branches of natural history, to which great attention is here devoted. The number of students, in 1843, was about 500; who have access to a library of more than 60,000 volumes; a museum, botanical garden, &c. In the town are a gymnasium, or head school, with several academies for special branches of science and morals. There are here halls for district law courts; the apartments of which are well lighted, kept remarkably clean, and, to some extent, are handsomely decorated. Dorpat is an ancient town; and, in the 13th century, was a place of so much trading importance as to be admitted among the Hanse towns. In 1223 it was taken by the Germans from the Russians; the latter re-possessed themselves of it in 1558. The Poles took it from the Russians in 1582; from whom again the Swedes took it in 1625. Peter the Great ultimately took it, and it has since remained in the possession of Russia. The vernacular language is Estonian; but that of the learned is German. Pop. (1841), 12,683.

DORRE, an isl., Australia, W. coast, forming part of the W. side of Shark's Bay; lat. (S. point), 25° 18' S.; lon. 113° 1' E. (a.), about 25 m. long, and 5 m. broad.

DORRHA, a par. Ireland, co. Tipperary; 15,798 ac. Pop. 4267.

DORRINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 680 ac. Pop. 379.

DORSET, a maritime co. England, having the British Channel S., Wiltshire and Somersetshire N., Hampshire E., and Devonshire W., about 48 m. long, and 30 m. broad; area, 643,840 ac., of which about 600,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. The general surface of the county is undulating; its principal elevations being chalk downs, in some places wooded, chiefly with hazel, of which the farmer makes hurdles, and the cottar fire-wood. A range of chalk downs enters the county from Wiltshire, near Shaftesbury, proceeds S.W. to the valley of the Stour, from which again it extends S.W. and W. to the borders of Somersetshire, beyond Cerne Abbas, forming the North Downs. From the borders of Somersetshire, near Beaminster, another range of chalk downs, departing from the range in which the former terminates, extends S. and S.E. for a considerable distance parallel with the coast, terminating near Corfe Castle, at the entrance to Poole harbour, and forms the celebrated sheep pastures, the South Downs. The highest point in the county is Pilsden Pen, 934 ft., W. from Beaminster, and belonging to the green sand formation. The coast line is irregular, forming Poole harbour, and Weymouth, or Melcombe Regis Bay, with the two promontories, Alban's Head, and Portland Bill, the latter on the island of same name. On the S., on the borders of Hampshire, and along part of the sea coast, is a

heathy common, about 20 m. in length, and 4 or 5 m. in breadth. The greater part of the county, however, is in grass, and is devoted either to the rearing of sheep or to the dairy system. The stock of the former has been estimated at 632,000, and the total produce of wool at about 10,000 packs. The dairies are generally large, and the butter produced of good quality; but the cheese is indifferent, being made wholly from skimmed milk. Some excellent cider is made from the produce of the orchards in the vale of Blackmoor. Wheat, barley, and potatoes are raised to a considerable extent in various parts of the county. Some flax and hemp are also cultivated on suitable soils. Agriculture has made no great progress here, the farmers in general displaying a reluctance to abandon old practices, and adopt new. The climate is mild, dry, and salubrious, but the harvests not remarkably early, though in the more sheltered parts vegetation is sufficiently forward. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle, which have all a course N.W. to S.E., and the latter two falling into Poole harbour. Neither coals nor ores of any kind are found in this county; but its quarries have been long celebrated, yielding the well-known Portland stone, so named from the island where it is chiefly developed, and large quantities of which are sent to various towns in the S. of England, and to France, Ireland, &c. Pipe clay, plastic clay, and potter's clay, also abound; of the last, a considerable quantity is annually sent to Staffordshire, for use in the finer sorts of earthenware. The principal manufactures are those of flax, canvas, ducks, &c., carried on chiefly at Beaminster, Burton, Bradstock, Netherbury, Bridport, &c. There are also silk manufactories at Sherborn and Gillingham, woollen mills at Fordington and Lyme Regis, and livery woollen broad cloths are made at several places by hand-loom. Shirt buttons are manufactured to a great extent at Shaftesbury and Blandford; flannel, called swanskin, at Sturminster. Gloves, parchment, cottons, and blankets, are also manufactured in the county. Both the strong beer and ale of Dorchester are celebrated. The fish frequenting the coast are of various kinds, but mackerel is the most abundant. Large quantities of these are taken near Abbotsbury, and along the shore from Portland to Bridport. Herrings and salmon are also caught. Near the mouth of Poole harbour is a prolific oyster bank, from which vast quantities are taken, and sent to various places. Dorset is divided into nine divisions—Blandford N. and S., Bridport, Corne, Dorchester, Shaftesbury, E. and W. Sherborn, and Sturminster; and it contains 275 parishes. It returns 13 members to Parliament—three for the county, two for each of the boroughs of Bridport, Dorchester, Poole, and Weymouth, and one each for Shaftesbury and Wareham. Pop. (1841), 175,043; (1851), 184,207.

DORSINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 910 ac. Pop. 141.

DORSTEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 35 m. S.W. Münster, l. bank, Lippe. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, progymnasium, Franciscan monastery, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a building-yard, several mills and dyeworks, a trade in linen and cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 2824.

DORSTONE, par. Eng. Hereford; 4700 ac. Pop. 538.

DORT, a tn. Holland. See **DORDBECHT**.

DORTMUND, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile district on the Cologne and Minden Railway, 47 m. N.N.E. Cologne. It is surrounded with walls with five gates, but is poorly built. It contains a R. Catholic, and four Protestant churches, of which the Reinoldikirche, a large edifice, and the Marienkirche, a beautiful Gothic structure of the 13th century, are deserving of notice; a gymnasium, poorhouse, private lunatic asylum, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, nails, and tobacco; extensive breweries and vinegar works, a trade in corn and colonial produce, and four annual fairs. Dortmund is the seat of several courts and public offices. It early became a place of some importance, rose to be a free imperial town, and joined the Hanseatic League. With the dissolution of this league, its prosperity began to decline, and, during the Thirty Years' War, its trade was almost ruined. In 1802, it came into the family of Nassau Diez, and was given to Prussia in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna. Pop. 7155.—The **CIRCLE**, area, 139

geo. sq. m., is, for the most part, flat, though the surface is occasionally broken by low hills; is watered by the Lippe, Ruhr, Emscher, and Krene; produces all kinds of grain, rears many cattle, and has not only much wood, but several coal mines. Pop. 44,398.

DORTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 890 ac. Pop. 151.

DÖRZBACH, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Jaxt, dist. of, and 9 m. N. Kunzelsau. It contains a castle, parish church, and synagogue. Pop. 1480.

DOS-BARRIOS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 5 m. S. Oceana, on the high road from Madrid to Granada. It is tolerably constructed, and contains a parish church, a chapel, townhouse, two schools, prison, and cemetery. The inhabitants are almost exclusively employed in husbandry. Pop. 2427.

DOS-HEEMANAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 7 m. S.E. Seville, 4 m. from the Guadalquivir. It has a square, a parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a cemetery, contiguous to the church. The inhabitants are occupied in tillage, cattle-rearing, and expressing wine and oil. Pop. 3498.

DOSA-JASZ, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and about 36 m. E. Pesth, dist. Jazig, on the Tarna. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2504.

DOSSENHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, bail. of, and 4 m. N. Heidelberg. It is situated between two hills, and contains a parish church. Chestnuts are very abundant in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1425.

DOSOLO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Mantua, dist. of, and 7 m. E. by N. Vadiana, l. bank, Po, not far from the junction of the Oglio. It stands in a district which is fruitful in corn and wine, but is often inundated by the Po, and contains two parish churches. Pop. 3846.

DOTIS, a market tn. Hungary, co. Comorn, cap. dist. of same name, 37 m. W.N.W. Pesth. It consists of two parts, the one situated on a hill, and the other on a lake, and separated by the remains of a famous castle, once the residence of King Mathias Corvinus. It contains a castle, with a fine English garden; a Piarist college, with a gymnasium; a high school, and military hospital; and has warm baths, manufactures of woollens and stoneware, numerous mills, and an important fair. The chief curiosity of the place is its extensive cellars, and the vast dimensions of some of the casks. There are some Roman antiquities in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4870.

DOUAI [Latin, *Duagium*], a tn. France, dep. du Nord, on the Scarpe, which communicates by canal with the Scheldt, 18 m. S. Lille, on the Great N. of France Railway. It is irregularly fortified, being surrounded by old walls flanked with round towers, and defended by a detached fort, and is generally well built, having well formed streets, and a large and handsome public square. The ramparts furnish a beautiful promenade. It contains a handsome parish church, a fine old Gothic townhouse, with a picturesque looking belfry; a college or seminary, at which a great number of English and Irish R. Catholics have been educated; a library of 20,000 volumes, and a number of valuable MSS.; a museum, chiefly of objects of natural history; a picture gallery, theatre, arsenal, and Government foundry; and has manufactures of tapestry, lace, embroidery, lace and sewing thread, leather, ordinary and morocco; delft and earthenware, glass, paper, starch, refined sugar, and salt. There are also numerous cotton and other mills, linen bleachfields, breweries, distilleries, and oil-works. The trade is very extensive, and includes, in addition to the above articles, corn, oleaginous seeds, hops, wine, and particularly linen, which is sent hither from all the surrounding districts. In addition to the fairs, which are held every month, there are two, one of which lasts five, and the other 14 days. Douai is the seat of a superior court for departments du Nord and Pas de Calais, and of a court of first resort; and possesses an exchange, a society of agriculture, science, and art; a medical society, college, university, academy, and school of artillery. It is one of the most ancient towns in France, and existed in the time of Julius Cesar, who mentions it as a place occupied by Caluaci. It had acquired considerable importance, and was strongly fortified in the ninth century. Its possession was afterwards strongly contested by the Flemish and French, by whom it was repeatedly taken and retaken. It was finally secured to the latter by

the peace of Utrecht. At present it is not in a thriving state, and covers a much larger space than its population requires. Pop. (1846), 16,935.

DOUARNENEZ [Latin, *Doreana*], a small seaport, France, dep. Finistère, on the S.E. shore of a bay of same name, 13 m. N.E. Quimper. It is a poor place, ill built, and ill cleaned; but has a small harbour, at which about 500 small vessels are annually fitted out for the sardine fishery. The church of Plouré, in the vicinity, is one of the finest specimens of ogival architecture in Brittany. Pop. 3952.—The bay of Douarnenez, one of the largest and most beautiful on the W. coast of France, is about 15 m. long, and has an average breadth of about 6 m. The greatest depth is from 27 to 30 fathoms. The shores are generally steep and arid. The roadstead near the town admits of vessels of all sizes, but the shelter is imperfect, and gress is scarcely practicable except during the E. or N.E. winds.

DOUBOVKA, a tn. European Russia, gov. of, and 180 m. S.S.W. Saratov, r. bank, Volga. It is an entrepôt for all the produce of the N. of Russia, sent by land to Kalschalin, on the Don, for the use of the S. provinces. Here is a trade in wood, grain, oil, iron, and manufactured articles. Pop. 1300.

DOUBS [anc. *Dubis*], a river, France, which rises in the dep. to which it gives its name, near La Mouthé, at the foot of Mount Rixon, belonging to the chain of the Jura. It flows first N.N.E., along the E. frontiers of the department, which it separates from Switzerland, enters that country, and making a sudden turn, by which it seems almost to retrace its steps, re-enters the department, flows circuitously N., then W.W., passing Baume, Besançon, and Dole, and joins l. bank, Saône, about 14 m. N.N.E. Chalons. Its whole course is about 200 m. It is extensively used for floatage, but is not properly navigable except at those points where it communicates with the Rhone and Rhine canal. Its principal affluents are the Dessoubre, Halle, Savoureuse, and Lône.

DOUBS, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Haute-Saône and Haute-Rhin, E. and S.E. Switzerland, S.W. and W. Jura, N. Haute-Saône; between lat. 46° 35' and 47° 35' N., and lon. 5° 50' and 7° 5' E.; length, N.E. to S.W., 63 m.; average breadth, about 35 m.; area, 2028 sq. m. Its surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by four chains of the Jura in directions parallel to each other, and to the main chain of the Alps. The principal summits are the Mont d'Or, 4920 ft., and Suchet, on the Swiss frontier, 5248 ft. The general inclination of the department is from E. to W. It is drained chiefly by the river to which it owes its name, and which traverses it in a very remarkable manner; first from its source, in a N.E., and afterwards, as if retracing its steps, in a S.W. direction. The only other river of any consequence is the Oignon, like the Doubs itself, a tributary of the Saône; but the small streams which fall down from the mountain ridges, and pursue their course through the valleys formed by them, are very numerous, amounting, it is said, to more than 150. Of perhaps still more importance than the river, is the canal which connects the Rhone with the Rhine. The temperature is very variable, and the climate, determined in a great measure by the elevation of the surface, more rigorous than the latitude might seem to indicate. In the E. of the department, where the loftiest summits are, the snow lies till April or May. There the air, though keen, is pure and healthy. In the lower ground much rain falls. Only about one-third of the whole surface is arable, and nearly one-fifth is absolutely waste. The far greater part of the remainder is covered with forests, chiefly of hardwood; but several of the highest slopes are covered with pines, many of which attain a height of 130 ft. On the lower slopes, the walnut attains a gigantic size, the ordinary orchard fruits thrive well, and the vine is cultivated to some extent. The cereals produced fall considerably short of the home consumption. In addition to these, the principal crops are maize, potatoes, hemp, flax, and medicinal plants. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of stock. Both horses and horned cattle of good breeds are exported, and much dairy produce is employed in making Gruyère cheese. Rivers and lakes are well supplied with fish. The minerals include numerous rich mines of iron, which is worked and smelted to some extent in the department. Traces of argentiferous lead have been discovered, but the only mine which had been opened has been abandoned. There is some coal, and a good

deal of lignite. Gypsum and marble are abundant everywhere. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton cloth, hosiery, iron and steel ware, leather, clocks, turnery, glue, nut-oil, liqueurs, and vinegar; and the trade is chiefly in iron, cast and malleable; the above articles of manufacture, cattle, horses, and cheese. For administrative purposes, Doubs is divided into four arrondissements—Besançon, the capital; Baume-les-Dames, Montbelliard, and Pontarlier; subdivided into 27 cantons and 640 communes. Pop. 292,347.

DOUBTFUL ISLANDS.—1, An isl. S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (E. point) 17° 20' S.; lon. 142° 23' W. (n.) So called by Capt. Cook.—2, A small isl., S. Pacific Ocean, near S. coast, Australia; lat. 34° 24' S.; lon. 119° 34' E. (n.) So named by Vancouver, from his uncertainty whether or not it was connected with the continent.

DOUDEVILLE, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 24 m. N.W. Rouen, with manufactures of coarse cottons, brickfields, limekilns, &c. Pop. 1785.

DOUE, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 23 m. S.E. Angers. It is the seat of a communal college, and has several tanneries, coal mines, and limestone quarries, with some trade in grain, linen, iron, and cattle. The town is very ancient, and contains a fine fountain and some remarkable ruins, including an amphitheatre (some say Roman, others early French), and a few remnants of a palace inhabited by Dagoberts. In the environs are curious natural grottoes. Pop. 3053.

DOUGLAS, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Lanark. The town, 38 m. S.W. Edinburgh, has narrow streets, and many of the houses have an antique appearance. It has an Established and a Free church, and several friendly societies. St. Bride, the former church of Douglas, was of great antiquity; a small spire and aisle still remain. The latter was the burying-place of the once great and powerful family of Douglas, and contains a number of interesting and beautifully-sculptured monuments, amongst which is that of Sir James Douglas, the 'Good Sir James' of Scottish history, the friend and companion in arms of Robert Bruce. In the vicinity of the town stands Douglas Castle, the *Castle Dangerous* of Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name, near the site of the ancient edifice, which was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1760. Douglas has no trade, being inhabited almost wholly by mechanics, labourers, and handloom weavers.—The PARISH occupies the S.W. extremity of the county; area, 35,318 ac. Pop. (1851), 2610.

DOUGLAS, the principal town of the Isle of Man, finely situated, S. side of a semicircular bay, S.E. coast of the island; lat. 54° 10' N.; lon. 4° 26' W. The older streets of the town are narrow, dirty, and irregular; but some of the more modern are handsome and spacious. There are three Episcopalian chapels in the town, and a floating chapel, four Dissenting places of worship, and a R. Catholic church; a Lancasterian and a daily national school, various charities, and several libraries and news-rooms. The custom-house and market-house are both very handsome buildings; the former was once the residence of the Duke of Athol. The harbour is dry at low water, and the entrance rather difficult in stormy weather. The pier, erected by Government, is 520 ft. in length and 40 ft. in breadth, and has a lighthouse at its outer extremity. Vessels drawing 10 ft. water may enter during neap tides, and those drawing 14 ft. during spring tides. It is the only port in the island at which goods imported by licence are allowed to be landed, and is on this account the chief establishment of the customs department. There are here a linen, and a paper and woollen manufactory. From the beauty of the surrounding scenery, the salubrity of the air, and the cheapness of all the necessities of life, Douglas has become a favourite resort for sea-bathing; for which class of visitors it is amply provided with every sort of accommodation. Pop. 8647.

DOULLENS, an anc. tn. France, dep. Somme, l. bank, Authie, 18 m. N. by E. Amiens. It is a military post, and defended by a citadel, esteemed one of the finest in France. The boulevards which surround it form agreeable promenades. It has manufactures of canvas and beet-root sugar, tanneries, a cotton spinney, &c.; with trade in canvas bagging, oil-seeds, hemp, flax, and cattle. Pop. 2419.

DOULTING, par. Eng. Somerset; 4530 ac. Pop. 666.
DOUNE, a small market tn. Scotland, co. Perth, 7 m. N.W. Stirling, near l. bank. Teith. It consists chiefly of one

main street, with some minor ones diverging from it; and the houses mostly of one story, are of stone, and in general have a respectable appearance. It has a handsome Established church, and a Free church. Doune is famous for its fairs, of which there are six annually; the principal, called Latter Fair, for sheep and black cattle, is held in November. Close by the village, and picturesquely situated on a steep, green bank, overlooking the well-wooded Teith, is the ancient castle of Doune, a large and imposing ruin, with a spacious square tower, 80 ft. in height, and another of 40 ft. It was frequently occupied in the 16th century by Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and widow of James IV. It was also the residence, occasionally, of Mary, Queen of Scots; and was in possession of the rebels in 1745, under the command of Macgregor of Glengyle. It has long been the property of the Earl of Moray, to whom it gives his second title, Baron Doune. Many of the inhabitants of Doune are employed in the neighbouring cotton-factory at Deanston. Pop. 1559.

DOUR, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 8 m. E.S.E. Mons. It is small, but well-built and flourishing; and contains a R. Catholic church and Protestant temple, several schools, and a literary society. In the environs are several mines of good coal, profitably worked, also ironstone mines, with many stone quarries; weaving, bleaching, tanning, leather-dressing, &c., are carried on. Pop. 6250.

DOURAK, or DORAK, a tn. Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 200 m. S.W. Ispahan, at the confluence of the Jerahi and Dorak rivers. It has manufactures of silk handkerchiefs and Arabian cloaks. Pop. 8000.

DOURDAN [Latin, *Dordungum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine et-Oise, in a wide and beautiful valley, on the Orge, 25 m. S.S.W. Paris. It was once a place of considerable importance, and was defended by a strong castle, of which some remains still exist. It contains an ancient and well-preserved Gothic church; and has manufactures of silk and woollen hosiery, a trade in wool and corn, and three annual fairs. La Bruyère, author of the celebrated work, *Les Caractères*, was born here. Pop. 2233.

DOURGA STRAIT, isl. Papua, S. side, near Torres Strait. The N.W. entrance is about 12 m. wide, the W. point being in lat. 7° 27' S.; lon. 138° 46' E.; and the E. point in lat. 7° 22' S.; lon. 138° 55' E. This channel was long supposed to be a large river, and was not determined to be a strait till 1835. The position of the S. entrance has not yet been ascertained. The shores are peopled by the aborigines of the coasts of Papua, who possess small canoes, and are armed with bows, arrows, and spears.

DOURGNE, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 8 m. S.S.W. Castres, at the foot of the Montagne Noire. It has manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, and in the vicinity are quarries of fine marble. Pop. 1069.

DOURO [Portuguese, *Douro*; Spanish, *Duero*; anc. *Durius*], one of the largest rivers of the Spanish peninsula, traversing, E. to W., one half of Spain, and the whole of Portugal. It rises in the sierra de Urbion, Old Castile, on the frontiers of provs. Soria and Burgos, flows S.E. and S.S.E., past the town of Soria, and at Almaril, lat. 41° 30' N.; lon. 2° 24' W., turns W., flows in a winding course through prov. Soria, the S. part of Burgos, the centre of Valladolid and Zamora, in which last, lat. 41° 45' N.; lon. 6° 10' W., it turns S.W., forms the boundary between Spain and Portugal for about 50 m. direct distance, when it turns due W., crosses the whole of Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic 3 m. below Oporto, after a total course, direct distance, of about 300 m., or, including windings, of about 500 m. The only large towns close upon its banks are Zamora in Spain, and Oporto in Portugal. As affluents, it receives in Spain the Pisuegra, Seco, and Elsa on the right, and the Eresma and Tormes on the left bank, besides numerous smaller streams. Its principal affluents in Portugal are the Sabor, Tua, and Tamega on the right, and the Turon, Coa, and Tavora on the left. The Douro passes generally through deep valleys, in a confined channel, with great rapidity. It is navigable upwards, for small vessels, about 70 m., and boats of light draught may even proceed 30 m. higher; though it might be rendered navigable, according to Forrester, as far as Vilvestre, on the Spanish frontier. The Spaniards make considerable use of its waters for floating down, on flats, grain and other produce, in a clandestine manner, into Portugal. But the little naviga-

tion carried on is subject to frequent interruptions, from the swelling of the river by rains and melted snow. The Douro passes through some of the most fertile and picturesque parts of Spain and Portugal; and on its banks, in the latter country, are produced the famous wines of Oporto.—(Madoz; Forrester's *Map of the Douro*, &c.)

DOURO, a recently formed prov. Portugal, composed of three districts:—Oporto, which previously belonged to the old prov. Entre-Douro-e-Minho, and Aveiro and Coimbra, formerly the sea-board districts of prov. Beira; bounded, N. by prov. Minho, N.E. Trás-os-Montes, E. Beira, S. Estremadura, and W. the Atlantic; area, 2916 geo. sq. m. The interior is partly mountainous, being traversed in the N. by the serra Catherina, and in the S. by the serra Alcobá, but the surface has a general slope towards the sea, as indicated by the E. direction of the rivers. Of these the principal are the Douro, to which the prov. owes its name; the Vouga, and the Mondego. Pop. 207,885.

DOUVAINE, or DOVAINE [Latin, *Ducania*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Chablais, 10 m. N.E. town, and 3 m. E. lake of Geneva. It contains a parish church, with a very ancient choir and a modern nave, an elementary school, and the remains of an old turreted castle; and has two annual fairs. Most of the inhabitants are employed in cultivating the vine. Pop. 1150.

DOUVE (LA), a river, France, which rises at a place called Fontaine-Douve, near the village of Tollevast, arrond., Cherbourg, dep. Manche, flows S.S.E. through that department, and falls into a bay in the English Channel, a little below Carentan, after a course of 25 m. In spring tides it is navigable as far as St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, about 19 m.

DOUVRES, or DOUVRES-LA-DELIYRANDE [anc. *Dubris Viducassium*], a vil. France, dep. Calvados, 7 m. N. Caen. It contains an ancient parish church, partly in the Romanesque style; and has manufactures of tulle, lace, and blonde; and three annual fairs. Pop. 1311.

DOUW (PULO), DAW, DAAUW, or DAO, an isl. Indian Archipelago, 35 m. S.W. Timor; lat. 10° 48' S.; lon. 122° 41' E. (n.) Properly speaking, it is no more than a barren rock, yielding only spelt and native beans; still so attached are its inhabitants to it, that they refused the offer of transference to Timor. The natives are spirited, and well made; and also courageous seamen, making extensive voyages in their canoes, and purchasing, in return for articles in gold and gold thread, in the making of which they are especially skilled, linen, iron, utensils, and other necessities. From the neighbouring island of Roti they obtain cotton, which they manufacture into a good cloth. They are governed by a rajah. Pop. 5000.

DOVADOLA, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 40 m. N.E. Florence, r. bank, Montone, on a declivity, surrounded by an ancient castle. It is well built, partly surmounted by a wall; and contains two churches, a public granary, and some oil-mills. Pop. 1197.

DOVE, a river, England, rising in the hills of the Peak of Derbyshire, forming part of the boundary between the counties of Derby and Stafford, and, after a S. course of 39 m., through highly picturesque scenery, including the beautiful and romantic valley of Dovedale, falling into the Trent below Burton.

DOVER [Latin, *Dubris*; French, *Douvres*; Spanish, *Duvre*], a tn. England, co. Kent, one of the Cinque ports, 67 m. S.E. London, or 88 m. by the South-eastern railway, which here terminates. It lies on the coast of the strait of Dover; lat. (castle), 51° 7' 48" N.; lon. 1° 19' 30" E. (n.), opposite Calais in France, from the coast of which it is only 21 m. distant, and at the mouth of a deep valley, formed by a depression in the chalk cliffs which abut on the sea on either side of the town. It is irregularly built, and none of its public buildings are remarkable. The principal street is about a mile long, and from it diverge other smaller streets, all paved and lighted; but the best part, called the new town, faces the sea, along the shore, and includes the marine parade, &c., where elegant modern houses have been built for the accommodation of sea-bathing visitors, considerable numbers of whom resort hither during the season. It has three Episcopalian churches, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Friends, Unitarians, Methodists, and R. Catholics; a charity and several other schools, several almshouses and minor charities; likewise an ancient townhall, custom-house,

museum, theatre, assembly-rooms, reading-rooms, baths, and an elegant station at the terminus of the South-eastern railway. Ship-building, and sail and rope-making are carried on; but the chief dependence of the town is on summer visitors, and on the passenger traffic to and from Calais and Ostend, with which there is regular communication by steamer. In 1849, the total number of steamers arriving and departing was, British, outwards, 781; tonn. 87,381; inwards, 781; tonn. 87,639; Foreign, outwards, 566; tonn. 74,557; inwards, 565; tonn. 74,555. Of other vessels, the total number was, outwards, 265; tonn. 11,578; inwards, 580; tonn. 54,545; in both cases the larger portion being coasters, averaging under 80 tons each. The harbour is small, and the entrance difficult; and though much money has been expended on it, the improvement has been only partial, and the mouth is continually liable, during S.W. winds, to be choked up by the moveable bar of shingle at its mouth. Operations are in progress to form here a harbour of refuge, for which Government have authorized the construction of works that will cost £2,500,000. In October, 1851, continuous communication was established between England and the Continent, by electric telegraph, by means of a sub-marine wire laid across the channel from Dover to Calais.

The celebrated castle of Dover stands on a chalk cliff about 350 ft. in height, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. the town; the old and new buildings together occupy nearly 30 ac., and consist of

amount of shipping is owned here. Pop. (1840), 6458.—3, A vil. and township, New York. The VILLAGE, beautifully situated 74 m. S. by E. Albany, contains two churches, an academy, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. of township, 2000.—4, A township, New Jersey, 35 m. S.E. Frenton. Pop. 2752.—5, A tn. Delaware, cap. of the state, on elevated ground, 57 m. E.S.E. Baltimore. The streets are wide, and cross each other at right angles; houses neatly built, chiefly of brick. The state-house is a handsome structure, on the E. side of a large public square; and there are, besides, three churches, an academy, and a splendid monument to the memory of Col. John Haslett, who fell in the battle of Princeton. The chief trade is in flour, with Philadelphia. Pop. 3790.

DOVER (STRAIT OF), [French, *Pas-de-Calais*; anc. *Fretum Gallicum*], the strait which separates England from France, and connects the English Channel with the N. Sea. It extends on the English side from Dengeness, N.E. to the N. Foreland, both in eo. Kent; and from Cape Gris Nez (dep. Pas-de-Calais), to Calais, on the French side. It is 22 m. long, and at the narrowest part 21 m. broad.

DOVERA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 4 m. N.N.E. Lodi. It contains two parish churches, and is famous for its cheese, known by the name of *stracchino*. The district produces much corn and flax, and has rich pastures. Pop. 1683.

DOVERCOURT, par. Eng. Essex; 1970 ac. Pop. 813.

DOVERDALE, par. Eng. Worcester 980 ac. Pop. 54.

DOVERIDGE, par. Eng. Derby 4000 ac. Pop. 816.

DOVEY, or DYFI, a river, N. Wales, co. Montgomery and Merioneth, rising near Bala, and after a S.W. course of about 30 m., falling into Cardigan Bay, 7 m. N. Aberystwith. It receives the Afon, Dulais, and other tributaries, and is navigable for about 12 m. from its embouchure.

DOVRE FJELD, DOVRE FIELD, or DOFRINES, a mountain range, Norway, forming the central part of the Scandinavian system, and extending in an E.N.E. direction, from the valley of Lessöe, near lat. 62° N., where the Langfjeld range terminates, to the Syltjället, lat. 63° N., where the chain of Koelen or Kiöel begins. It is generally composed of gneiss and micaceous schist, and possesses, in Mount Sneehaetta, which has an altitude of 8120 ft., the highest summit in the Scandinavian peninsula. This mountain raises its gigantic mass above the lofty plateau on which the chain rests, till its snowy heights are lost among the clouds. Four passes lead across the Dovre Fjeld range. The most frequented of these is in the line of road which leads from Christiania to Trondhjem, by the E. side of Sneehaetta. Its greatest height is 4200 ft.

DOWALLY and DUNKELD, par. Scot. Perth. Pop. 656.

DOWDESWELL, par. England, Gloucester; 3250 ac. Pop. 249.

DOWDSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 869 ac. Pop. 280.

DOWICHES, a tribe of Moors. See SENEGAMBIA.

DOWLAND, par. Eng. Devon; 2330 ac. Pop. 244.

DOWLES, par. Eng. Salop; 1080 ac. Pop. 80.

DOWLETABAD, or DEOGHUR [the Fortunate City], an inland tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Aurrangabad; lat. 19° 57' N.; lon. 75° 16' E. It is one of the most remarkable fortresses in India, and stands upon an isolated rock, 300 ft., some accounts say 500 ft. high, and, for about one-third of its height, as perpendicular as a wall, and presenting no visible means of reaching the summit, which is only to be attained through an excavation in the heart of the rock, the entrance to which is at first so low, that a person is obliged to stoop nearly double, but it afterwards expands into a passage about 12 ft. high, and the same in breadth, but so dark as to require the aid of lighted torches. About 100 yards from the summit is a large tank, cut out of the living rock. There are only two or three pieces of cannon in the



THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF DOVER.

a heterogeneous assemblage of fortifications of all styles and ages—Roman, Saxon, Norman, and modern; presenting, it is said, some of the earliest specimens of regular masonry in this country, and the entire appearance being striking and picturesque. The lord warden of the Cinque Ports is constable. Shakespeare's Cliff is situated at a little distance from the town, and is perforated by a tunnel on the South-eastern railway. In May, 1847, a huge mass of this chalk cliff scaled off, and fell to the base; the mass was 254 ft. in height, 15 ft. thick, and was calculated to contain 48,000 tons of chalk. Shortly after, another fall of 10,000 cubic yards took place. The cliff is 350 ft. high, and though sufficiently remarkable in form, does not bear out the magnificent description of the poet.

Dover is the principal station and seat of government of the Cinque Ports, and has returned two members of Parliament since the time of Edward I. Registered electors (1850), 2203. Pop., tn. and port (1841), 13,872.

DOVER, numerous places, U. States of America, particularly:—1, A vil. and township, Maine, the former 83 m. N.N.E. Augusta. It contains two printing-offices, each with a weekly newspaper, and has several mills. Pop. 1597.—2, A vil. and township, New Hampshire. The VILLAGE, 35 m. E. Concord, r. bank, Piscataqua, at the lower falls of Cochecho, is one of the most beautiful and flourishing towns in the state. It has a court-house, a jail, a bank, several churches, and extensive manufactures, comprising two tanneries, a distillery, dyeing and printing establishments, grist and saw mills, cotton and woollen factories, and three printing offices. A considerable

fortress. The view from the summit is extensive and beautiful. In 1306, this fortress was taken from a powerful Hindoo chief by the Emperor of Delhi's troops; and soon thereafter



THE FORT OF DOWLETABAD. —From Grindlay's Scenery of Western India.

the Emperor made a fruitless attempt, in which he almost ruined Delhi, to make Dowlatabad the seat of government. About 1555, it fell into the hands of Ahmed Nizam Shah of Ahmednuggur, and in 1634 it passed into the hands of the Moguls, from whom it was taken by Nizam ul Mulh, and has since continued in the possession of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

DOWLISH, two pars. England, Somerset:—1, (*-Wake*), 680 ac. Pop. 374.—2, (*-West*), 450 ac. Pop. 31.

DOWN, par. Irel. Down; 11,485 ac. Pop. 8812.

DOWN, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, having, N. Antrim and Belfast Lough, W. Armagh, and S. and E. the Irish Sea. Greatest length, N.E. and S.W., about 50 m.; greatest breadth, about 33 m.; area, 612,495 ac., of which 514,180 are arable. The S. part of the county is occupied by a group of mountains, called the Mourne Mountains, amongst which are some of the highest summits in Ireland; the principal of these, Slieve Donard, is 2809 ft. high. There is another smaller group of hills towards the centre of the county. With exception of these, and a few other detached hills, the surface is, on the whole, level, and the soil various, but in general tolerably fertile, especially on the banks of the larger streams, all of which, however, as well as the lakes, are small; but most of them abound with fish—pike, trout, eels, perch, and roach. The Lurgan skirts the county on the N., and the Bann on the S. The minerals include limestone, copper and lead ores, coal, chalk, freestone, and slate; of these two last, and limestone, there are several extensive quarries in various parts of the county. The climate is, on the whole, remarkably healthy, though somewhat cold, especially in spring. Agriculture is in a comparatively advanced state, and is improving. Draining and irrigation are both practised extensively and judiciously. Oats, wheat, and barley are the favourite grain crops; potatoes and turnips are cultivated largely, mangold-wurzel and flax are grown—the latter to a considerable extent. Dairy husbandry is also much attended to, and great quantities of butter produced, a part of which is sold fresh in the towns, but the greater portion is salted and sent to Belfast and Newry, for exportation. The breed of cattle has not been much improved, but those of sheep and pigs have been considerably, especially the latter. The breed of horses is, in general, good. The houses of the farmers have, many of them, a neat, clean appearance, being nicely whitewashed; but the habitations of the poorer classes are here, as in other parts of Ireland, sufficiently wretched, although the population may, on the whole, be considered as in rather a better condition than in most other Irish counties.

The staple manufacture is that of linens, including cambrics, sheetings, drills, damasks, and every description of household linen. The manufacture of cotton has also made some progress here. A coarse woollen cloth and blanketing are manufactured to a considerable extent, and the weaving of stockings is very general. The weaving trade is mostly

carried on in the houses of the small farmers, the two pursuits being generally combined. The fisheries on the coast are considerable. Cod, haddock, and all sorts of both round

and flat fish, abound. Herrings are also taken in large quantities, especially in Lough Strangford. Oysters are obtained in several places. The fishery districts are Donaghadee and Newcastle. The number of registered fishing vessels, in 1845, was 1442, employing 5530 men and boys. The number of children attending school, in 1841, was 26,863; and, in 1848, the number attending 207 national schools was 25,388. The county is divided into 10 baronies—Ards, Castlereagh (Lower and Upper), Dufferin, Iveagh (Lower and Upper), Kinelearty, Lecale, Mourne, and Newry Lordship—and 70 parishes. It returns 4 members to the House of Commons—2 for the county, 1 for Downpatrick, the capital, and 1 for Newry. Pop. (1841), 361,446; (1851), 328,754.

DOWN, four pars. England:—1, Kent; 1380 ac. Pop. 444.—Three in Devon:—1, (*-East*), 3390 ac. P. 473.—2, (*St. Mary*), 1890 ac. Pop. 407.—3, (*-West*), 5000 ac. Pop. 637.

DOWNHAM, three pars. England:—1, Cambridge; 10,550 ac. Pop. 2140.—2, Essex; 790 ac. Pop. 254.—3, (*-Santon*), Suffolk; 3860 ac. Pop. 68.

DOWNHAM (MARKET), a tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk, 38 m. W. Norwich, a station on the E. Anglian Railway, on the face of a hill E. of the River Ouse. It consists of three streets, well paved, houses well built, and is abundantly supplied with water. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient Gothic structure, with a low embattled tower, surmounted by a spire. There are, besides, places of worship for various Dissenting bodies. It has several schools and minor charities, a union workhouse, an extensive mustard manufactory, and a large bell-foundry; and in the neighbourhood corn-mills, maltings, and a brewery. The parish was long celebrated for its butter, large quantities of which, amounting to about 90,000 firkins annually, were sold as Cambridge butter. The market for this commodity, however, is now removed to Swaffham. Market day, Saturday; with three fairs annually—March 3, May 8, and Nov. 13. The first is a horse fair, and one of the largest in the kingdom. Area of par., 2880 ac. Pop. (1841), 2953.

DOWNHEAD, par. Eng. Somerset; 1310 ac. Pop. 207.

DOWNHOLME, or DOWNHAM, par. England, York (N. Riding); 5800 ac. Pop. 248.

DOWNINGS, par. Irel. Kildare; 4729 ac. Pop. 1293.

DOWNPATRICK, a maritime tn. and parl. bor., Ireland, cap. co. Down, 21 m. S. by E. Belfast, in a steep valley, near the embouchure of the Quoile river, at the head of a W. branch of Lough Strangford. It is divided into the English, Irish, and Scotch quarters, and consists of four principal streets, meeting in the centre, and intersected by several smaller. In the centre is the market-place, and from this point the town rises on the steep acclivities with which it is surrounded. The houses are, in general, substantial and well built, and the streets well paved, with an ample supply of water. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, a restoration of a more ancient structure; the county courthouse, the jail, barracks, infirmary, and fever hospital. The latter two are large handsome buildings, and were both erected in 1832. The infirmary stands on a gentle eminence a little S. of the town. There are here also a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian, and three Methodist meeting-houses, a diocesan, and several other schools, a public library, and news-room, almshouses, widows' houses, &c. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent; and there are two breweries, some tanning, and soap making; and an active retail trade with the surrounding country, and a weekly market, well supplied with all kinds of provisions. About 1 m. from the town are commodious quays, at which vessels of 100 tons burthen may load or discharge. The principal imports are iron, coal, salt, timber, and bark. The exports are wheat, barley, oats, cattle, pigs, potatoes, and kelp. There are six fairs annually.

Downpatrick claims to be one of the oldest towns in Ireland, having been the place of residence of the ancient native kings of Ulster; and the chosen residence of St. Patrick, who founded two religious establishments here, and presided over them till his death, in 493, when his remains were deposited in the abbey of Down, as were, subsequently, those of St. Bridget and St. Columbkille. About 2 m. to the E. is Strual Hill, much resorted to by the lower orders of R. Catholics during midsummer, for the performance of penance. Downpatrick returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 197. Pop. (1841), 4651.

DOWNS (THE), a well-known roadstead, off the E. coast of England, between the N. and S. Foreland, co. Kent, and opposite Ramsgate, Sandwich, and Deal. It affords a safe shelter for shipping, the Goodwin Sands forming a breakwater. Several hundred sail of vessels may be often seen here at one time, waiting for a favourable wind.

DOWNTON, a bor., tn., and par. England, co. Wilts. The town, in a pleasant vale, l. bank, Avon, 6 m. S.S.E. Salisbury, consists principally of one long straggling street, stretching E. to W.; houses in the cottage style, of brick, and generally with thatched roofs; supply of water abundant. It has a large cruciform church, with a central tower; a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; two free, and several other schools, and two lending libraries. Straw plait and lace are manufactured to some extent. Downton sent two members to the House of Commons from the time of Edward I. till its disfranchisement by the Reform Act. Two fairs annually. Area of par. 11,420 ac. Pop. (1841), 3648.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DOWNTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 1170 ac. Pop. 104.

DOWNSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1900 ac. Pop. 232.

DOWTH, par. Irel. Meath; 1464 ac. Pop. 382.

DOXA, **DOXAN**, or **HINSCHBERG**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, on a lake of same name, 38 m. N.N.E. Prague. It contains a parish church, townhouse, school, and hospital; and has manufactures of cotton cloth. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in knitting stockings. On a tongue of land projecting into the lake are the ruins of the old castle of Klutschka; and on an island in it are the ruins of a large old building, which gets the name of Mause schloss, because, having been used as a granary, the whole of the corn was eaten up by mice. Pop. 1946.

DOYLESTOWN, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, on a commanding eminence, 100 m. E. Harrisburg. It has a jail, courthouse, three churches, and an academy. Pop. 2127.

DOYNTON, par. and vil. Eng. Gloucester; 1720 ac. Pop. 529.

DRAA, or **DERA** [anc. *Edrei*], a tn. Palestine, a few miles S.E. Mezarib, in a deep valley. The ruins of the ancient city cover an extent of about 2 m. in circumference, the principal being an immense rectangular building, with a double covered colonnade all around, and a cistern in the middle. This seems to have been originally a Christian church, and afterwards a mosque. Near the town, in the hollow of the mountains, is a large reservoir cased with stone, close by which are the ruins of a large building, with a cupola of light materials.

DRABUND, a tn. Afghanistan. See **DERABUND**.

DRAC, a river, France, which rises in the dep. Haute-Alpes, flows with an impetuous course W. and N.W., enters dep. Isère, and falls into the river Isère, near Grenoble, after a course of about 87 m. It furnishes fine pebbles; and in its basin are numerous mines of anthracite coal.

DRACHENFELS [Dragon's rock], one of a group of mountains, Prussia, gov. Cologne, called, from their number, the Siebengebirge or Seven Mountains, and forming the grand commencement of the famed scenery of the Rhine, about 8 m. S.E. Bonn. The Drachenfels, standing on the right of the river, above which it rises about 900 ft., is the most conspicuous, both from its shape, and the old ruined castle of Drachenfels, which crowns its summit, and commands a magnificent view, extending as far as Cologne, 20 m. off. Like the rest of the group, it is evidently of volcanic formation, consisting of lava, trachyte, and basalt, ejected through the overlying rocks. On its side is the quarry out of which the cathedral of Cologne was built. The mountain takes its name from the fabulous legend of a dragon, which occupied a cavern within it, and was at last killed by the horned Siegfried, the hero of Vol. I.

the Niebelungen lay. The wine which grows upon it gets the name of Dragon's Blood and Drachenfels.

DRAGE, a river, Prussia, which rises in the forest of Draheim, gov. of, and about 40 m. S. Köslin; flows circuitously S.S.W., expanding into, or communicating with several small lakes, and passing the towns of Falkenburg, Dramburg, and Neuwedel, and, after a course of about 90 m., joins r. bank, Netze.

DRAGOMESTRE [anc. *Astacus*], a tn. Greece, prov. Acarnania and Etolia, on a bay of same name, an inlet of the Ionian Sea, 23 m. N.W. Missolonghi, with important fisheries. The bay stretches 4 m. inland, and has a breadth of about 2 m.

DRAGONERA, an isl. Mediterranean, belonging to the Balearic group, about 2 m. W. Majorca. It is about 3 m. long, by 2 broad, and is of considerable height towards the N., where the coast is precipitous. On the S., it slopes gently to the shore. There are two towers upon it, one of them on its very summit.

DRAGONI [anc. *Combultiera*], a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Trebulano, 12 m. N.N.E. Capua. It contains four churches. In the vicinity are marble quarries. Pop. 1862.

DRAGON'S MOUTH [Spanish, *Boca del Dragon*], a strait, between the island of Trinidad, W. Indies, and Punta de Paria or Pena, on the coast of Venezuela, connecting the Gulf of Paria with the Caribbean Sea. It is about 12 or 15 m. across at its narrowest part, and is, by islets, divided into four channels, named, respectively, Boca Grande (great channel), nearest the S. American coast, and the widest of the four; Boca de Navios (ship's channel), Boca de Huevos (egg channel), and Boca de Monos (ape's channel). There is a strong set of the tide through all these channels, causing a considerable commotion in the waters, and rendering the navigation more or less difficult. The depth of water is great, being often 100 fathoms in mid channel. Two hours after flood-tide commences, or one hour after ebb commences, would appear to be the best times for navigating these channels. Boca del Dragon was discovered and passed through by Columbus, on his third voyage, A. D. 1498, and so named by him from the formidable nature of their navigation.—(*Sailing Directions*, &c.)

DRAGÖR, a seaport, Denmark, S.E. point of isl. Amager, with a roomy harbour of refuge, very important for small craft. The inhabitants are chiefly seamen and pilots, but also carry on weaving and bleaching, and possess 60 small vessels. Pop. 1800.

DRAGTEN, a market tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 15 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. It is a large flourishing place, and has a Reformed, and a handsome Baptist church, four schools, a handsome district courthouse, and a branch of the General Utility Society. Boat-building, tanning, rope-making, weaving, watch-making, lime-burning, and a good deal of trade, are carried on. Three cattle and horse markets annually. Pop. 4500.

DRAGUIGNAN [anc. *Dracenum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Var, on the Pis, a branch of the Artuby, 41 m. N.E. Toulon. It is seated, in a beautiful vine-clad valley, at the foot of the Malmont; the environs being, according to Count Chaptal, 'one continued English landscape garden.' The town is not handsome or regularly built, but has some interesting edifices and objects; as the parish church, law courts, a model prison, the majestic clock tower, an hospital, a capacious public wash-house, and a number of public fountains. The public library contains 8000 volumes; and annexed to it are a museum of antiquities, with a cabinet of medals and some good pictures; a cabinet of natural history, a botanic garden, &c. In the Foux quarter is a salino-sulphurous spring, originating a stream abundant enough for several mills, &c. Draguignan is the seat of a prefecture, a tribunal of commerce, a consultative board of manufactures, a communal college, &c.; and has soapworks, silk-mills, tanneries, distilleries, and oil-mills, with a considerable traffic in wine and olive oil. The town is said to have been founded in the fifth century, and was early one of the chief towns of Provence. It was last fortified in 1615, and its possession was much coveted during the political and religious contests of France. Pop. 7530.

DRAHOTUSCHI, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle, Pteran, l. bank, Boschkau, 22 m. E.N.E. Olmutz. It con-

tains a parish church, chapel, and the ruins of an old castle, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 1143.

DRAINIE, par. Scot. Elgin, 4 m. by 2 m. P. (1851), 1839.

DRAKENBERG, mountains, S.E. Africa. See QUATRE-LAMBA MOUNTAINS.

DRAKESTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 2693 ac. Pop. 889.

DRAMA, a tn. European Turkey, Macedonia; lat. 41° 9' N., lon. 24° 10' E. It has manufactures of cotton cloth and tobacco, with the ruins of an ancient town in the vicinity.

DRAMANET, a tn. Senegambia, r. bank, Senegal, kingdom of, and 5 m. S.E. Galam. It has some trade with Timbuctoo. Pop. 4000.

DRAMBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 51 m. S.S.W. Köslin, cap. circle of same name, on the Drage. It is surrounded by walls with three gates, and is defended by a fort. It consists of the old and new towns, separated from each other by the river, and communicating by a bridge, contains a church and an hospital, is the seat of courts and offices for the circle, and has manufactures of woollen goods, ordinary and white leather, gloves, hats, and fire-arms. Pop. 2800. —The CIRCLE, area, 344 geo. sq. m., is flat and fertile, is watered both by numerous streams and lakes, and rears great numbers of cattle and sheep. Pop. 27,020.

DRAMMEN, or **DRAM**, a seaport, Norway, bail. Buskerud, in a valley on both sides of the Drammen, where it enters the Drammenfjord, one of the arms of the Gulf or Fiord of Christiania; lat. 59° 39' N.; lon. 10° 28' E., 25 m. S.S.W. Christiania. It consists of three villages or sections —Bragnæs on the N. bank, and Stromsøe and Tangen on the S. bank of the river, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Drammen possesses a gymnasium [Laerde-skole], two public, and three free schools, and several charitable institutions. Its manufactures consist of leather, ropes, sail-cloth, tobacco, &c., in which there is an active trade; and it has distilleries and potteries. Shipbuilding is also carried on, but the principal trade of the town consists in the exports of timber, much of it in the form of battens, staves, and hoops; iron in bars, pigs, and nails; smalts and cobalt. The number of vessels that arrived, in 1842, was 548, tonn. 92,671; departed, 654, tonn. 108,961. This port is the second in Norway for the export of timber. Vessels can load alongside the quays. Pop. (1845), 8095. —The RIVER is formed by the junction of the Sigdals with the Snarum River, about 15 m. N.W. the town. These streams, with their affluents, including numerous lakes, drain a district of country fully 80 m. sq. —The FJORD, or FIORD, is a narrow estuary, about 20 m. long, joining the Gulf of Christiania, to the N. of Holmestrand.

DRANGAN, par. and tn. Irel. Tipperary; 5427 ac. Pop. 2021.

DRANSFELD, a tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, in a plain 7 m. W.S.W. Göttingen. It is a very old place, has well paved streets, and contains a church, townhouse, and four mills. Pop. 1342.

DRANSE. —1, (*Valaisane*), a river, Switzerland, can. Valais. It is formed by two torrents, the one of which descends from the N. slope of the Great St. Bernard, and waters the valley of Entremont, while the other, issuing from the glaciers of Chermotane, traverses the Val de Bagnes. After their junction, the united stream proceeds first W., then almost due N. past Martigny, and about 2 m. below that town joins l. bank, Rhone. The damming up of this river by glaciers has repeatedly formed a collection of waters, which, ultimately bursting their bounds, have caused fearful devastation. See BAGNES (VAL DE). —2, (*Savoysarde*), a river, Savoy, which rises in Mount Morgene, prov. Chablais, and flowing circuitously W.N.W. through that province, falls into the Lake of Geneva on its S. shore, 3 m. N.N.E. Thonon, after a course of about 27 m. Its current is very rapid, and is often interrupted by enormous masses of rock.

DRAPERSTOWN, a market tn. Ireland, co of, and 27 m. S.E. by S. Londonderry, with a parish church, school, and market-house. Weekly market on Wednesday, and fairs monthly. Pop. 373.

DRASENHOFEN, or **TRASENHOFEN**, a vil. Archduchy of Austria, below the Ens, dist. Poisbrunn, on a small stream of same name, 49 m. N.N.E. Vienna. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1232.

DRAUGHTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1360 ac. P. 208.

DRAVE [anc. *Dravus*; German *Drau*], a river, Austria, which rises at the E. extremity of the Tyrol, at the foot of the Rohrwaldberg in the Pusterthal, and flows E.S.E. across the N. of Illyria and the S. of Styria, forms the boundary between Hungary on the left, and Croatia and Slavonia on the right, and after a course of about 300 m., joins r. bank, Danube, 14 m. below Eszek, near the castle of Erdody. It receives numerous streams, among others, on the right, the Gail, Dran, Plitvica, Bednya, Bisztra, and Karaschicza; and on the left, the Mohl, Gurk, Lavant, and Mur, the last being by far the most important of its affluents. The chief towns which it passes in succession are Lienz, Villach, when it becomes navigable, Marburg, Warasdin, and Eszek. Its basin is generally narrow, being hemmed in by mountain ridges, by branches of the Noric and Styrian Alps on the N., and of the Carnic Alps on the S. It is very rapid in the upper part of its course, and subject to sudden floods, which bringing down masses of debris and trees, greatly impede its navigation. On reaching Slavonia, it begins to run between flat banks, which, notwithstanding the lofty dykes which line them, it often overflows, and not unfrequently causes great devastation. It abounds in fish, and some gold is washed from its sands.

DRAX, par. Eng., York (W. Riding); 7490 ac. P. 1161.

DRAYCOTT, a vil. England, co. of, and 6 m. E.S.E. Derby, with places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans, and a school. Pop., including liberty, 895.

DRAYCOTT, three pars. Eng.: —1, (*-Foliat*), Wilts; 740 ac. Pop. 26.—2, (*-Cerne*), Wilts; 1090 ac. Pop. 181.—3, (*in the Moors*), Stafford; 3690 ac. Pop. 518.

DRAYTON, numerous pars. Eng.: —1, Berks; 1950 ac. Pop. 521.—2, Norfolk; 1530 ac. Pop. 372.—3, two in Oxford (1.), 820 ac. Pop. 327.—(2.), 540 ac. Pop. 206.—5, Somerset; 2250 ac. Pop. 469.—6, (*-Bassel*), Stafford; 3940 ac. Pop. 404.—7, (*-Beauchamp*), Bucks; 1920 ac. Pop. 231.—8, (*-Dry*), Cambridge; 2389 ac. Pop. 478.—9, (*-East*), Nottingham; 1410 ac. Pop. 212.—10, (*-Fen*), Cambridge; 2000 ac. Pop. 381.—11, (*-Fenny*), Leicester; 1280 ac. Pop. 127.—12, (*-Parlow*), Bucks; 1680 ac. Pop. 526.—Two *West*, (1.) Middlesex; 850 ac. Pop. 802.—(2.) Nottingham; 1390 ac. Pop. 109.

DRAYTON (MARKET), or **DRAYTON-IN-HALES**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop. The town, pleasantly situated, r. bank, Terne, and 18 m. N.E. Shrewsbury; has a church, supposed to have been erected, with exception of the steeple, in the reign of Stephen; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; a free grammar school, founded in the reign of Philip and Mary, and several other small charities, and a national school. There are some paper and hair-cloth manufactories, tanneries, and some malting. Market-day, Wednesday. Four fairs annually. Drayton is supposed to have been the *Caer Draithon* of the ancient Britons, and one of their principal towns. On Bloreheath, about 2 m. from the town, a sanguinary battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter were defeated. Area of par. 13,080 ac, partly in Staffordshire. Pop. 4680.

DREBACH, **DREIBACH**, or **DRÄWIG** (OBER and NIEDER), a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Annaberg. It contains a church, which has been recently renewed; and has manufactures of lace, limekilns, tileworks, bleachfields, a spinning, and some saw and other mills. Pop. 2237.

DREBKAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It contains a castle, church, burgher school, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen; trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 902.

DREGHORN, par. Scot. Ayr; 4477 ac. P. (1851), 1828.

DREHDITARSNA, a tn. Ireland, Limerick; 996 ac. Pop. 320.

DREM, a small vil. Scotland, co. of, and 4 m. N. Haddington; a station on the North British Railway.

DREMPIT, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 8 m. S. Zutphen, on the Old IJssel, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school, and inhabitants occupied in agriculture. Pop. 1100.

DRENGFURT, a tn. Prussia, gov. Königsberg, circle of, and 11 m. N.N.E. Rustenburg, on the Omet. It is the seat of a court of justice; and has manufactures of linen and leather, a trade in cattle, several mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1749.

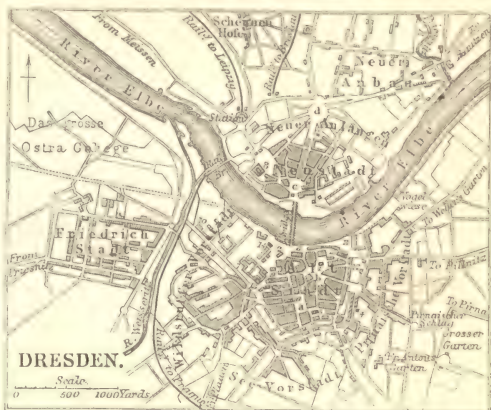
DRENSTEINFURT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 12 m. S.S.E. Münster, l. bank, Werse. It contains a castle, church, and chapel; and has manufactures of linen and wooden clogs, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1150.

DRENTHÉ, a prov. Holland, bounded, E. by the kingdom of Hanover, S. and W. by prov. Overijssel, W. by Friesland, and N. and E. by Groningen; between lat. $52^{\circ} 35'$ and $53^{\circ} 12' N.$; and lon. $6^{\circ} 8'$ and $7^{\circ} 4' E.$; greatest length, N. to S., 43 m.; breadth, 38 m.; area, 948 sq. m. It is in general more elevated than the surrounding provinces, especially in the centre, from which the ground falls away on all sides; so that no streams flow into the province, but numerous small ones flow out of it on all sides. There are also several small lakes. The soil is in general sandy, and large portions of the province are covered with heath and morass; those parts which are elevated forming good land when cleared of turf, which is extensively wrought. In the heaths, also, large boulder stones are found, much prized for building sea-dikes. The principal grain crops are rye and buckwheat, though barley and oats are also partially cultivated. Chicory, cole, and clover seed are also raised, and excellent flax and hops are grown. Oak, ash, linden, birch also, and other timbers cover a considerable area. The principal wealth of Drenthe, however, consists in breeding horses, sent as foals, to be reared in Friesland; rearing superior cattle and sheep, the latter yielding fine wool, and excellent mutton; multitudes of swine, and poultry of all kinds, and bees. Manufacturing industry exists only to a limited extent, though some cotton and woollen weaving, boat-building, brewing, distilling, candle-making, tanning, and oil-expressing are carried on. The climate is dry and healthy, though somewhat sharp, and the people are in very comfortable circumstances. Its capital is Assen; and it is divided into three cantons, and subdivided into 30 communes; and has 121 common schools, attended by 10,000 children. Pop. (1841), 72,484; of whom 67,698 are Protestants, 3264 R. Catholics, and 1401 Jews. Pop. (1850), 83,269.

DRESDEN, one of the four great circles (*Kreis-directions-bezirk*) into which the kingdom of Saxony is divided, bounded, N. by Prussia, E. circle Bautzen, S.E. and S. Bohemia, and W. circles Zwickau and Leipzig; area, 1279 geo. sq. m. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which traverses it from S.E. to N.W., and towards both banks of which the surface slopes down into tolerably level tracts of great fertility. In other parts it is very mountainous, particularly in the S.W., where it is covered by lofty ridges of the Erzgebirge, which here attain a height of 2800 ft. It is much more pastoral than agricultural, and great numbers of sheep, horned cattle, goats, and swine are reared. In some parts wood is abundant, but in others is so scarce that several districts depend much on Bohemia for supplies both of wood and coal. The chief wealth of the circle is derived from its mines, which include silver, copper, lead, antimony, cobalt, iron, coppers, coal, lignite, and marble; and though not so productive as in earlier times, are still worked to a great extent, and produce a large revenue. Besides the manufactures in metal, those of glass and porcelain are very important, but, in other industrial branches, this circle scarcely equals any of the other three. For administrative purposes, it is divided into 11 bailiwicks (*Amtsbezirk*). Pop. (1849), 481,042; of whom 472,536 are Lutherans, and 6757 R. Catholics.

DRESDEN [Latin, *Dresda* or *Dresena*; French, *Dresde*], a city of central Europe, cap. kingdom of Saxony, on both banks of the Elbe, here crossed by a fine stone bridge; lat. (Frauenkirche) $51^{\circ} 3' 18'' N.$; lon. $13^{\circ} 44' 47'' E.$ (w.); 103 m. S. by E. Berlin, and 230 m. E.N.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It lies in a picturesque and fertile valley in the Saxon wine district, and consists of the Altstadt [old town], with its suburbs Pirna, See, and Wilsdruf, and the adjoining new quarter of Friedrichstadt on the W., all on the l. bank of the river; and the Neustadt [new town], on the r. bank. The Altstadt is composed of lofty houses, lining regular, but

narrow, and dingy, though tolerably clean streets, presenting, as in the market-places, more especially the new market, surrounded by the principal hotels, and the old picture gallery, some rather picturesque features. The suburbs and new



1. Frauenkirche (Our Lady's Ch.).
2. Catholic Church.
3. Kreuzkirche (Church of Holy Cross).
4. Church of St. John.
5. Church of St. Sophia.
6. Royal Palace.
7. Zwinger.
8. Japanese Palace (or Augusteum).
9. Prince's Palace.
10. Garden of Prince Maximilian.
11. Brühl Gardens.
12. Bohemian Palace.
13. Opera House.
14. Theatre.
15. Arsenal (Zoukhous).
16. Town-hill (Rathhaus).
17. Air Street (Old Market).
18. New Market (New Market).
19. Market-place and Statue of Augustus II.
20. Bautzner Platz.

parts of the town, including the Neustadt, are more openly built; houses not so lofty, generally of a pleasing exterior, and frequently having gardens attached.

Though few of the buildings of Dresden present remarkable architectural features, there are few cities possessing so many attractive collections of art and antiquity. The principal edifices are the royal palace [Georgenburg], a large unsightly building; the new theatre, one of the handsomest in Germany; the old picture gallery in the new market, the townhall in the old market, the house of assembly, arsenal, mint, Marcolinian palace, the new post-office, on the W. side of the city; the Zwinger, built in 1711, by Augustus II., and intended for the entrance yard to a magnificent palace, which was never erected, and consisting of six pavilions, united by a gallery of one story; the Brühl palace, and the Augusteum or Japanese palace, in the Neustadt. The handsome bridge which unites the two sections of the city is 1420 ft. long, and has 16 arches. It was originally built in the 13th century, and was brought to its present form by Pöppelmann, in 1727-31. Davoust blew up two of the arches in 1813 to cover his retreat; and one of the same arches was carried away by a great flood in the Elbe, March 31, 1846, on which occasion much damage was done to the city and the country around. Dresden has 19 churches and chapels, of which the most important are the Frauenkirche [our Lady's Church], on the left hand side of the accompanying illustration, founded in the 11th century, and whose large dome withstood the cannon balls of Frederick the Great; the R. Catholic church, opposite the end of the bridge, adjoining the royal palace, with which it communicates by a private covered way, a pretentious decorated, but tasteless building, in the Italian style; the Kreuzkirche [Church of the Holy Cross], and the churches of St. John and St. Sophia, the last seen in the view over the R. Catholic church.

The numerous rich collections in the city include the following:—the picture gallery in the new market, and for the better reception of which a magnificent new building is in process of erection, on the N.E. side of the Zwinger; this collection, the finest out of Italy, includes works by all the first Italian masters, and a very numerous collection of the Dutch masters; attached to this gallery is a collection of casts from the antique. The Zwinger contains the historical museum or Rustkammer, including a fine collection of warlike weapons, offensive and defensive; a very complete collection of en-

gravings [Kupferstichsammlung], exhibiting a complete history of the art of engraving; and a collection of casts in plaster from the Elgin marbles. It formerly contained a small natural history collection, which, along with the wing of the



DRESDEN.—From Prout's Continental Annual.

Zwinger containing it, and the opera house adjoining, was destroyed by fire during the insurrection of May 1849. In the lower floors of the royal palace are the celebrated Grüne Gewölbe [green vaults], containing the Saxon regalia, and a dazzling collection of jewelry and articles in *verré*, in silver, stone, ivory, pearl, &c., gathered together by various Saxon monarchs. Among them are works by Michael Angelo, Peter Vischer, Dugliger, &c. In the Augusteum, in the Neustadt, named the Japanese palace, from some grotesque figures outside, and built for a summer residence by Augustus II., are an interesting collection of antiquities, a library of 300,000 volumes, and 2800 MSS.; and the famed collection of porcelain and terra cottas, including specimens from all countries, and of all ages, and presenting to the eye a complete history of the ceramic arts.

Dresden possesses an academy of art, and school for architecture. It had an academy of medicine and surgery prior to 1846, in which year it was discontinued by vote of the assembly, leaving only in existence the veterinary school, and botanic garden, which were connected with it. It has likewise an institution for the blind, and one for the dumb, several hospitals for diseased persons, for the poor, for foundlings, and for orphans; and public baths for the poorer classes. Among its learned and other societies are one of economy, one of mineralogy, founded in 1816 by Werner, and now united to the natural history and medical society; and societies for horticulture and botany, Saxon antiquities, statistics, &c. It is well supplied with educational institutions, among the principal of which may be named the military school, the gymnasium, the Kreuzschule, two normal seminaries for teachers, numerous public and private schools, free, and others for poor children.

The manufactures of Dresden are not important; the china, for which the city is famed, being made chiefly at Meissen, 14 m. distant. To some extent, however, there are made articles in gold and silver, mathematical and surgical instruments, which bear a good repute, straw hats and plait, artificial flowers, painter's canvas and colours, white lead, macaroni, musical instruments, &c. Dresden has also a foundry for casting bombs and cannon, and in the neighbourhood there are coal mines, iron and glass works, and manufactories of chemical stuffs. Its commerce is not great, any more than its manufactures, though of late years, and since the development of the railway system, the trade with foreign parts has considerably increased. A good deal of business is done with the upper parts of the Elbe, by means of the steamers, which ply as far up as Testchen, passing on their way through the Saxon Switzerland. Three lines of railway meet at Dresden, and have their termini near each other in the Neustadt—the railway to Leipzig, that to Görlitz and Prussian Silesia, and that to Prague.

The city is well supplied with beautiful and elegantly laid out walks. After the continental war, the whole of the fortifications were thrown down, and their site converted into gardens and promenades; besides which, the Brühl terrace, in front of the Brühl palace, overlooking the Elbe; the great garden [Grosse Garten], in Pirna suburb, 5 m. in circumference, and adjoining it the nursery of fruit trees, the gardens of the Japanese palace, the gardens of the Marcolinian palace, the botanic gardens, Anton's garden, Prince Maximilian's garden, Struve's chemical mineral water establishment, &c., are all pleasant and favourite places of public resort.

Dresden appears originally to have been a village of Wendish fishermen, on the r. bank of the Elbe, where the present Neustadt is situated. In the 11th century, the village came to be on the l. bank, where the Altstadt now stands. In 1510 it was fortified, and in the beginning of the 18th century, under Augustus I. and II., it attained its greatest point of splendour. Since that time it has been the theatre of many and important historical

events. It suffered severely during the Seven Years' war; and during the French war it was alternately the headquarters of Napoleon and of the Russian and Prussian army. September 9, 1830, a popular revolution took place, in consequence of which King Anton resigned in favour of his nephew, and Saxony obtained a constitutional form of government. Another insurrection broke out in May 1849, when many lives were lost; the opera house and part of the Zwinger were burnt, and much damage done in various parts of the city. Pop. (1834), 66,133; (1846), 89,327; (1849), 94,092; of whom 88,181 Lutherans, 553 Calvinists, 4411 R. Catholics, with a few German and Greek Catholics and Jews.—(Wigand's *Conversations Lexicon*; Förster's *Deutschland*; *Private Information*; *Statistische Mittheilungen aus dem Königreich Sachsen*, 1851.)

DREUMEL, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. W. Nijmegen, with a R. Catholic church, the ruins of an old parish church, and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 1465.

DREUX [anc. *Duroscassa*], one of the oldest tns. France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Blaise, near to where it joins the Eure, 20 m. N.N.W. Chartres. It is built at the foot of a hill, crowned by a dilapidated castle; has many old buildings, among which are the parish church, an interesting Gothic edifice of the 13th century, with a tower of the 16th; and the Hotel de ville, of the 16th century; containing a museum of antiquity, &c. The castle, above-mentioned, contains a chapel, founded in 1142; to which has been added the costly mausoleum of the Orleans family, finished by Louis Philippe not long before his expulsion. Dreux has a chamber of commerce, several tanneries, and some trade in grain and other provisions. When it was founded is uncertain; but it had its own counts, and a mint, A.D. 1031. It was long the capital of the county of Drouais, now merged in dep. Eure-et-Loire. It was taken and ravaged by the Anglo-Normans in 1188; in 1593, Henry IV. took it by assault, after an obstinate siege of 18 days, in which its defences were much damaged; they were never repaired, and the town soon thereafter decayed. Pop. 5547.

DREWENZ, a river, E. Prussia, which rises in the S.E. of gov. Königsberg, a little W. of Hohenstein, flows N.W. to Osterode, where it expands into a lake of same name, stretching irregularly E. to W. On issuing from the S.W. extremity of the lake, it flows first S.S.W. past the town of Neumark, then turns W.S.W., passes the town of Strasburg, forms the boundary between Prussia and Poland, again enters Prussia, and joins r. bank, Vistula, 4 m. E. Thorn, after a course of about 100 m.

DREWSTEIGNTON, par. Eng. Devon; 7200ac. P. 1315.

DREIBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 39 m. S. Minden, on the Aa, at the foot of the Stielberg.

It was once fortified, but is now open; contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has manufactures of fire-arms, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Its baths, situated a little E. of the town, beneath the old castle of Yburg, are much frequented. The water which supplies them is a chalybeate, said to be one of the strongest known. Pop. 2200.

DRIBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1410 ac. Pop. 97.

DRIEDORF, a tn., duchy of, and 25 m. N.E. Nassau. It is walled; contains two castles, both ruinous, and a Protestant church; and having been almost burnt down in 1819, has been rebuilt in a much improved form. Pop. 646.

DRIEL, two vils. Holland, prov. Gelderland:—1, 28 m. S.W. Arnhem, r. bank, Maas, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church. Pop., agricultural, 2815.—2, 8 m. N. Nijmegen, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop., agricultural, 900.

DRIESEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 64 m. N.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, on an island formed by the Netze. Its fortifications have been demolished; but it is still entered by six gates, is the seat of a court of law, contains two market places, a church, and burgher school, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tannery, brewery, distillery, and some shipping and general trade. Pop. 3653.

DIETOMA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 6 m. from Trentschin. It contains a parish church, and has several mills. Pop. 1719.

DRIFFIELD (GREAT), a market tn. and township England, co. York (E. Riding), the former pleasantly situated at the foot of the wolds, 27 m. E. by N. York, at the head of a navigable canal, communicating with the Humber at Hull. It consists chiefly of one large and broad street, stretching N. to S.; houses of brick, well-kept, plentifully supplied with excellent water, and lighted with gas. It has an ancient parish church, of Gothic and Saxon architecture, four Dissenting places of worship, a national school, at which upwards of 100 children receive instruction; and three daily schools, a mechanics' institution, reading-room, and dispensary. The principal manufactures are carpets, woollens, and cotton goods, to a very small extent. Market-day, Thursday. The Hull and Bridlington railway has a station here. Area of township, including chapelry of Little Driffield, 4910 ac. Pop. (1841), 3377.—(Local Correspondent.)

DRIFFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 1310 ac. Pop. 148.—2, York (E. Riding); 7520 ac. Pop. 3477.

DRIGG, par. Eng. Cumberland; 8610 ac. Pop. 429.

DRIMNAGH, par. Irel. Dublin; 732 ac. Pop. 345.

DRIN, or DRINA.—1, [anc. *Drinus*], A river, Turkey in Europe. It rises on the N. frontier of Montenegro and Albania, flows N.E., receives from the right numerous tributaries, considerably augmenting its volume, forms, for about 70 m., the boundary between Bosnia on the W. and Servia on the E., and falls into the Save; lat. 44° 52' N.; lon. 19° 30' E.; 57 m. W. by N. Belgrade; total course, 180 m.—2, DRIN, or DRINO [anc. *Drilo*], A river, Turkey. See ALBANIA, p. 63.

DRINA, a river, Turkey. See DRIN.

DRINAGH, two pars. Irel.:—1, Wexford; 1171 ac. Pop. 436.—2, Cork; 12,869 ac. Pop. 4589.

DRINKSTONE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1750 ac. Pop. 505.

DRINO, a river, Turkey. See DRIN.

DRIOS, a dist. or settlement, British Guiana, on the banks of the Upper Corentyn, about lat. 2° 1' N.; lon. 56° 28' W. The men are tall and well-made, from 5 ft. 5 in., to 5 ft. 7 in. in height, and ornament their bodies by incision, like the S. Sea Islanders. They also paint the whole body red, but generally allow the face to remain of its natural colour, sometimes, however, painting the half of that also red.

DRISHANE, par. Irel. Cork; 33,085 ac. Pop. 8868.

DROBAK, a small tn. and seaport, Norway, prov. Aggershuus, 13 m. S. by N. Christiania. It contains a church, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 1500.

DROGHEDA, an anc. tn., parl. bor. and seaport, Ireland, cos. Meath and Louth, on both sides of the Boyne, about 4 m. from its embouchure in the Irish Sea, 26 m. N. Dublin, with which it is connected by railway; lat. 53° 42' 48" N.; lon. 6° 21' W. (R.) Both portions of the town lie partly in hollows, and partly on rather steep acclivities. It consists of four principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and of a number of smaller, with numerous lanes and

alleys. The streets are all tolerably straight and regular, but are very ill kept. The greater number of the houses are built of brick, and are in general substantial and well constructed. There are also a number of fine old family mansions in the town, but which are now inhabited by a somewhat different class from those by whom they were first occupied. The supply of water is very deficient, the greater portion being brought to the town daily on donkey carts, some being obtained also from a few public pumps. The streets are lighted with gas, but very scantily. As is the case in most Irish towns, Drogheda has extensive suburbs, composed of miserable cabins, which greatly disfigure the approaches.

There are in the town three places of worship belonging to the Established church, one Presbyterian meeting-house, one Methodist, and several R. Catholic chapels. Several of these are handsome buildings, particularly the parish church of St. Peter's, and the R. Catholic chapel of the same name, the former being an elegant Grecian, and the latter a spacious Gothic edifice. The other principal public buildings are the townhall, corn-market, Smith's endowed school-house, and the poorhouse. It has several schools, a few minor charities, a newsroom, and a mechanics' institute.

Flax and cotton spinning are carried on in Drogheda or its immediate vicinity, to a very considerable extent, there being several large mills on the banks of the Boyne near the town. There are also an extensive foundry, and steam-engine manufactory, two breweries, a number of tanneries, several soap works, and a small shipbuilding yard. Drogheda carries on, likewise, a pretty large export trade, chiefly with Liverpool, in which several first rate steamers ply. The exports consist principally of corn, meal, flour, cattle, provisions, linen, &c.; imports of coal, manufactured goods, and colonial produce. The number of sailing vessels belonging to the port, in 1848, was 46, tonn. 4868; steamers, six, 1585 tons. The harbour of Drogheda is formed by the waters of the Boyne 4 m. from the sea, and extends about half a mile below the bridge, with 16 to 18 ft. water abreast the quays. At the entrance of the harbour are three lighthouses. The navigation of the Boyne for barges of 50 tons extends inland to Navan, 19 m.

Drogheda was a principal rendezvous for the forces which were so frequently required in Ulster, between the 14th and 17th centuries. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the rebels; in 1649 it was stormed by Cromwell and its garrison put to the sword; and in 1690 it resisted the attack of a division of King William's army; within 2 m. of its walls was fought the famous 'Battle of the Boyne.' Drogheda was also the seat of many Irish Parliaments at various periods, particularly during the 15th century. Amongst the remarkable architectural antiquities with which this ancient town and its vicinity abound, are Magdalene's steeple and Lawrence gate. The first is all that remains of a Dominican convent, founded in 1224. It is a lofty square structure, of light and elegant proportions, built upon, and entirely supported by a noble pointed Gothic arch, and presenting, from its present isolated position, a very singular and striking appearance. The second, Lawrence gate, is the only perfect specimen remaining of the ancient fortifications of the town; it consists of two lofty round towers, with the low gateway between, in fine preservation. Pop. (1841), 17,365.—(Local Correspondent.)

DROHITCHIN, or DROHICYN, a tn. Russian Poland, prov. of, and 55 m. S.S.W. Bialystock, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Bug. It contains four churches, a Piarist college, with a gymnasium; two monasteries, and a nunnery. Pop. 984.—THE CIRCLE, area, 800 geo. sq. m., is watered by the Bug and the Nurzeh, is well wooded, and has much excellent arable and meadow land. Pop. 49,651.

DROHOBYCZ, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle, Sambor, cap. lordship of same name, on the Tysminica, 41 m. S.S.W. Lemberg. It consists of the town proper and eight suburbs; contains two churches, one the handsomest in the country, a synagogue, Basilian monastery, castle, and high school; and has an important trade, chiefly with Hungary, in corn, leather, linen, earthenware, and particularly salt, obtained from salt springs in the vicinity. Pop. 7206.

DROITWICH, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. of, and 6 m. N.E. Worcester, agreeably situate in a narrow valley, on the Salwarp. It consists of five principal streets, well

kept and lighted with gas, and has three Established churches, a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; a charity school for 50 boys and 50 girls, several daily and national schools, an infant and a ragged school, and an hospital for 36 old men and women, founded in 1686; and a lunatic asylum. The principal trade of the town consists in the manufacture and export of salt obtained from brine wells sunk in the middle of the town. The brine contains 33 per cent. of salt, which is obtained by evaporation. About 1000 tons of salt are manufactured weekly, the greater part of which is shipped for Gloucester and other places, by a canal 5 or 6 m. long, which communicates with the Severn, and is navigable for vessels of 60 tons burthen. Brine-baths, established here several years ago, have proved highly beneficial, especially to persons afflicted with gout and rheumatism. The brine springs were anciently called *twiches* (Saxon), whence the name of the town; the prefix *Droit*—right or legal—being supposed to refer to some exclusive privilege for the manufacture of salt obtained by the inhabitants. Salt has been manufactured from them for upwards of 1000 years, as appears from the grants of different Saxon kings to the church of Worcester. Droitwich is supposed to have been the *Salina* of the Romans, and tessellated pavement, and other antique Roman remains, are occasionally discovered. It sends a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1850), 338. Market-day, Friday. The Droitwich station of the Midland Railway is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. Pop. (1841), 2832. —(*Local Correspondent*.)

DROLSHAGEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, near the source of the Bigge, 35 m. E.N.E. Cologne. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has several tanneries, and three annual fairs. Pop. 497.

DROM, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4480 ac. Pop. 2025.

DROMAGH, a vil. Ireland, co. Cork, $\frac{5}{2}$ m. S.W. Kanturk, with extensive collieries in the vicinity. Fairs in May, August, and November.

DROMAHAIRE, or **DRUMHAIRE**, a market and post tn. Ireland, co. Leitrim, 8 m. S.E. Sligo, picturesquely situate on the Bonnet, containing the ruins of an old castle, built by one of the O'Rorke's, an extensive corn and flour mill, and a school. The parish church is contiguous to the town. Market on Thursday, and fairs monthly. Trade, in grain, considerable. Pop. 348.

DROMARA, par. and tn. Irel. Down; 2192 ac. P. 10,070.

DROMARD, par. Irel. Sligo; 7422 ac. Pop. 2445.

DROMCOLLIHER, par. Irel. Limerick; 4846 ac. Pop. 2780.

DROMDALEAGUE, par. Irel. Cork; 18,708 ac. P. 5501.

DROMDOWNEY, par. Irel. Cork; 659 ac. Pop. 186.

DRÔME.—1, [anc. *Drunal*], A river, France, which has its source wholly within the department to which it gives its name, and which it crosses E. to W. near the centre; rising near the frontiers of Hautes-Alpes, flowing N.W., past Die, round a range of hills, then first S., and afterwards W. by N. to its embouchure in the Rhone, 12 m. S. by W. Valence. Its total course is 68 m., through some most wild and picturesque scenery, and fertile valleys; it is suitable for flotation nearly throughout, and considerable quantities of timber, from the forests on its banks, are transported along it.—2, A small river, dep. Calvados, which falls into the British Channel, 21 m. N.W. Caen, after a N. course of 24 m.

DRÔME, a dep. France, bounded, N. and N.E. by Isère, E. Hautes-Alpes, S. Basses-Alpes and Vaucluse, and W. by the Rhone, forming the boundary between it and Ardèche; between lat. 44° 7' and 45° 20' N.; and lon. 4° 36' and 5° 46' E. Length, N.N.W. to S.E.E., 86 m.; centre breadth, 47 m.; area, 2508 sq. m. The surface is very much broken by mountains, forming ramifications from the Alps, and traversing it from N. to S.; but has a general slope westward towards the l. bank of the Rhone. The average height of the mountains is from 4000 to 5000 ft., and between them are lateral valleys, drained by numerous streams, which, with scarcely a single exception, flow W., and carry their waters to the Rhone. After that river, forming, as already mentioned, the W. boundary of the department, along which its course is almost due S., the most important are the Isère, in the N., and the Drôme, which gives it its name, and crossing it almost centrally from E. to W., divides it into two nearly equal parts. About one-fourth of the whole surface is waste,

and nearly one-third in wood. The greater part of the remainder is arable; but the soil possesses little natural fertility, being generally thin and sandy, and the grain raised falls considerably short of the consumption. A considerable extent of ground is occupied by vineyards, and several of the wines produced are first class. Among them may be mentioned Hermitage, grown near Tain; and the wines of Die, Donzère, Châteaufort, Montelimart, and Mercœur. The loftier summits and higher lands of the department are devoted to pasture, and, in summer, are browsed by numerous flocks of sheep, sent chiefly from department Bouches-du-Rhône, when, from heat and drought, its plains of Crau d'Arles cease to be nourishing. Among the forest trees, fir, oak, and beech prevail; but on the lower acclivities are extensive plantations of chestnuts and walnuts, the former of which are extensively used as food, while from the latter great quantities of oil are extracted. In many districts both the olive and the mulberry thrive well, and large quantities of silk are obtained. The animal principally employed, both in agriculture and for burden, is the mule. Horses and horned cattle are few in number, and of inferior breed; but the sheep, chiefly merinoes, or a cross with them, are very numerous; and swine, the flesh of which is much esteemed, are fed in large herds on the mast of the forests. Game, including chamois, hares, and partridges, abound. The wolf is by no means uncommon, and eagles and vultures are frequently seen. The lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish. The minerals include iron and lead, which are worked in several places; copper, of which only indications appear, and coal, which, though as yet worked only at one spot, is thought to form a considerable field. Limestone, gypsum, and marble, white and veined, are common. The manufactures consist of coarse woollens, serge, printed linens, gloves, leather, common and morocco; and there are numerous dyeworks, paper, cotton, and silk mills, lime and plaster kilns, brick and tile-works, several roperies, and blast furnaces. The trade is chiefly in wine, brandy, oil, fruit, silk, wax, and honey. For administrative purposes, Drôme is divided into four arrondissements—Valence (the capital), Die, Montelimart, and Nyons, subdivided into 28 cantons, and 361 communes. Pop. (1846), 320,075.

DROMEDARY, a cape, S.E. coast, Australia; lat. 36° 18' S.; lon. 150° 14' E.; about 105 m. N. Cape Howe. It consists of a projecting headland, having a double mountain over it, called Mount Dromedary.

DROMERSHEIM, a tn. Hesse Darmstadt, Rheinhesse, circle of, and near Bingen. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 892.

DROMIN, two pars. Ireland:—1, par. and tn. Louth; 2042 ac. Pop. 863.—2, par. Limerick; 4096 ac. Pop. 1375.

DROMINEER, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2426 ac. P. 756.

DROMISKIN, par. and tn. Irel. Louth; 5312 ac. P. 2507.

DROMKEEN, par. Irel. Limerick; 860 ac. Pop. 567.

DROMOD, par. Irel. Kerry; 50,702 ac. Pop. 5247.

DROMORE.—1, An episcopal city, Ireland, co. Down, 16 m. S.W. Belfast, on the Lagan, here crossed by two bridges. It consists of a square and five principal streets, and is rather neat and well built. In an open and spacious area stands the markethouse, a substantial building. The parish church, a small, unpretending structure, contains the remains of Jeremy Taylor, who was bishop of the see, and by whom it was built. There are also a R. Catholic chapel and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a district diocesan school, and two widows' houses. Weekly market, on Saturday, for provisions, farming stock, and linen. A constabulary police force is stationed here. Near the town is a mineral spring of some repute, and a Danish mound, 60 ft. high. Pop. 2110.—2, A par. Irel. Tyrone; 25,492 ac. Pop. 10,601.

DRON, par. Scot. Perth; $\frac{3}{2}$ m. by 3 m. Pop. 441.

DRONERO [anc. *Dracinarium*, *Dragonerium*], a city, Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 12 m. W.N.W. Coni, picturesquely situate on an eminence at the confluence of the Rocca-bruna with the Maira, here crossed by a lofty stone bridge, of three arches, at the mouth of an extensive valley. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by old walls, and of two suburbs; is the seat of a court of justice, contains a large parish church of three naves, in a kind of bastard Gothic; another church belonging to the confraternity of Gonalone, a simple and elegant structure; a townhouse,

a Benedictine monastery, a college, with about 200 students, and an hospital, erected on the site of the old castle of Dronero, of which a majestic tower still remains; and has manufactures of hempen cloth, and of scythes and sickles; several silk mills, a trade in the above manufactures, and in corn, cattle, cheese, and larch-wood; and four fairs. Pop. 3365.

DRONFIELD, a tn. and par. England, co. Derby.—The town, pleasantly situated in a valley formed by a branch of the Rother, 7 m. S. by E. Sheffield, is small but neat, and is inhabited by many respectable families. The parish church, beautifully situated on a hill near the town, has a fine tower and spire, chiefly in the decorated English style. There are places of worship, besides, for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends; also two free, and several other schools. Cutlery, edge tools, agricultural implements, and saddlers' ironmongery, are manufactured here to a considerable extent. In the neighbourhood are iron and chemical works, and several corn mills. Coal abounds in the vicinity. Area of par. 15,580 ac. P. 4583.

DRONNE, a river, France, which rises about 18 m. S.W. Limoges, dep. Haute-Vienne, flows S.W., enters and traverses dep. Dordogne, and, in part of its course, forms the boundary between it and the two Charentes; enters dep. Gironde, and falls into the Isle, 26 m. N.E. Bordeaux, after a course of about 100 m. It is nowhere navigable, except for a short space near its mouth.

DRONKIJF, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 6 m. W. Leeuwarden, on a canal, advantageously placed, and flourishing. It has a Reformed church and a school, a tile-work, and a corn-mill. Pop. agricultural, 1100.

DRONTHEIM, Norway. See TRONDHJES.

DROS AU, DROSCHAU, or STRACZOW, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 8 m. S.S.W. Klattau, on a height above r. bank, Bradank. It contains a parish church, synagogue, and two schools, one of them for Jews; and has a weekly market, two annual fairs, and a considerable trade in yarn, linen, and cattle. Pop. 1474.

DROSENDORF, a tn. archduchy of Austria, below

Par.	County.	Area in acres.	Pop. in 1841.
DRUM	Mayo	7,768	4,137
	Roocommon	16,119	5,048
DRUMACHOSE	Londonderry	11,685	5,162
DRUMACOO	Galway	1,932	1,254
DRUMATEMPLE	Galway and Roocommon	6,531	2,878
DRUMBALLYRONEY	Down	12,330	9,138
DRUMBO	Antrim	2,705	1,699
DRUMBO	Down	13,793	8,271
DRUMCANNON	Waterford	7,672	3,988
DRUMCAR	Louth	4,011	1,624
DRUMCLIFFE	Clare	9,968	13,211
	Sligo	26,509	12,982
DRUMCOLUMB	Sligo	4,329	1,781

DRUMBLADE, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 7 m. by 5 m. Pop. 945.

DRUMKEERAN, a vil. Ireland, co. Leitrim, 15 m. S.E. Sligo, containing a church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Pop. 469.

DRUMLISH, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 7 m. N. Longford, containing the parish church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Several fairs are held annually. Pop. 633.

DRUMMELZIER, par. Scot. Peebles; 14 m. by 4 m. Pop. 228.

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND [native, *Taputeonea*], an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 1° 20' S.; lon. 174° 57' E., of coral formation, a few feet above the level of the ocean, 30 m. long, N.W. to S.E., and varying in breadth from a half to three quarters of a mile. It is thinly covered with cocoanut and pandanus trees, but is nearly destitute of grass, or of any sort of undergrowth. It is densely inhabited, containing no fewer than 14 towns, the whole shore appearing at a distance to be covered with houses; while at intervals of a mile are large buildings, called by the natives 'mariaipas,' or council-houses. The natives are described as fierce and treacherous; the majority of them entirely naked, while a few wear a girdle, the only article of dress to be seen among them, excepting a covering for the head made of the bleached pandanus leaf. Tattooing is practised, but not to such an extent as in the S. Sea Islands. War appears to be one of the principal em-

ployments of these people, and their weapons, consisting chiefly of shark's teeth, swords, and spears, are of the most formidable description.—(*U. States Exp. Exped.*—2, An isl., U. States, in N.W. part of Lake Huron, having S.E. Cockburn Island; and N.W. that of St. Joseph; length, 20 m.; greatest breadth, 10 m.)

DRUMMOAK, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 12 sq. m. Pop. 811.

DRUMQUIN, a vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 9 m. S.S.W. Newton Stewart, consisting of one street, and containing a church, R. Catholic chapel, Presbyterian meeting-house, school, and dispensary. Several fairs are held annually. Pop. 452.

DRUMSHAMBO, or **DRUMSHAMBO**, a vil. Ireland, co. Leitrim, near the S. extremity of Lough Allen, 7 m. N. by E. Carrick-on-Shannon. It has a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and several annual fairs. Pop. 517.

DRUMSNA, a small tn. Ireland, co. Leitrim, pleasantly situated in a valley, sheltered on the E. and N. by well planted hills, 34 m. S.E. Carrick-on-Shannon. Its houses are well built and slated, several of them handsome; contains a R. Catholic chapel, a parochial, and a national school; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Several annual fairs; weekly petty sessions. Pop. 516.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DRUNG, par. Irel. Cavan; 11,475 ac. Pop. 6551.

DRUSES, a people who inhabit the chain of Lebanon, in Syria, but chiefly the S. part, E. and S. E. Beirut, and as the Ens, picturesquely situate on a rocky eminence above the Thajja, at the junction of the Thumrit, close on the frontiers of Moravia, 33 m. N. Krems. It consists of the town proper and a suburb, sometimes called the Old Town—the former is walled: contains a castle and hospital; has manufactures of wax and tallow candles, and a trade in leather. Pop. 800.

DRUSEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 15 m. N.E. Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in a marshy district, l. bank, Lenze. It is the seat of both a civil and a criminal court, contains two churches, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, hats, leather, and earthenware, a brick and tile-work, a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. Good fuller's-earth is found in the neighbourhood. P. 3970.

DRUXFORD, par. Eng. Hants; 7380 ac. Pop. 1942.

DROYLSDEN, a rapidly increasing vil. England, co. Lancaster, situated on an elevated plain, 3½ m. E. Manchester, and a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. It consists of one principal street, irregularly laid out, and badly kept. The cottages are neatly built of brick. It has an Established church, a handsome modern building, with a tower and spire; places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Moravians, several schools, and a mechanics' institution. The principal manufacture is that of cotton goods; and there are also some coppers works, one or two small dye-works, and several extensive printworks. Pop. (1841), 4933.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DROYSSIG, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, circle of, and 12 m. S.S.E. Weissenfels, with a parish church, a fine castle and garden, and several mills. Pop. 783.

DRUENT, or **DRUENTO** [Latin, *Drumentum*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. of, and about 7 m. N.W. Turin, near the mountain-stream Ceronda. It contains an ancient parish, and four other churches, and an old feudal castle, now in ruins; and has trade in cattle and in mushrooms, which abound in the district. Pop. 2000.

DRUM [Irish, *Drum*, a rising ground or knoll], a common prefix in names of places in Ireland; the following are the parishes in which it occurs:—

Par.	County.	Area in acres.	Pop. in 1841.
DRUM	Mayo	7,768	4,137
DRUM	Roocommon	16,119	5,048
DRUM	Londonderry	11,685	5,162
DRUM	Galway	1,932	1,254
DRUM	Galway and Roocommon	6,531	2,878
DRUM	Down	12,330	9,138
DRUM	Antrim	2,705	1,699
DRUM	Down	13,793	8,271
DRUM	Waterford	7,672	3,988
DRUM	Louth	4,011	1,624
DRUM	Clare	9,968	13,211
DRUM	Sligo	26,509	12,982
DRUM	Sligo	4,329	1,781

DRUMHALLOON, Louth 3,585... 1,135
DRUMHANEY, Westmeath 9,103... 3,367
DRUMHAT, Sligo 3,731... 1,754
DRUMHILL, Cavan and Leitrim 33,673... 10,289
DRUMHILLION, Louth 3,585... 1,135
DRUMHINAT, Monaghan 5,019... 3,439
DRUMHARTIFF, Cork 15,224... 7,271
DRUMTULLAGH, Antrim 2,753... 1,359
GRANGE, Antrim 2,753... 1,359

DRUMSHAMBO, or **DRUMSHAMBO**, a vil. Ireland, co. Leitrim, near the S. extremity of Lough Allen, 7 m. N. by E. Carrick-on-Shannon. It has a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and several annual fairs. Pop. 517.

DRUMSNA, a small tn. Ireland, co. Leitrim, pleasantly situated in a valley, sheltered on the E. and N. by well planted hills, 34 m. S.E. Carrick-on-Shannon. Its houses are well built and slated, several of them handsome; contains a R. Catholic chapel, a parochial, and a national school; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Several annual fairs; weekly petty sessions. Pop. 516.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DRUNG, par. Irel. Cavan; 11,475 ac. Pop. 6551.

DRUSES, a people who inhabit the chain of Lebanon, in Syria, but chiefly the S. part, E. and S. E. Beirut, and as

far S. as the district of Hasbeya, about the sources of the Jordan. Their territory contains several mountain districts, forming as many cantons, each under an emir of ancient family. Throughout this tract, a kind of republican independence is maintained, under a hereditary chieftain. Their houses are generally comfortable, being substantially built of stone, and almost always whitewashed, although in their villages there are many clay-built dwellings, but these, though humble, are neat and clean. They are remarkable for patient and persevering industry, for hospitality, valour, and love of country, with extreme pride of birth. The Druse females frequently wear a blue jacket and petticoat, with some coins attached to the hair; but their chief ornament is a singular conical shaped horn of chased silver, projecting about 18 inches from the forehead to which it is attached; it is also balanced by a heavy weight behind the head; it is not removed even at night, and in the day-time the costume is completed by throwing a piece of white cotton over it, so as to envelope the whole person. Their religious rites are but little known, but they have a priesthood, and abhor all religions excepting their own. They neither fast nor pray, but believe in the transmigration of souls. Their language is Arabic. The capital of the Druses is Dair-el-Kammar (*which see*).

DRUTEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. N.W. Nijmegen, 1 bank, Waal, with a R. Catholic church and a school. Three annual markets. Pop., agricultural, 1400.

DRYFESDALE, par. Scot. Dumfries; 11,000 ac. P. 2093.

DRYMEN, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Stirling. The VILLAGE, 16 m. N.W. Glasgow, near r. bank. Endrick, lies on an incline, in a well-cultivated and picturesque district; consists chiefly of a row of rather indifferent houses, on either side of the public road, with an open space used as a market-place near its N.E. end. It has a parish and a U. Presbyterian church, and a parochial and an infant school; and an annual cattle-show. Area of par. 32,200 ac. Pop. 1515; of whom in vil. 344.

DRYPOOL, par. Eng., E. York; 1290 ac. Pop. 3590.

DUGHAG, a par. and tn., Irel. Kerry; 19,701 ac. P. 5065.

DUBBIESIDE, or **INVERLEVEN**, a vil. Scotland, co. Fife, 6 m. S.E. Markinch, r. bank, Leven, near its influx into the Firth of Forth; neatly and regularly built, and containing a U. Presbyterian church. P., chiefly hand-loom weavers, 348.

DUBEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. Merseburg, circle, Bitterfeld, r. bank, Mulde, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 17 m. W.N.W. Torgau. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices, contains a church and an old castle, and has manufactures of cloth, a trade in wood, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3850.

DUBENETZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Königgrätz, about 6 m. from Jaromirz. It is divided into Upper and Under Dubenetz, contains a parish church, and has several mills. In the vicinity are the ruins of the strong castle of Kalnowitz. Pop. 1538.

DUBHOY, or **DUBBOI**, an inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gojjerat, 20 m. S.E. Baroda; lat. 22° 7' N.; lon. 73° 27' E.; it is more than 2½ m. in extent, the fortifications forming nearly an exact square. Some of the houses are well built, but the others are mere huts, overshadowed by mango and tamarind trees, in which great numbers of monkeys harbour. It was formerly a place of much greater extent and importance than it is now, as the remains of its ancient fortifications, gates, and temples, indicate. The gate of diamonds is a singularly beautiful specimen of Hindoo architecture, and the sculpture so chaste and spirited, as to approach the classical bas-reliefs of Greece. The ancient walls and towers were entirely built of large square stones brought from a great distance. Within the walls is a tank lined with hewn stone, having a flight of steps all round, three quarters of a mile in circumference. This magnificent reservoir is supplied chiefly by the periodical rains; and the opening of the aqueduct, by which it is filled, is celebrated by a festival of several days. In the rainy season, the town is completely insulated by large lakes or sheets of water, so that the cattle swim in and out of the gates every morning and evening.

DUBIECKO, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle, Sanok, 1 bank, San, 75 m. W. Lemberg. It is situated in a wild and mountainous district, contains a handsome chateau, with fine gardens, and has valuable salt mines, which were at one time, and might still be, extensively worked, but, owing to a scarcity

of fuel, are at present made to yield only about 2000 tons of salt. Dubiecko has also six annual fairs, chiefly for grain. Pop. 1050.

DUBITZA, **DUBICZA**, or **DUBUZA**, a market tn. Austria, military Croatia, 1 bank, Unna, opposite to the Turkish fortress of same name, 24 m. W. Gradiska. It contains a R. Catholic, and a Greek non-united parish church, and a German school (Trivialschule); and carries on an important trade with Turkey, in grain, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 4000.

DUBITZA, a small tn. and fortress, Turkish Croatia, r. bank, Unna, about 10 m. from its junction with the Save; lat. 45° 12' N.; lon. 16° 45' 45' E.; remarkable for the obstinate stand which it made against the Austrians in 1788. Opposite the tn., 1 bank, Unna, is the Austrian tn. of same name. Pop. 6000.

DUBLIN, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Leinster, on the E. coast of the island, having the Irish Channel E., Meath and Kildare W., Wicklow S., and Meath N. Greatest length, N. to S., 32 m.; greatest breadth, 18 m.; area, 354 sq. m., or 226,414 ac., of which 196,063 are arable, 19,312 uncultivated, 5519 in plantations, and 1820 in towns, exclusive of Dublin city. In 1848, 92,391 ac. were under crop, occupied as follows:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Wheat.....	18,413	Turnips.....	3,062
Oats.....	20,412	Mangold and other green crops.....	1,069
Barley, Bere, Rye.....	2,870	Flax.....	27
Pease and Beans.....	956	Meadow and Clover.....	39,117
Potatoes.....	8,465		

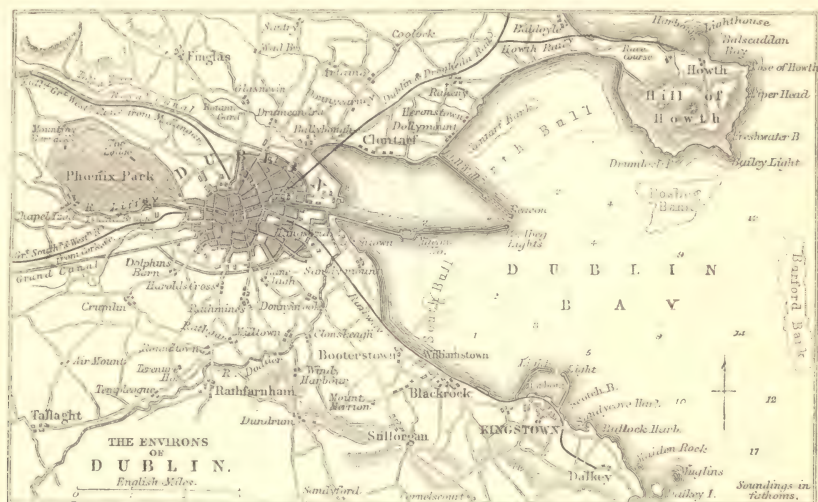
The surface is level, rising, at its S. boundary, into a range of elevated hills, the summit of the highest of which—Kippure—is 2473 ft. above the sea. The elevated grounds above the coast, in the S. parts of the county, are very picturesque, and are occupied by marine villas, and by seats of the nobility and gentry. The N. districts are comparatively level and tame, but are fertile, and covered with a beautiful verdure. There are, in all, about 70 m. of sea coast, including the bays of Dublin, Killiney, Malahide, Rogerstown, and Lough Shinny. Property is much divided. Farms near the city small, but, at a distance, larger. Agriculture is, on the whole, improving, but is still in a very backward state. The prevailing subsoil is calc. limestone and granite. The principal streams are the Liffey, which intersects it W. to E., and on which there is a considerable salmon fishery; the Dodder and the Tolka both falling into Dublin Bay—the former on the S., the latter on the N. side of Dublin city. Important water communications are, the Royal and the Grand canals, both centering in Dublin, and uniting the Liffey with the Shannon. Neither minerals nor manufactures are important. In 1841, there were 12,451 children attending school; and, in 1848, there were 129 national schools in operation, attended by 22,491 children. The country is traversed by four railways, which, like the canals, centre in the capital—the Kingston, Drogheda, Midland Great Western, and Great South-western. The county is divided into nine baronies—Barrothery E. and W., Castleknock, Coolock, Dublin, Nethercross, Newcastle, Rathdown, and Upper cross; and returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 2207. Pop. (1841), exclusive of Dublin city, 140,047; (1851), 146,631.

DUBLIN, a city, seaport, and cap. of Ireland, co. Dublin, the residence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the seat of the see of the archbishop of the S. province, and the centre of all the political, ecclesiastical, educational, fiscal, commercial, and military institutions of the kingdom. It lies at the head of Dublin Bay, and mouth of the Liffey; lat. 53° 23' N.; lon. 6° 20' W.; 292 m. W.N.W. London, 133 m. W. Liverpool, and 63 m. W. Holyhead.

General Description.—Dublin is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Liffey, which, intersecting it W. to E., is embanked with granite, and lined on both sides with spacious quays, and spanned by nine bridges—seven of stone, and two of iron. The city is flanked, N. and S., by the Royal and the Grand Canals, and is nearly surrounded by a highway called the Circular Road, from 8 to 9 m. in extent, which may be considered its entire circumference. Its length from E. to W. is about 2½ m., greatest breadth about 2 m., and the ground on which it lies rises gently to the N. and the S.W.; the S.E. portion was reclaimed from the river. It is paved, and lighted with gas, and supplied with water, chiefly from

the Royal and the Grand Canals. The oldest part of it lies to the S. of the river, W. of the castle, and is composed of narrow, filthy streets, lined by mean houses, and inhabited by a miserable squalid population, and those who sell them food and clothing. Even in the better parts, when turning off the main thoroughfares, similar dwellings, similarly tenanted,

meet the eye. The more modern part of the city, however, is regularly and well built as need be. Its principal streets are broad, and present a fine appearance, being generally lined with handsome houses; but the domestic architecture, as a whole, is plain, and wanting in character. Excepting the public buildings, which are of stone, the houses are all of



brick. The main thoroughfare, E. to W., is by the magnificent quays along the Liffey, presenting, indeed, one of the finest features of the city, lined, as they are, by elegant buildings; but the stream being tidal, and the sewerage of the city being conveyed into it, ebb tide and warm weather cause it to exhale anything but balmy odours. The principal thoroughfare, N. to S., is towards the E. side of the city, and is composed of Grafton Street, the busiest commercial locality in Dublin, connecting, N. by Carlisle Bridge, with Sackville Street, justly esteemed the finest in the kingdom, being 650 yards, or rather more than a third of a mile long, and 40 yards wide; at its N. end, in Rutland Square, stands the Rotunda, near its centre the Nelson column, and on its W. side the general post-office, a fine Ionic building in granite, with a hexastyle portico in Portland stone. There are several other important thoroughfares, among which may be named, Dame Street, in which are the finest shops in the city. All the principal streets are filled with passengers, and with cars innumerable, and present quite a busy scene. Dublin has numerous and fine squares, the chief, on the S. side of the river, are St. Stephen's Green, one of the largest public squares in Europe, being 1 m. in circumference, with a bronze equestrian statue of George II. in the centre; Merrion Square, in which is the neglected house of the agitator Daniel O'Connell.

nell; College Park, and Fitzwilliam Square. N. of the Liffey are Rutland and Mountjoy Squares, in the highest and airiest parts of the city.

Public Buildings and Institutions.—Few cities possess more numerous or more elegant public buildings. In the centre of the S. side stands Dublin castle, on a slight elevation. It is the official residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and is more remarkable for size than for architectural features. E. from the castle, and facing College Green, is the Bank of Ireland,



THE BANK OF IRELAND AND TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—Drawn from Nature and on Wood, by W. E. Wakenin

formerly the Irish Parliament-house, the finest building in the city; and in front of which stands the bronze equestrian statue of William III. It is a large and elegant structure, with a noble colonnade of Ionic pillars. At a right angle to the bank, and facing the same area, is Trinity College, an imposing modern structure of the Corinthian order; it was founded by charter of Elizabeth, 1592, and is attended by 1300 to 1400 students, and has attached to it two libraries,

one of 130,000, and the other of 20,000 volumes, and a museum. The Four Courts, stretching for 500 ft. along King's Quay, on the Liffey, have a beautiful portico of six Corinthian columns, and in the centre is surmounted by a

charitable and benevolent institutions of various kinds in the city, many of them on a very large scale, and all liberally supported, are exceedingly numerous; they include five hospitals, among which the Royal Hospital, for disabled soldiers, is a noble edifice, by Sir C.

Wren; several infirmaries, among which is the lying-in hospital, the first of the kind in the United Kingdom; two lunatic asylums, one of which, St. Patrick's or Swift's hospital, was founded by Dean Swift, who bequeathed £10,000 for this purpose; several orphan societies, and female penitentiaries; and upwards of 200 charity schools, of which two are model, two for deaf-mutes, 27 for orphans, 34 where the pupils are lodged, clothed, and boarded, and 132 day-schools; and a number of other not less useful charities. There are within the city, or its immediate precincts, seven barracks or military stations, capable of accommodating 5500 men.



THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.—Drawn from Nature and on Wood, by W. F. Wakeman.

large circular lantern, with twelve windows, and twenty-four Corinthian pillars; its buildings accommodate the four courts of chancery, Queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer. The most important of the other public buildings, many of which are elegant, are the custom-house, with a noble cupola, 125 ft. high; the King's Inns, the post-office, already alluded to; the royal exchange, rotunda, corn exchange, commercial buildings, linen hall, the mansion house, city assembly house, sessions house, Newgate prison, house of correction, or Richmond Bridewell; the Sheriff's prison, the N. and S. union workhouses, and the stations of the Drogheda, of the Midland Great Western, and of the Great South-western Railways.

The principal ecclesiastical buildings are the cathedrals of St. Patrick and the Holy Trinity, the latter commonly called Christ's church; and the metropolitan R. Catholic cathedral. Besides these, there are 20 parochial, and as many non-parochial Episcopal churches—eight R. Catholic, besides a Jesuits' church, six friaries, and eight convents, four Presbyterian, two Unitarian, three Independent, one Seceding, two Primitive Wesleyan, five Wesleyan Methodist, two Friends, one Baptist, one Moravian, one German Lutheran, and one Welsh Methodist places of worship, and a Jews' synagogue. There are three cemeteries—the Golden-bridge Cemetery, established for the burial chiefly of R. Catholics; Prospect Cemetery, adjoining the botanic garden, comprises about 20 ac., is tastefully planted and laid out with walks, and contains a handsome monument to John Philpot Curran. Mount Jerome comprehends 27 ac., and is also well laid out.

The most important literary and scientific institutions are Trinity College, already referred to; the royal Dublin society, for improving husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland; the royal Hibernian academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and the royal Irish academy for promoting the study of science, polite literature, and antiquities; the archaeological society, the society of Irish artists, the institution of civil engineers of Ireland, statistical society, royal institute of the architects of Ireland, geological society of Dublin, royal zoological society of Ireland, Dublin natural history society, the Dublin college historical society, the Dublin university philosophical society, the Dublin university reading society, and the Dublin mechanics' institution. The principal libraries are the library of Trinity College, already mentioned; Marsh's library, containing between 17,000 and 18,000 volumes; and the Dublin library society. There are one agricultural and two horticultural societies; and a society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of flax. This society was established in 1841, and succeeded in raising the amount of the Irish flax crop, in five years, from 25,000 to 40,000 tons.

The surgical and medical institutions are the royal college of surgeons, King and Queen's college of physicians in Ireland, the school of physic, the school of surgery, the surgical society of Ireland, and school of medicine of the apothecaries' hall of Ireland. There are, besides, several associations for the promotion of medical and surgical knowledge. The

For public amusement and recreation there are three theatres, the music hall, the concerts of various musical societies, and the Portobello and Rotunda gardens. In the vicinity also, up the Liffey, a little N.W. of the city, is the Phoenix Park, a corruption of the Irish term *Finniske*, signifying 'a spring of clear water,' one of the most extensive and beautiful promenades of which any European city can boast. Its greatest length is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., greatest breadth about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., area, 1759 ac. It is adorned with trees, and its surface picturesquely broken by a number of small ravines through which streamlets seek their way to the Liffey. The park contains the viceregal lodge, the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, a large and handsome building, with fine gardens attached, and an enclosed demesne of 160 ac.; the chief and under secretary's lodges, the Hibernian school for soldiers' children, the gunpowder magazine, the military infirmary, the constabulary barrack, the lodges of the park-ranger, and assistants, the Wellington testimonial, an obelisk 205 ft. high; the garden of the zoological society, the review ground for the troops in the garrison, and an enclosed cricket ground. Upwards of 1300 ac. are open to the public. Fine views of the city are obtained from various parts of the park, which is under the charge of the commissioners of woods and forests.

Government, Courts, &c.—Dublin is the seat of the viceregal Government, consisting of a lord lieutenant and privy council, appointed by the Crown, assisted by a chief secretary, under secretary, and a large establishment of inferior officers. The official residence of the lord lieutenant is Dublin castle, first appropriated to that purpose in the reign of Elizabeth, but his usual residence is the vice-regal lodge in the Phoenix Park. The corporation consists of the lord mayor, chosen annually from among the aldermen or town councillors; 15 aldermen, and 45 town councillors. There are three divisional offices, in which magistrates sit daily for the administration of justice. Several of the principal civic functionaries are appointed by the lord lieutenant, and hold their offices at his pleasure. The supreme courts of the city are, the Chancery Rolls, Queen's Bench, Exchequer, Common Pleas, Nisi Prius, and Admiralty. The other principal courts are the Consistorial and Prerogative courts. The prisons of Dublin are Newgate, Richmond bridewell, and Richmond female penitentiary.

Manufactures.—The manufactures are of little note, although formerly woollen cloths, linen, and silk, were manufactured in the city and vicinity to a large extent. The tabernets or poplins, a fabric of silken warp and woollen weft, for which Dublin has been long celebrated, are still in some request, though small compared to what it was formerly. Tanning and currying of leather, cabinet and coach making, are all carried on to a considerable extent. There are two molasses boileries, a number of foundries, breweries, and distilleries, and establishments for the manufacture of flint glass, sail-cloth, canvas, turpentine, vitriol, vinegar, soap, starch, size, glue, paper, parchment, vellum, hats, and the celebrated Lundyfoot snuff.

Port, Trade, &c.—The harbour, formerly a very indifferent one, has been lately so much improved, that vessels of large burden may now unload at the quays. The depth of the channel at low water springs is from 11 to 12 ft., and at high water springs, 23 to 24 ft. This has been attained by dredging the bed and mouth of the Liffey, and by building a protecting wall on either side of the channel; that on the S. side stretching far out into the bay, with a lighthouse at its extreme end. The docks connected by the customhouse, on the N. side, cover an area of 8 ac., have 16 ft. depth of water, and 1200 yards of quay, with ample stores, and are capable of accommodating 40,000 tons of shipping. The docks on the S. side afford commodious wharfrage for upwards of 100 sail. Considerable advantage has likewise been derived from the formation of the harbour of refuge at Kingstown, giving increased security to the shipping. The principal exports are linen, cattle, corn, meal, flour, provisions, sheep, hogs, beer, woollen and cotton manufactures, hides, and eggs; and the imports colonial produce, tea, timber, and wine, the last article having continued to increase in quantity during all the vicissitudes of the trade of the port. For a number of years back the trade of the port, both home and foreign, has been rapidly increasing. The tonnage registered in 1843–45 was 105,101; and in 1846–48, 126,288. The following table exhibits the progress made since 1840, as respects the number of arrivals, and the gross amount of customs and excise duties collected:—

	Vessels from Foreign Ports.	Customs.	Excise.
		£	£
1840.....	247	859,447	354,192
1841.....	297	887,570	244,340
1842.....	264	965,523	262,353
1843.....	293	958,687	279,633
1844.....	275	971,907	257,338
1845.....	305	1,032,696	268,706
1846.....	340	1,012,389	320,902
1847.....	348	1,054,673	381,853
1848.....	416	980,269	337,663
1849.....		978,511	352,193

Steam packets ply regularly to Holyhead and Liverpool, London, Bristol, Cork, Glasgow, &c., some of them sailing from Kingstown harbour; and by the Grand and Royal Canals, connecting the Liffey with the Shannon, supplies are carried to the interior, and grain, potatoes, &c., are brought to the capital.

Four railways diverge from Dublin—the Drogheda to the N., to connect with Ulster; the Midland Great Western, connecting with Galway and Connaught; the Great Southern and Western, connecting with Cork, Limerick, and the S.W.; and the Kingstown railway.

The environs of Dublin are remarkably beautiful, although the city itself is somewhat unfortunate in its approaches, none of which do it justice. The bay is noble and picturesque, and esteemed one of the finest in the United Kingdom; it is about 7 m. in breadth at its entrance, between Howth Head on the N., and Kingstown on the S., with a lighthouse. It extends inland for about the same distance; and along the shores are the villages of Kingstown, Blackrock, Clontarf, Ratheny, &c.; and terraces of handsome houses, and scattered villas; and the 'Big Hill of Howth,' on the N., and Killiney Hill and the Wicklow Mountains, to the S., form fine objects in the scene. In the centre flows in the Liffey, and on either side the Dodder and Tolka. Attached to the city, or nearly so, are the suburban villages of Ringsend, Irishtown, Sandymount, Ballsbridge, Donnybrook, Ranelagh, Rathmines, Harold's Cross, Dolphin's Barn, Kilmalnam, Island Bridge, Glasnevin, Drumcondra, and Clontarf.

History.—The metropolis of Ireland claims a high antiquity, having been in existence, as is alleged, since the time of Ptolemy, when it was called *Eblana*. Its original native name was *Drom-Col-Coille*, or the 'Hill of hazel wood.' Another ancient name, still retained by the natives, is *Bally-Ath-Cliath-Duibhlinne*, the 'Town of the Ford of Hurdles on the Blackwater.' By the Danish settlers it was called *Diwlin*. These latter names appear to be merely varieties of the Irish *Dubh-linn*, or Black Pool, which is considered the correct etymology. In the earlier part of the 9th century, Dublin was taken by the Danes, who infested it for several centuries

thereafter. In 1169, it was taken by storm by the English under Strongbow, who died there seven years afterwards, and was interred in Christ church cathedral. From about this period, the history of Dublin is that of Ireland.

The city returns two members to the House of Commons. Constituents (1850), 17,643, and the University returns other two. Pop. (1841), 232,726; (1851), 254,850.—(Thom's *Irish Almanac*; *The Land We Live In*; M'Glashan's *Dublin and its Environs*; &c.)

DUBNICZ, or **DUBNICZA**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 9 m. N.E. Trentschin, near r. bank, Waag. It contains a parish church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; and a castle, which possesses a fine library, rich in MSS.; and has four annual fairs. Pop. 1868.

DUBNITZA, a tn. Turkey, 22 m. E. by N. Ghiustendil, l. bank, Stroma, at the foot of Mount Dubnitza; lat. 42° 13' N.; lon. 23° 20' E. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by working iron mines in the neighbourhood. Silk is produced in the locality. Pop. 6000.

DUBNO, a tn. Russia, cap. circle of same name, gov. Volhynia, 132 m. W. by N. Jitomir, on the Irva; lat. 50° 25' N.; lon. 25° 40' E. It is irregularly built, with narrow, crooked, and unpaved streets; but contains several Greek and R. Catholic churches, a Greek abbey, a ducal residence, and a grammar-school. There is a considerable traffic in corn, flax, tobacco, fish, and cattle; and a large fair is held at Whitsuntide. Pop. (1850), 8350.

DUBOSSAR, or **NOVO-DUBOSARI**, a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson, circle of, and 40 m. N.W. Tiraspol, agreeably situated, l. bank, Dniester, at the foot of a hill surrounded by gardens and fine Lombardy poplars. It contains two churches and a synagogue. Trade in tobacco, extensively grown in the district. In the vicinity is a monastery, among almost inaccessible rocks, and used to furnish an asylum to the inhabitants during the inroads of the Tartars. Pop. (1850), 5235.

DUBOVKA, a tn. Russia. See **DOUBOVKA**.

DUBRAVA ALSO, a vil. Hungary, co. Szalad, on the Muraköz, not far from the junction of the Mur with the Drave. Many of the inhabitants are employed as carriers and in gold-washing. Pop. 2026.

DUBROVNA, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 47 m. N.N.E. Mohilev, l. bank, Dnieper. It contains a R. Catholic and four Greek churches, and a synagogue; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, plush, woollen covers, and clocks; a considerable trade in wood, carried, by successive floatage, first to Babynowitschi, then to Vitpeks, and finally to Riga. The fairs, three in number, are important. Pop. (1851), 7114.

DUBUQUE, a vil., U. States, Iowa, on a terrace, r. bank, Mississippi, 1605 m. above New Orleans; lat. 42° 30' N.; lon. 90° 40' W. It is regularly laid out, well built, and contains several churches, an academy, lyceum, reading-room, and printing office, which issues a weekly newspaper; and is the centre of a mining district, lead being found abundantly within the jurisdiction of the village. Pop. 1300.

DUCATO (CAPE), the S. extremity of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian isls.; lat. 38° 33' 30" N.; lon. 20° 32' 45" E. (n.) It is the ancient promontory of Leucadia, which was commonly called the Lover's Leap. The poetess Sappho, who cherished a hopeless passion for Phaon, is reported to have thrown herself from the top of this promontory.

DUCHS, or **DUX**, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, in a plain, 46 m. N.N.W. Prague. It contains two churches, one of them with a fine altarpiece; an hospital, and a castle, which possesses a picture gallery, a library of 13,000 volumes, and other collections; and has a distillery, a weekly market, and four annual fairs; and in the vicinity a coal mine. Pop. 1030.

DUCIE, an uninhabited isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 24° 43' S.; lon. 124° 48' W. (R.) It is low, of coral formation, oval form, with a lagoon in the centre, and about 5 m. in circumference. The highest trees do not rise more than 26 ft. above sea level. The water here is so clear over the coral rocks, that the bottom may be distinctly seen at a depth of upwards of 30 fathoms.

DUCK.—1, A river, U. States, Tennessee, rising in a branch of the Cumberland Mountains, and after a W.N.W. coast of about 180 m., falling into the Tennessee, 72 m. W.S.W. Nashville. It is navigable for about 90 m.—2, An isl. British America, Lake Huron, 6 m. S. Manitoulin isl.

DUCKLINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 2640 ac. P. 541.

UDCOTT, or **DUDCOTE**, par. Eng. Berks; 1150 ac. Pop. 203.

DUDESTON, a township, England, co. Warwick, forming the N.E. suburb of Birmingham. It stands on an elevated plain, and consists of five or six principal streets, wide, well laid out, and kept in good condition, with several others of a subordinate description; well supplied with water, lighted with gas, and rapidly increasing in size and population; houses of brick, but, except in the principal streets, built without any regard to uniformity. It has three Established churches, a number of Dissenting chapels, and day schools. Trade much the same as that of Birmingham. Pop. (1841), 20,079. —(*Local Correspondent*.)

DUDDINGSTONE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Edinburgh. The village, about two miles S.E. Edinburgh, is pleasantly situated near the foot of Arthur's Seat, having W. a small, but beautiful sheet of water, called Duddingstone Loch, a favourite skating resort of the citizens of Edinburgh. It has a handsome parish church, in the Norman style; and an hospital, founded by Louis Cauvin, a French teacher in Edinburgh, and afterwards a farmer in the parish. Near the village are the mansionhouse and grounds of the Marquis of Abercorn. The forces of Prince Charles Edward encamped in the vicinity, in 1745, both before and after the battle of Prestonpans. Area of par. 1812 ac. Pop. (1851), 966.

DUDDINGTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1400 ac. Pop. 413.

DUDDON, a river, England, rising near the junction of counties Cumberland, Lancaster, and Westmorland, and, after a S. course of 20 m. between counties Cumberland and Lancaster, falling into the Irish Sea by a broad estuary, nearly dry at low water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Morecambe Bay. This river has been celebrated by Wordsworth in a series of beautiful sonnets.

DUDELDORF, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. N. Treves, near the Kyll. It is the seat of a justice of peace court, contains a R. Catholic parish church, has manufactures of woollens, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 870.

DUDELSHEIM, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhesse, dist. of, and near Büdingen. It contains a Protestant parish church, townhouse, and school, and has manufactures of linen, a trade in fruit, and an annual fair. Pop. 1258.

DUDENHOFEN, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. of, and near Seligenstadt. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1131.

DUDENSTADT, a tn. Hanover, Grubenhagen, cap. bail. of same name, in a fertile valley at the confluence of the Hahle and Breme, 15 m. E. Göttingen. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by a wall and rampart, and of four suburbs, and is divided into four quarters. It contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church; an ancient townhouse, superior school, hospital, and Ursuline monastery; and has extensive manufactures, particularly of linen and ribbons. The ramparts furnish a fine promenade, and the environs are laid out in gardens. Pop., tn. 4433; bail. 9580.

DÜDINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 4 m. N. by E. Fribourg. It is well built, and contains a handsome parish church with a tower, a well endowed school, and a remarkable hermitage called Magdalena Einsiedelei, hewn out in a steep rock at a very early period, afterwards enlarged into a number of rooms by a man who laboured 20 years upon it, and still the resort of numerous pilgrims. Pop. 2342.

DUDLEY, a tn., parl. bor., and par. England, co. Worcester, but locally situated in Staffordshire, being completely surrounded by that county. The town, on an acclivity, 8 m. N.W. Birmingham, on the S. Staffordshire Railway, consisted originally of only one long street, to which several others have been added. The principal one is spacious, and all are well paved, and lighted with gas; houses, for the most part, well built of brick, and shops handsome. It has four places of worship connected with the Established church, and chapels belonging to R. Catholics, Free Church of Scotland, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, Ranters, and several other Dissenting bodies. Among the charities are an infirmary, a free grammar-school, two blue-coat schools, liberally endowed; a female school of industry, a charity

school for 40 poor girls, and an infant school. There are several book societies, a subscription library, a mechanics' institution, and a geological society, with a museum containing numerous specimens of interesting fossils and minerals collected in the neighbourhood. The principal trade of Dudley consists in the smelting and working of iron; boilers, chain-cables, fire-irons, fenders, vices, spades, sythes, and nails, being the principal articles made. Flint-glass is also extensively manufactured, and beautiful ornamental articles of fossiliferous limestone, with which the vicinity abounds, as it does also with coal and ironstone. The immense caverns wrought into the limestone rock are very remarkable, and particularly interesting to the geologist. One of these excavations extends nearly 2 m. into the solid rock, and is traversed by a canal, by which the quarried material is conveyed to the mouth of the tunnel. The roofs of the caverns are supported by massive limestone pillars, which impart an exceedingly grand and striking effect to these subterranean regions when seen by torch-light. Hard by is the extensive ruins of the ancient castle, situated on an eminence overlooking the ravine, and affording a fine view of the surrounding country. It is of an oblong shape, with a tower at either end, and was held in 1644, by Colonel Beaumont, for three weeks for the King, against the parliamentary forces. The original building was erected in the eighth century by Dudo or Dodo, a Saxon prince, from whom the town is named. Dudley sends a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 925. Petty sessions are held every Monday by the county magistrates. Market day, Saturday. Three fairs annually. Richard Baxter, the celebrated nonconformist divine, was for some time master of the grammar-school in this parish. Dudley confers the title of earl on the family of Ward. Area of par. 3930 ac. Pop. (1841), 31,232. —(*Local Correspondent*.)

DUDLEY-HILL, a hamlet, England, co. York (W. Riding), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Bradford; with places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and two worsted mills. In the neighbourhood are several coal mines. Two fairs annually for cattle, horses, and pigs.

DUENAS, a tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. of, and 10 m. S. Palencia, near r. bank, Pisuerga. It is irregularly built; has two squares, a Gothic parish church, school, townhall, prison, and spacious cemetery. The Castilla Canal passes E. of the town, and affords facility for the transmission of merchandise. The inhabitants are almost exclusively employed in tillage and cattle-rearing. There are, however, a few looms, and a manufactory of hats. Pop. 2232.

DUERNA, a river, Spain, Leon, which rises in the E. slope of the sierra del Telmo, flows E.S.E., and, after a course of 40 m., joins r. bank Tuerto, near La Baneza.

DUERO river. See Douro.

DUFFEL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 6 m. N. Malines; with some manufactures of linen and flax-spinning; trade in country produce; and an annual fair lasting eight days, for horses, cloth, harness, &c. Pop. 4178.

DUFFIELD, a vil. and par. England, co. Derby. The village, 4 m. N. Derby, a station on the Midland Railway, is situated partly on a plain, and partly on an acclivity, and consists of four principal streets; houses chiefly of stone from the Duffield quarries; well supplied with water. It has a parish church, chapels belonging to Wesleyans and Baptists, and six schools; the most important of which are the free, national, and infant schools. The principal trade of the place is the making of silk gloves for the manufacturers of Belper and Derby; and at Milford, about 1 m. distant, are extensive bleach and dye works, a cotton factory, and a small foundry, which give employment to a great number of hands. Many are also employed in the stone quarries in the neighbourhood. Area of par., which, besides the village of Duffield, contains several populous villages and a market tn., 17,390 ac. Pop. (1841), 17,664.

DUFF'S ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, N.E. Queen Charlotte's Islands; lat. $10^{\circ} 23'$ S.; lon. $165^{\circ} 49'$ E. (r.) They are about 11 in number, extending 14 or 15 m. N.W. to S.E., of unequal size; the smaller apparently barren, but the largest two, which are about 6 m. in circumference, and situate in the middle of the others, are covered with wood. The natives are stout and well made, with complexions of a copper colour. Their canoes are about 12 or 14 ft. long, and about 15 inches

broad, sharpened at the ends, and a little ornamented. They are made of a single tree.

DUFFUS, par. Scot. Elgin; 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 2970.

DUFON, par. Eng. Westmorland; 20,560 ac. P. 466.

DUGNANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, dist. of, and 6 m. W. Monza, near l. bank, Serveo. It contains two parish churches. The district produces much corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1421.

DUIDA, a magnificent mountain, S. America, Venezuela, near its S. extremity; lat. 3° 10' N.; lon. 66° 10' W.; about 20 m. N.E. from the point where the natural canal of the Casiquiare leaves the Orinoco. It rises to an elevation of 8500 ft., and being perpendicular S. and W., bare and stony on the summit, and clothed on its less steep declivities with vast forests, presents a most imposing spectacle; forming a landmark which guides the voyager on the Orinoco for hundreds of miles. The summit of the mountain is so steep that no person has ever ascended it. At the beginning and end of the rainy season, small flames, which appear to shift, are seen upon it. On this account it has been called a volcano, which, however, it is not. The granite whereof it is composed is full of veins, some of which being partly open, gaseous and inflammable vapours are supposed to pass through them, and to have given rise to the error. Another mistake has been occasioned by its rock-crystals and chlorite quartzes having been taken for diamonds and emeralds, and thus to have obtained for a miserable village, about 10 m. S. from it, the gorgeous name of Esmeralda. Spots of dazzling whiteness are observable along the precipitous declivities of Duida, when the atmosphere is clear, and the sun reflects his rays on its walls.

DUISBURG [anc. *Lastrum Drusonis*], a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 15 m. N. Düsseldorf, between the Ruhr and the Angerbach, and about 2 m. from r. bank, Rhine, a station on the railway from Cologne to Hanover. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, in a somewhat dilapidated state, is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains four churches—two Protestant and two R. Catholic, one of them the Salvatorkirche, a beautiful structure of the 15th century; a synagogue, a gymnasium, substituted for the university, which was suppressed in 1802; an orphan, and an ordinary hospital; and has important manufactures of woollen cloth, woollen covers, cotton prints, baize, velvet, hosiery, cat-gut, paper, porcelain, leather, and lacquered ware. There are also chemical, starch, chicory, vinegar, and glue works, oil-mills, and sugar refineries. The trade, greatly facilitated by a canal which communicates with the Rhine, and by the railway, is important, consisting chiefly in wine and colonial produce. Duisburg is of Roman origin; it rose to be a free town, and became a member of the Hanseatic League. It was early fortified, and suffered much by repeated sieges. Pop. 8543.

—The CIRCLE, area, 278 geo. sq. m., is, in the N. flat and sandy, but, in the S., traversed by the Sauerland hills. It is watered by the Rhine, Lippe, and Ruhr, and has good pastures, on which numerous cattle are reared. In the higher grounds, coal is worked to a considerable extent. Pop. (1846), 105,254.

DUIVELAND, an isl. Holland, prov. Zealand, formed between the mouths of the Maas and the Scheldt, by the junction of various islets from the creeks between having been filled up. It measures about 5 m. by 7 m., and is separated W. from is. Schouwen, by a canal; N., S., and E., it is bounded by arms of the Scheldt and Maas. Its soil is sandy, but is tolerably fertile, possessing both good corn and meadow land. It is surrounded by dykes, but still has on several occasions suffered severely from inroads of the sea, more especially in 1531, it was nearly wholly submerged. It has five schools. Agriculture and mussel-gathering are the main employments. Pop. 4200.

DUIVEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. E. by S. Arnhem, with a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. agricultural, 700.

DUKE OF YORK.—1, [native, *Oatafu*], An isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 36' S.; lon. 172° 23' 52" W.; a lagoon island, of coral formation, 3 m. in length, E. to W., and 2½ m. broad, N. to S., covered with cocoa-nut and pandanus trees. Nineteen varieties of trees were found here by the officers of the U. States expedition, some of which were of large growth. Aquatic birds are numerous, also rats, and a large black lizard. The natives, a docile and harmless people, do not cultivate

the ground, but live entirely on cocoa-nuts and fish, having neither animals nor fowls of any kind. Neither have they any water on the island, their supply being wholly obtained from excavations made in the body of the cocoa-nut trees, 2 ft. from the ground, and capable of containing five or six gallons of water. This island was discovered by Byron in 1765, who reported it as destitute of inhabitants. It is now believed to contain about 120.—2, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, N.W. entrance St. George's Channel, between New Ireland and New Britain; lat. 4° 8' S.; lon. 152° 24' E. (n.) It is covered inland with lofty woods, and near the water side are the houses of the natives, interspersed among groves of cocoa-trees.—3, A cluster of isls. lying off the W. coast of Russian America, Prince of Wales archipelago; they extend about 50 m. in length, and 25 m. in breadth, or from lat. 55° 50' to 56° 34' N., and from lon. 133° 15' to 134° 15' W. They were first circumnavigated by Vancouver.

DUKELLA, a maritime dist. Morocco, S.W. of the Morbaya, and between it and the dist. of Abda, with Sharagua on the E.; between lat. 32° 10' and 33° 15' N. The soil is in general fertile, producing, in great abundance, grain, fruit, honey, and wax. Goats are reared in great numbers.

DUKE'S TOWN, a tn., W. coast, Upper Guinea, on a branch of the old Calabar river; lat. 5° 30' N.; lon. 8° 28' E. An extensive trade is carried on here in palm oil, ivory, pod-pepper, and red wood, the first being by far the most important. A great deal of form and ceremony towards the chiefs has to be observed by the foreign vessels trading in this part of the world. A salute of two guns must be fired at Henshaw's Town, a little below Duke's Town, and seven at the latter, followed by a formal visit to the Duke himself, who holds dominion over an immense tract of surrounding country.

DUKINFIELD, or DUCKINFIELD, a vil. and township, England, co. Chester, 6½ m. N.N.E. Stockport, a station on the Manchester and Staleybridge Railway. It has several churches, and chapels belonging to various bodies of Dissenters. Extensive collieries and cotton factories give employment to the greater part of the population, which has been rapidly increasing during the last half century, amounting in 1801 to 1737, and in 1841 to 22,394.

DUKLA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 16 m. S.E. Jaslo, on the Cergowa. It contains a parish church, and a Bernardine monastery, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, flannel, and linen, and a considerable trade, chiefly in wine. Pop. 2100.

DULANE, par. Irel. Meath; 4243 ac. Pop. 1217.

DULAS, par. Eng. Hereford; 1320 ac. Pop. 60.

DULBAHANA, a dist., N.E. Africa, Somaali country, S. from the War Singeli Mountains, between lat. 8° and 10° N., and lon. 46° and 49° E. It consists of a level country, abounding in grass, water, and timber, without a stone, and forming extensive pasture ranges. The inhabitants or Dulbahanta, are represented as a fine martial race of men, who fight chiefly on horseback, their horses powerful and courageous, and their arms two spears and a shield. They are courteous and hospitable to strangers; have no grain, subsisting chiefly on milk; have few gums, but trade extensively in ivory, ostrich feathers, and ghee. Wild beasts are numerous, the lion especially. Cattleopards, the koodoo, oryx, and black rhinoceros, are also common.

DULCE.—1, A lake, Central America, state of, and 102 m. N.E. Guatemala, forming the principal water-way of the state to the Atlantic. It is about 25 m. long, and 10 m. average breadth; has 13 ft. water at 300 or 400 yards from the shore, and, in most other places, from 30 to 60 ft.; communicates with the Gulf of Honduras through a smaller one, called the Golfete, and the small river Dulce, the entrance to which, from the sea, is impeded by a bar, which cannot be passed by vessels drawing more than 6 or 7 ft., though, once over, there is a general depth of 15 ft. Near its mouth is the port of Santo Tomas, which is well sheltered from the violence of the winds, and has deep water close in shore.—2, A gulf, Central America, formed by the Pacific, on the coast of Costa-Rica. Its entrance is between the points of Burica, lat. 8° N.; lon. 83° W., and Gorda, lat. 8° 32' N.; lon. 83° 50' W., on the latter of which is a fort.—A river of same name, rising in the mountains in the interior of the state, flows N. to S., and falls into the gulf after a course of about 75 m.—3, A river, La Plata, rising in the mountainous dis-

tricts of Tucuman, about lat. 26° S., whence it flows S.E., under various names, and finally falls into Lake Salados de los Porongos, in lat. 30° 15' S.; its whole course being thus about 400 m.

DULCIGNO, a small seaport tn. European Turkey, Albania, on the Adriatic; lat. 41° 53' 48" N.; lon. 19° 11' E. (r.) It is built on an isolated hill forming a cape, which is united to the low land by an isthmus; it contains about 1000 houses, and is the seat of a R. Catholic bishop. The inhabitants live mostly upon the produce of their estates, excepting a few families engaged in commerce, or in the fisheries of the river Bojana, 6 or 7 m. S.E. from the town. Pop. 7000 to 8000.

DULEEK, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Meath. The village, 5 m. S.W. Drogheda, on the Nanny, has a few respectable houses, built of stone, and slated, but the greater part are thatched mud-cabins. It has a parish church, with a handsome spire, and an elegant white marble statue of Judge Trotter; a large R. Catholic chapel, and a courthouse, in which petty and quarter sessions are held; the ruins of the abbey of St. Kiernan, and of St. Patrick's chapel, and two antique stone crosses. There are a parish and a national school, and a dispensary. About 50 looms are employed in weaving bed ticking, and there is an extensive corn-mill. Four annual fairs. Area of par., 16,554 ac. Pop. (1841), 4594; of vil., 1155.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DULEEK-ABBAY, par. Irel. Meath; 1030 ac. Pop. 141.

DULKEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 17 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, at the source of the Neete. It is the seat of a law court, contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has manufactures of linen, a linen printfield, a worsted mill, and four annual fairs. Flax is extensively grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2230.

DULL, par. Scot., Perth; 134,400 ac. Pop. 752.

DULLINGHAM, a par. England, Cambridge; 3240 ac. Pop. 753.

DULMEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 20 m. S.W. Münster, on a small stream. It contains a fine castle, the residence of the Duke of Croy-Dülsen, and three R. Catholic churches; is the seat of a law court, and has manufactures of linen, dyeworks, tileworks, a marble quarry, some general trade, and several mills. Pop. 2871.

DULOE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 5900 ac. Pop. 937.

DULVERTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, 1½ m. W. by N. Taunton, is well built, mostly of stone, obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood; kept clean; water abundant. It has a neat Established church, an Independent chapel, two schools, and some minor charities. About 100 females are engaged in the crape manufacture; but the inhabitants, generally, are employed in agriculture. Weekly market on Saturday; two fairs annually. Area of par. 7760 ac. Pop. 1422.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DULWICH, a vil. England, co. Surrey, 5 m. S. London, in a small vale surrounded by rising grounds, and surrounded with handsome villas. It is, however, noticeable chiefly on account of its college, founded, in 1619, by Edward Allen or Allyn, a distinguished actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and a contemporary of Shakespeare and Johnson. The members of the college are a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six sisters, 12 scholars, and 30 out-members. The original revenues were only £800, but now amount to £14,000. The sons of inhabitants of Dulwich are entitled to gratuitous instruction; and certain sums, under the discretion of the master and wardens, are appropriated as exhibitions to either of the universities. Dulwich college has been always celebrated for its pictures, many of which were bequeathed by the founder; but the greater and more valuable portion of them were the bequest of Sir Francis Bourgeois, a landscape painter of some eminence, who died in 1810; he bequeathed also £2000 for the purpose of building a gallery for the reception and proper care of the pictures. A free school was founded in Dulwich, in 1741, by James Alleyne, a master of the college, for 60 boys and 60 girls, of which number, 12 of the former, and 20 of the latter, are clothed by subscription. Pop. (1841), 1904.

DUMARAN, an isl. Philippines, N.E. Palawan; lat. (E. point) 10° 29' N.; lon. 119° 56' E. (r.); length and breadth, about 17 m., and possesses shelter for vessels in some seasons of the year. The inhabitants are poor, and chiefly occupied in fishing trepang.

DUMBARTON, a maritime co. Scotland, consisting of two detached portions, the larger, and most W. having co. Perth N., Loch Lomond and co. Stirling E., the Clyde separating it from co. Renfrew S., and Loch Long separating it from co. Argyle W. Its utmost length is about 37 m., breadth varying from 5 to 7 m., and in some places, towards its N. extremity, diminishing to 1 and 1½ m. The smaller portion is about 4 m. E. from the former, and comprises the two parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch. It is about 14 m. long, and from 1½ to 3½ m. broad, having the county of Stirling on the N. and E., and the county of Lanark on the S. and W. These two parishes formerly belonged to the county of Stirling, but were annexed to that of Dumbarton in the reign of Robert I. More than half the area of the county is occupied by lofty and rugged mountains, some of them attaining a height of upwards of 3000 ft. above sea level. Though unfit for cultivation, and covered with snow for several months in the year, they abound in excellent pasture for sheep, and produce many rare alpine plants. The lower lands again are fertile, and in general well cultivated. Next to its mountains, which contribute to the formation of some of the most magnificent scenery in Scotland, are, as regards picturesque beauty, its lakes, of which the principal is the far-famed Loch Lomond, with its numerous islands (*see* LOMOND, LOCH). The most considerable of the other fresh-water lakes, of which there are 9 or 10, is Loch Sloy, the war-cry of the highland clan Macfarlane; Loch Gare, an arm of the sea lying parallel to Loch Long, and forming a part of the county into a peninsula, is likewise surrounded by picturesque scenery. The principal river is the Leven, rendered classic by Smollet's beautiful Ode. This river, the waters of which are singularly pure and limpid, issues from Loch Lomond, and discharges itself into the Clyde a little below the town of Dumbarton. The state of agriculture in this county is as various as its soil and surface. The farms in general are small, except where the heath and mountains are used as sheep pasture. Wheat is now raised to a considerable extent, limiting, proportionally, the cultivation of barley, but oats are the principal grain crop. Turnips, beans, and potatoes are also grown, the last in large quantities, and of superior quality. The prevailing breed of sheep, of which great numbers are reared in the hilly districts, are the S. of Scotland blackfaced sort, and the cattle of the Highland breed, but on the low lands of the shire the milch cows are mostly of the Ayrshire breed. The climate is in general mild, and healthful, but extremely moist, and is thus more favourable to pasturage and the growth of wood than to agriculture. The latter at one time abounded, but the larger kinds of natural timber are now nearly extinct. There are still, however, extensive natural copeswoods, which add much to the beauty of the scenery, and large plantations of wood have been made during the last half century. The chief minerals are coal, limestone, ironstone, and slate, all of which are wrought, more or less—the first two to a great extent, at Old Kilpatrick, Kirkintilloch, and Cumbernauld.

On the banks of the Leven, and at Milton, are several extensive cotton-printing and bleaching establishments. Sundry manufactures are also carried on in the town of Dumbarton (*which see*). The Dumbartonshire Railway gives communication between the Clyde at Bowling and the S. end of Loch Lomond; the detached part of the county is traversed by the Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and by the Clyde and Forth Canal, which likewise has its W. termination within the county, on the Clyde, at Bowling. Besides Dumbarton, the chief town, the county contains the towns of Helensburgh, Kirkintilloch, Cumbernauld, and the manufacturing villages of Alexandria, Renton, and Bonhill; and it is divided into 12 parishes. The county returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 1238. Pop. (1841), 44,295; (1851), 45,103.

DUMBARTON, or **DUNBARTON**, a royal and parl. burgh, and seaport, Scotland, chief tn. of above co., 1 bank, Leven, within a short distance of its junction with the Clyde, 13 m. N.W. Glasgow, on the Dumbartonshire Railway. It consists of one principal street, curved like a horse's shoe, from which numerous lanes and alleys diverge. The former is well paved, tolerably well kept, and is lighted with gas, as is the town generally. The houses on the line of the main street are, in general, well built, but in some of the subordinate streets and lanes there are houses antiquated and mean-looking, and

apparently greatly wanting in comfort, accommodation, and cleanliness. The supply of water is indifferent, and is obtained altogether from wells, public and private. On the r. bank of the river is the suburb of West Bridgend, united with the town by a good stone bridge of five arches. The places of worship consist of the parish church, a neat structure; one Free church, two U. Presbyterian, one Baptist, one Episcopalian, and one R. Catholic. The only public building, exclusive of the churches, is the courthouse. The schools consist of the burgh academy, a Free church, and two female schools. There are a mechanics' institute, and a public reading-room. Glass was formerly extensively manufactured here, but that branch of industry is now altogether abandoned. Shipbuilding, both in wood and iron, is now (1851) the staple business of the town, and is carried on to a very great extent, there being two spacious yards for shipbuilding in each of these materials, or four yards in all, employing 1000 men; and a marine engine manufactory has lately been erected, employing more than 100 men. Besides these, there are a distillery and brewery, a foundry, and a small machine manufactory. The river Leven is navigable to Dumbarton quay, at high water, for vessels of considerable size; but at very low tides, only small vessels can come so far up, in consequence of the obstruction presented by a bar and sandbanks near the mouth of the stream, for the removal of which money has been subscribed. The shipping belonging to the port is inconsiderable. A little to the S. of the town is the famous rock or castle of Dumbarton, situated on a flat point of land at the confluence of the Leven with the Clyde, now accessible at all times, by land, although formerly surrounded by water. The rock terminates at the summit in two points, and, being precipitous and entirely isolated, has a very striking appearance. It is 206 ft. in height, and about 1 m. in circumference at the base. On the side facing the river, looking S., stands the house once occupied by the governor; and between the two summits are the various buildings of the fort, consisting of the barracks, armoury, &c.; the latter containing about 1500 stands of arms, the former capable of accommodating 150 men. In the armoury is kept the double-handed sword of the Scottish patriot Wallace. A long flight of steps leads to the barracks, &c., which are accessible by no other route. At what period a castle was first erected on this singular rock does not appear, but it seems to have been a stronghold from the earliest times, and is known to have been so for at least 1000 years. It is a place of considerable historical interest. It was at different times in possession of Edward I., having been held, at one period, four years for that monarch by Sir John Monteith, the infamous betrayer of Wallace, who was at that time sheriff of the county, and governor of the castle. It came subsequently and successively into the possession of Baliol, Bruce, Queen Mary, Charles I., and Cromwell. It was from this castle that the unfortunate Queen just named was conveyed to France while yet a child; and it was to this fortress her friends intended conducting her after her escape from Lochleven, had they not been intercepted, and defeated by the Regent Murray at Langside. In 1563, at a more happy period of her troubled career, she visited this fortress with a numerous retinue, on a progress to Argyleshire. Dumbarton Castle was the scene, also, of a singularly daring adventure. In May 1571, it was taken by escalade, on a dark and stormy night, by Captain Thomas Crawford and a few soldiers, under circumstances demanding an extraordinary degree of intrepidity. The last memorable occurrence connected with this ancient fortalice was the visit of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, on August 17, 1847, on her way to the Highlands. This fortress is one of the four stipulated to be kept in repair by the articles of the Union. Dumbarton was known, in ancient times, by the name of Alcluyd, which, in the British language, signifies the rock high on the Clyde. It unites with Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1841), 3782; (1851), 5411.

DUMBLANE. See DUNBLANE.

DUMBLETON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2100 ac. P. 497.

DUMBRACICZE, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of, and about 40 m. from Arad. It contains a Greek non-united parish church. The inhabitants are almost all Wallachians. Pop. 1746.

DUMDUM, a military vil. and extensive cantonment, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 6 m. E.N.E. Calcutta. It is the

head quarters of the Bengal artillery, and may be considered the Woolwich of India. All the young officers arriving from Europe, as well as the recruits, are practically trained here before being sent to their respective regiments. The officers' rooms are handsomely fitted up; and, besides the mess-room, comprise a billiard-room, a select library, a model-room, and a collection of remarkable arms. Close by, is a large plain appropriated to artillery practice. There are here a church and free school.

DUMFRIES, a maritime co. Scotland, on the Solway Firth, having N. and E. cos. Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; W., Ayr and Kirkcudbright; S., the Solway Firth, and part of Cumberland; length, N.W. to S.E., 53 m.; breadth, between 32 m. and 33 m.; area, 808,320 ac., of which between one-fourth and one-fifth are supposed to be arable. The surface is irregular, but for the most part mountainous, especially in the N. and N.W. districts, where the hills attain a considerable elevation, some of them exceeding 2000 ft. Lofty mountains occur also at intervals throughout the whole length of the N. limit of the county, including Hartfell, the highest in the S. of Scotland, 2790 ft. in height, and Etrick Pen, about 8 m. S.E. the former, 2220 ft. These parts of the county abound in the most romantic scenery. In the lower, or S. portions, there are some extensive morasses, one of which, called Lochar Moss, is from 10 to 13 m. long, and from 2 to 3 m. broad. In these swamps, large trunks of trees, marine shells, ancient canoes, and iron anchors, have been found at great depths in the moss. Arable husbandry has greatly improved here during the last half century, as have also farm buildings of all descriptions. They are now mostly commodious and well arranged, built of stone and lime, and covered with slate. Oats, potatoes, and turnips, are the most common and most extensive products. The cultivation of the last has increased greatly of late years; they are generally consumed on the ground by sheep. The cattle are mostly of the Galloway breed, and are much in request for the English market. The sheep on the hill pastures are mostly Cheviots; on the lower, and arable lands, the Leicester prevails. Immense numbers of pigs are reared in the county, hams and bacon, both of excellent quality, being cured in large quantities, for the Liverpool, London, and Newcastle markets. The estates in this county are generally large, and mostly entailed. The farms in the lower districts vary from 100 to 400 ac., and in the higher, from 500 to 5000 ac. This county has profited in a remarkable manner by the facilities afforded by steam navigation in conveying its produce, including sheep and cattle, to distant markets, particularly Liverpool. The principal streams are the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, all falling into the Solway Firth, which in fact receives the whole of the drainage of the county. There are likewise a number of small lakes. The minerals most abundant are coal, lead, iron, antimony, and gypsum. Coal is worked at Canonbie, and at Sanquhar, and lead mines at Wanlockhead and Leadhills, from which 48,000 tons are annually extracted. The Wanlock ore contains a considerable proportion of silver. Limestone and freestone abound in various parts of the county. Gold also has been found amongst the mountains; and in the time of James V., considerable quantities were obtained. There are no manufactures worth mentioning. The county contains 43 parishes; returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 2195. Principal towns—Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben, which unite with Kirkcudbright in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. (1841), 72,830; (1851), 78,123.

DUMFRIES, a river port, and parl. bor., Scotland, cap. above co., beautifully situated, l. bank, Nith, about 6 m. from its junction with the Solway Firth, 64 m. S.W. Edinburgh, a station on the Scottish S.-western Railway. It is one of the handsomest towns in Scotland. The streets are wide, well-paved, well lighted with gas, and kept remarkably clean. Excellent water, also, is abundant. The houses are chiefly built of red sandstone, and are generally remarkable for their elegance. On the opposite side of the river is an extensive suburb called Maxwelltown, which communicates with the town by an old and a handsome modern bridge. The public buildings comprise the trades' hall, county jail, a large new building; the court houses, the assembly rooms, theatre, academy, the Crichton royal institution, or lunatic asylum; the

Dumfries and Galloway royal infirmary, and the Dumfries savings-bank, in front of which is a statue of the late Rev. Dr. Duncan, minister of the neighbouring parish of Ruthwell, the originator of savings-banks. Near the centre of the town stands what is called the Mid Steeple, built by Inigo Jones, and in which the meetings of the town council are held; and in the centre of Queensberry Square there is a stately Doric column, erected to the memory of Charles, Duke of Queensberry. The ecclesiastical edifices, some of which are neat and tasteful buildings, are three Established churches, a Free church, three U. Presbyterian, a Reformed Presbyterian, a Wesleyan Methodist, a United Christian, an Independent, an Episcopal chapel, a R. Catholic chapel, and some minor places of worship. There are, besides, a number of religious and benevolent societies. The means of education are also abundant, there being no fewer than four endowed, and 30 unendowed schools, many of them of high character. Its literary and scientific institutions include an astronomical association, a horticultural society, a mechanics' institution, four public reading rooms, four public, and three circulating libraries. The only articles manufactured in Dumfries to any extent are hats, stockings, principally of lambs' wool; clogs, strong shoes with thick wooden soles; and ordinary shoes, of which considerable quantities are exported. There are also several large tanneries and breweries, a very extensive basket establishment, and a woollen spinning and weaving mill. The weekly cattle markets of Dumfries have long been celebrated; they are held upon the 'Sands,' an open space by the river side, set apart for the purpose. Pork is sometimes sold at these markets to the extent of £4000 to £7000 in one day. The river Nith is navigable to the town for vessels of above 60 tons. The principal foreign trade is with America, and a little with the Baltic for timber. The chief imports are coal, lime, iron, tallow, slate, hemp, bones, wine, and colonial produce; the exports are principally grain, fat cattle, sheep, pork, wool, hosiery, wood, grass seeds, freestone, &c. There are three stations lower down the Nith for vessels drawing too much water to come up to the town. Foreign traders generally stop at that nearest the mouth of the river. Of this description, there are 12 or 14 belonging to the town. The whole number of vessels, of all sizes, belonging to the port, is between 80 and 90. Dumfries is governed by a provost, magistrates, and town council. It is of great antiquity, and has been the scene of some remarkable historical events; one of which was the slaughter of John Comyn by Robert Bruce, which occurred in the chapel of the Franciscan or Greyfriars' convent, that stood in the street called the Friars' Vennel, on February 10, 1306. In the burying-ground of St. Michael's or the old church are deposited the remains of the Scottish poet Burns, who died in Dumfries, and whose resting-place is marked by a handsome mausoleum, erected by subscription, as a tribute to his genius. Burns resided in Dumfries for some years preceding his death, and the street in which he lived, a very humble one, is now distinguished by his name. Dumfries unites with Annan, Sanquhar, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 521. There are a number of handsome villas around the town, and the general tone of society is much above that usually met with in provincial towns of similar magnitude. Pop., bor. (1841), 10,069; (1851), 11,106.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DUMMER, par. Eng. Hants; 2100 ac. Pop. 412.

DUMPO, or DOOMRO, a tn. Tibet, near a little river, at some distance from the l. bank of the Sulej; lat. 31° 5' N.; lon. 80° 12' E. Locusts, of different species, breed in the vicinity; and on a neighbouring mountain are found the ruins of several ancient monuments.

DUN, par. Scot. Forfar; 12 sq. m. Pop. 581.

DUNA, two places, Hungary:—1, DUNA-VESE, a market tn., Hither Danube, co. and 40 m. S. Pesth, l. bank, Danube. It belongs to the Foldvary family; and contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 7910.—2, DUNA-SZENT-GYORGY, A market tn., Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 63 m. S.S.W. Pesth. It contains a Protestant chapel. Pop. 1930.

DUNA, a river, Russia. See DVINA.

DUNABURG, or DVINABURG, a fortified tn. Russia, gov. Vitepsk; lat. 55° 53' N.; lon. 26° 24' E. It was once capital of Polish Livonia, r. bank, Dña, or Dvina, 112 m. S.E. Riga; and has a Greek and two R. Catholic churches, a syna-

gogue, and a convent; a considerable trade; and three yearly fairs. Pop. (1842), 11,361.

DUNAGHY, par. Irel. Antrim; 13,743 ac. Pop. 3881.

DUNAMON, par. Irel. Galway and Roscommon; 4656 ac. Pop. 955.

DUNANY, par. Irel. Louth; 1662 ac. Pop. 709.

DUNAMÜNDE, a fort, Russia, prov. Livonia, at the mouth of the Dña, near Riga. It was originally a Cistercian convent, and is of little military importance. It is occupied by a small garrison; and contains a church for their use, and a prison, in which state prisoners have occasionally been confined.

DUNBAR, a royal and parl. bor. and seaport, E. coast Scotland, co. Haddington, 27 m. E. by N. Edinburgh, a station on the North British Railway, lat. (church) 55° 59' 54" N.; lon. 2° 31' W. (n.) It stands on a slight eminence, and consists, chiefly, of one spacious street, running E. and W., with some smaller streets, and a number of lanes. The houses are mostly modern, the shops good, and the streets are lighted with gas, and the outskirts are adorned with a number of tasteful villas. The parish church, built of red sandstone, is an elegant Gothic building, standing on a height, 65 ft. above the level of the sea, with a magnificent tower 107½ ft. high, which forms a well-known landmark to seamen. In this church is preserved a splendid marble monument 26 ft. high, and 12 broad, erected to the memory of George Home of Manderston, created Earl of Dunbar, in 1605. The other buildings of any note are the town-hall, the new burgh schools, the assembly rooms, and Dunbar House. Besides the parish church, there are a Free church, at the village of Belhaven, within the burgh; two U. Presbyterian churches, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, two burgh schools, a grammar and mathematical and several other schools, and a mechanics' institution, with a respectable library attached. There are several charitable and benevolent institutions. The harbour is rendered of difficult access by rocks at the entrance; once gained, however, it is safe and commodious. It has 9 ft. water at neap, and 14 at spring tides. Timber, coals, and foreign grain, are the principal articles of import. There are in the town and vicinity a soap-work, an iron-foundry, a steam-engine manufactory, and several breweries; some shipbuilding and manufactures of cordage and sailcloths, and fish-curing, employs a considerable number of hands. Lobsters, also, are caught in great numbers, and are preserved for the London market, in pits cut out of the rock within sea mark, and called *hullies*. The principal object of interest at Dunbar is its castle, the ruins of which are situated on the summit of a lofty, rugged, sea-beaten rock. The date of the buildings is unknown. After the battle of Bannockburn, Edward II. took refuge here, and afterwards continued his flight by sea to Berwick. It was subsequently in the possession, alternately, of the Scotch and the English, being often perseveringly besieged, and as often bravely defended. The most remarkable defence was, in 1337, against the Earl of Salisbury, by Black Agnes, countess of Dunbar, who, in the absence of her husband, successfully held out the castle for 19 weeks. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1488, directs the immediate demolition of the castle of Dunbar, as a place dangerous to the peace of the realm; but it was not till 1567, when another Act of the same import was passed, that the sentence of destruction was carried into effect. Dunbar was erected a royal burgh by David II. It is governed by a provost, magistrates, a town council, and unites with Haddington, North Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1841), burgh, including Belhaven vil., (380), 3,013; (1851), 3,038.

DUNBARNY, par. Scot. Perth; 4 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1752.

DUNBELL, par. and tn., Irel. Kilkenny; 2579 ac. P. 569.

DUNBIN, par. Irel. Louth; 2169 ac. Pop. 1115.

DUNBLANE, or DUMBLANE, a market tn. and old Episcopal city, Scotland, co. Perth, 6 m. N.E. Stirling, pleasantly situated on the Allan, and a station on the Scottish Central Railway. It consists of one principal, and several smaller streets, all narrow and ill kept; houses generally mean, and mostly roofed with thatch. The most remarkable object is an ancient cathedral, partly in ruins, with a tower, situated on an eminence overlooking the town. The date of its erection is uncertain, but is supposed to have been in the 12th century. The nave is 130 ft. by 58 ft. and the choir,

now the parish church, is 80 ft. by 30 ft. Bishop Leighton, who held the see of Dunblane from 1662 to 1670, bequeathed his library to the clergy of the diocese, his executors providing at their own expense a suitable building for its reception, and endowing the establishment with funds to defray the librarian's salary, uphold the fabric, and add to the books. The public, as well as the clergymen of the presbytery, have access to the library, which has received large accessions from various quarters. There are other two libraries in the town. Besides the parish church, there are here places of worship in connection with the Free, the United Presbyterian, Congregationalist, and Scottish Episcopal churches. Both the sheriff court and commissary court are held every Wednesday, during session; and there is here a large district prison. Market-day, Thursday; several fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held annually. At Cromlech, about 2 m. distant, is a mineral spring of some celebrity. Dunblane gives the title of Viscount, in the peerage of Scotland, to the Duke of Leeds (Osborne). Pop. (1841), 1911.

DUNBOE, par. Irel. Londonderry; 14,811 ac. P. 4627.

DUNBOG, par. Scot. Fife; 4 m. by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. 220.

DUNBOYNE, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Meath. The VILLAGE, 10 m. W.N.W. Dublin, contains an ancient church, and a dispensary, and has a well-frequented annual fair on July 9, chiefly for horses and cattle. Area of par., 13,686 ac. Pop. 2249.

DUNBRODY AND ST. JAMES, par. Irel. Wexford; 8489 ac. Pop. 3693.

DUNBULLOGE, par. Irel. Cork, 16,783 ac. Pop. 5269.

DUNCANNON, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 22 m. S.W. Wexford, on the shore of Waterford harbour, consisting of one principal street, and containing a R. Catholic chapel, and several schools; and a fort on a rock projecting from the E. side of Waterford harbour, whence, after the battle of the Boyne, James II. embarked for France. Duncannon gives the title of Viscount, to the Ponsonby family. Pop. 521.

DUNCANSBY HEAD, a well known and picturesque promontory, N.E. coast Scotland, co. Caithness, at the E. entrance into the Pentland Firth; lat. $58^{\circ} 39'$ N.; lon. $3^{\circ} 1'$ W. (R.). It consists of a circular rocky eminence of about 2 m. in circumference, and is indented by several large ravines, and remarkable fissures. Close by the promontory, are two singular insulated rocks, of fantastic form, and great height, called the Stacks of Duncansby, which in spring and summer are covered with sea-fowl. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the promontory stood the celebrated John O'Groat's House, of which no trace now remains.

DUNCHIDEOCK, par. Eng. Devon; 710 ac. Pop. 208.

DUNCHURCH, a vil. and par. England, co. Warwick.

The VILLAGE, 13 m. E.N.E. Warwick, has a church, and a free grammar school, founded in 1707. Area of par., 5010 ac. Pop. 1390.

DUNCORMICK, par. and tn., Irel. Wexford; 5711 ac. Pop. 1796.

DUNCTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1330 ac. Pop. 308.

DUNDALK, a maritime tn., and parl. bor. Ireland, cap. co. Louth, 45 m. N. by W. Dublin; lat. $54^{\circ} 0'$ $30'$ N.; lon. $6^{\circ} 24'$ W. (R.), on a plain, r. bank, Castletown River, where the latter suddenly expands to an estuary, half a mile wide, and about 2 m. from its embouchure in Dundalk Bay. It has two principal streets, each 1 m. in length, one straight, the other somewhat crooked, but both are tolerably well kept, and intersect each other in the market-place. The older houses, of which there are many, are of stone, the more modern of brick. The town is abundantly supplied with pump-water, much impregnated with saline particles held in solution, and is lighted with gas. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the courthouse, in the Doric style, with a portico after the model of the temple of Theseus at Athens; the county infirmary, later English; national school, guildhall, new jail, cavalry barracks, barrack hospital, and riding house. Some of the first class private houses are also very handsome edifices. The places of worship are an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic cathedral, a very beautiful structure; a Friary chapel, a Presbyterian, and two Methodist chapels. A nunnery, also, has been recently established. The educational establishments comprise an endowed grammar school, a free school, a national, a free daily, and infant schools, besides a number of private schools. The

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literary and benevolent institutions are a mechanics' institute, with lending library attached, and two newsrooms; an infirmary, a dispensary, and a ladies' work-society.

The principal manufactures are flax spinning, pin and starch making, one establishment for each. There are also a very extensive distillery, two breweries, two rectifying distilleries, a foundry in which machinery and agricultural implements are made, several rope manufactories, and three corn-mills.

The chief trade of Dundalk is in agricultural produce, of which, it is computed, 23,400 tons annually, besides horses, cows, sheep, and pigs, are shipped for various British ports. The principal foreign imports consist of timber, tallow, wine, and bark. In this department of the trade of the town, an extraordinary improvement has been in progress during the last 17 years. In 1834, the gross produce of the customs was only £4460; while, in 1848, it amounted to £44,393. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels belonging to the port, in 1848, was 27, aggregate tonn. 2307; steamers, three, of 1023 tons. Comparing the five years ending January 5, 1850, with the preceding five years, the foreign trade had more than doubled itself, the increase being 65 vessels, tonn. 12,480, inwards; and 40 vessels, tonn. 8039 outward. The bar and harbour have been recently deepened, so that vessels drawing 16 ft. water may now come up. The channel, when completed, will be 150 ft. wide at the quays. The rise of tide at the bar, where there is now a lighthouse on the screw principle, is 16 ft. King Edward Bruce, brother to Robert Bruce of Scotland, was killed in battle near Dundalk, and part of his body is buried at a place called Faughart, close to the town. Dundalk returns a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1850), 400. There is direct railway communication between Dundalk, Drogheda, and Dublin. Pop. (1851), 11,000.—(Local Correspondent.)

DUNDALK BAY, an inlet, Irish Sea, E. coast, Ireland, co. Louth, between Cooley Point on the N., and Dunany Point on the S. It is about 8 m. wide, and as many inland. It is shallow, and the Dee and other rivers which flow into it are small. It contains extensive oyster beds.

DUNDAS.—1, A manufacturing vil. Upper Canada, W. end of Lake Ontario. It has six churches and a mechanics' institution. It is connected with Burlington Bay, at the W. extremity of Lake Ontario, by a canal 5 m. long. Pop. (1852), 3517.—2, A chain of small isls. stretching along the E. coast of Africa, close to the land, from lat. 2° S. nearly to the equator. They amount to about 500, many measuring from $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, but the majority are of inconsiderable size, rising abruptly from, and overhanging a narrow line of reefs. Throughout the whole space occupied by these islands, 154 m., there is but one secure retreat for vessels at all times. It is at the entrance of a river, and is called Port Dumford; lat. $1^{\circ} 13'$ $12''$ S.; lon. $41^{\circ} 54'$ $15''$ E. (R.).—3, A river, E. Africa, which falls into Delagoa Bay, its sources being, as believed, about 30 or 40 m. inland; it is the only one of several streams that fall into the same bay, that has fresh water in the dry season. It abounds with hippopotami.—4, A strait, N. coast, Australia, between Melville Island and Victoria Peninsula, one of the two passages leading into Van Diemen's Gulf.

DUNDEE, a royal bor. and seaport, Scotland, co. Forfar, finely situated, l. bank, Firth of Tay, about 8 m. from the open sea; lat. $56^{\circ} 27'$ $36''$ N.; lon. $2^{\circ} 57'$ $45''$ W. (R.); 37 m. N. by E. Edinburgh. It stretches along the Tay, or E. to W., for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., its greatest length, and recedes inland, with a gradual ascent, to a distance of about half a mile, its extreme breadth. Its appearance from the sea, and opposite shore, from which it is distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m., is at once striking and pleasing; an effect much enhanced by the beautiful green hills which form the background of the picture, one of which, the nearest, called the Law, is 525 ft. high. In the centre of the town is a large open space, surrounded with good, substantial free stone buildings, of four stories in height, called the Cross or Market-place, 360 ft. long, by 100 broad, from which a number of the principal streets diverge. The more recently formed streets are, in general, spacious and handsome; but most of those of more ancient date are narrow, irregular, and ill built. The town is lighted with gas, and is amply supplied with water. The most conspicuous object in Dundee is its old tower, 156 ft. high, built in the 12th century, the only remaining

portion of an edifice burnt down some years ago; and to which three modern parochial churches have been built in form of a cathedral, the nave, choir, and transept respectively forming a separate church, and the whole constituting one of the most striking architectural features of the town. Many of the other churches are also elegant buildings. In all, there are five Established churches, and two chapels; eleven Free, six United Presbyterian, and three Congregationalist churches, three Episcopalian chapels, three R. Catholic, one Friends', and several other Dissenting places of worship. The other public buildings of note are—the townhall, trades-hall, the academy, the new exchange, containing, besides other accommodation, a handsome reading-room; Watt institution, the theatre, infirmary, and the royal lunatic asylum. To these may be added, the jail and bridewell, under one governor, erected within these few years at an expense of £26,000; and an imposing Norman triumphal arch, erected in front of the mid quay, to commemorate the landing at Dundee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in Sept. 1844. There are two handsome cemeteries, one on the N., and the other on the W. side of the town, both tastefully laid out; and above the former is the new bleaching-green, bordered by trees and shrubs, and intersected by gravel walks, with rustic seats placed at intervals.

Besides the academy, the principal seminary of the town, the grammar school, now united with the former, and the sessional school, there are a large number of private and Sabbath schools, including several connected with the spinning establishments of the town, the teachers of which are paid by the proprietors of these works. There are a number of libraries in the town, the principal of which are the Dundee public library, consisting of several thousand volumes; the Watt library, and the Law library; and the Dundee Literary Institute has a handsome reading-room and library in a central part of the town. Exclusive of the infirmary and dispensary already alluded to, there are a number of charitable and benevolent institutions and societies, and various religious associations.

Dundee has long been celebrated for its manufactures, particularly those of the coarser descriptions of linen, duck, and canvas. The linen manufactures employ altogether 10,157 individuals, of whom 4543 are females; and their entire value is estimated at from £1,500,000 to £1,600,000 annually. The linen yarns are manufactured partly in the town, and partly in the neighbouring towns and villages; and a portion of it is exported to France and other foreign countries. The staple articles of import are flax and hemp from foreign countries, and coals and lime coastwise; of export, linens and linen yarns; to which may be added, since the opening of steam communication with London, large exports of black cattle, sheep, and agricultural produce. More than half the linens shipped at Dundee are exported to foreign countries, being generally sent in the first place to Glasgow, Liverpool, and London, where they are re-shipped for their destinations. The whole of the mills are driven by steam power. Another manufacture of some importance is the Dundee kid gloves, famed for their neatness and durability. Shipbuilding, tanning, &c., are also carried on to a considerable extent. The harbour accommodation, and docks of Dundee, are of the best description; and include two wet docks, one of 6½ ac. and another of 5½ ac., with a tidal harbour of 4½ ac. connected with them; the breadth of the lock of the former, to which is attached a splendid graving dock, is 40 ft.; and that of the latter, which is fitted to admit steamers, 55 ft. A wet dock of 14½ acres is now being constructed, the lock of which will be 60 ft.; and there are others embraced by the harbour plan, which, when executed, will greatly extend this species of accommodation. The quays are wide, affording berthage for above 65 vessels, and there are spacious carpenters' and ship-building yards, with a slip capable of drawing up a vessel of 800 tons. A large crane, of 30 tons power, is erected on the S.E. corner of Earl Grey's Dock, for the purpose of lifting the heavy machinery and boilers of steam-vessels, there being now a considerable trade carried on in constructing and fitting in the machinery of steamers at the port. The registered shipping of the port, in 1851, numbered 382 vessels; aggregate tonn. 72,754.

Dundee was long considered one of the most unhealthy towns in the United Kingdom, but some later inquiries have

led to a contradiction of this opinion, and, without claiming any remarkable salubrity for the place, would show that the value of life stands higher there than in either Liverpool or Glasgow.—(*Jour. London Stat. Soc.*, vol. viii., p. 324.) The communication between Dundee and the opposite shore, a distance of from 1½ to 2 m., is maintained by a large and handsome steamer of peculiar and admirable construction for its purposes, which are the conveyance of cattle, carriages, &c., as well as passengers. About 100,000 persons are conveyed across annually, besides carriages, horses, cattle, &c. The trip is performed in 20 minutes. There are four railways connected with the town:—One to Newtyle, from which are branches to Cupar-Angus and Glamis, on the Scottish Midland Junction (this being the first railway line in Scotland); one to Arbroath, with branch to Montrose, and continuation to Aberdeen; another (the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee) to Edinburgh, crossing the Firths of Tay and Forth by powerful steamers; and a fourth to Perth, and thence to the South, by the Scottish Central, &c.

Dundee was at an early period a place of considerable note, and, like most old towns, was originally walled. It was erected a royal burgh by William the Lion, was twice in the possession of the English under Edward I., was as often retaken by Wallace and Bruce, and in the reigns subsequent to that of the latter was ranked the third town in Scotland after Edinburgh. At the Reformation it was distinguished by the name of 'The Second Geneva,' for its zeal in behalf of the new faith. In 1645, it was besieged, taken, and sacked, by the Duke of Montrose; and six years afterwards, namely, in 1651, it was stormed by Monk, when a great number of its inhabitants were put to death, not fewer, it is said, than a sixth part, or about 1300 persons. During the reigns of the Scottish kings, Dundee was one of their places of residence. It is the birthplace of Hector Boece, the historian; and of Admiral Duncan, the hero of Camperdown. The town returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 3290. Pop. (1841), 60,553; (1851), 78,829.

DUNDENHEIM, a vil. Baden, Middle Rhine circle, bail. Lahr; with a chapel. Pop. 800.

DUNDERROW, a par. and tn. Ireland, Cork; 6435 ac. Pop. 3082.

DUNDONALD.—1, a par. and small vil. Scotland, co. Ayr. The PARISH is 7 m. by 3 m.; and the VILLAGE, 4 m. S.W. Kilmarnock, is beautifully situated near the remains of an ancient castle, and has a cattle show in May. This place gives the title of earl to the noble family of Cochrane. Pop. 6716.—2, A vil. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The VILLAGE, 5 m. E. Belfast, contains a small church, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. In the immediate vicinity is an extensive bleaching-green. Area of par. 4635 ac. Pop. 1460.

DUNDRUM, two vils. Ireland:—1, co. of, and 3½ m. S. Dublin, pleasantly situated on a sheltered declivity, and containing a R. Catholic chapel, school, and dispensary. Pop. 550.—2, co. Down, 7 m. S.W. Downpatrick, on the inner part of Dundrum Bay, much resorted to for sea-bathing. Near it are the ruins of Dundrum castle.

DUNDRUM BAY, an inlet, Irish Sea, E. coast, Ireland, co. Down, between St. John's Point on the N.E., and Dunmore Head on the S.W., 5 m. S. Downpatrick. It is 9 m. wide at its entrance, and nearly 3 inland. It is exposed to a heavy swell in S. and S.E. winds. The steam-ship *Great Britain* was stranded here in 1846.

DUNDRY, par. Eng. Somerset; 2820 ac. Pop. 536.

DUNE, or DUX, an isl. China Sea, E. coast, Anam; lat. 12° 15' N.; lon. 109° 30' E. It is of a moderate height, and flat on the summit when viewed in some directions.

DUNEANE, par. Irel. Antrim; 13,128 ac. Pop. 6369.

DUNEANY, par. Irel. Kildare; 3084 ac. Pop. 617.

DUNEDIN, a tn. New Zealand. See OTAGO.

DUNFANAGHY, a seaport tn. Ireland, co. Donegal, 31 m. N.W. Lifford, at the head of an inlet, forming part of Sheephaven Bay. It is built of stone, and has some neat houses, a courthouse, markethouse, constabulary police barrack, dispensary, workhouse, fever hospital, and two schools. Some oats, barley, flax, butter, pork, and fish are exported. Pop. (1841), 529.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DUNFERMLINE, a royal and par. bor. Scotland, co. Fife, W. dist., about 3 m. N. the Forth, and 13 m. N.W. Edinburgh. It is agreeably situated on the side and summit

of an acclivity facing the S., and, when approached from this direction, has a very imposing appearance. It consists chiefly of three parallel streets, stretching W. to E., and three other streets intersecting them nearly at right angles, and of several extensive suburbs branching off in all directions, but chiefly W. Owing to the nature of the ground, the streets, in the direction of the acclivity, are steep, and have few pretensions to regularity, but the High Street, which is nearly 1 m. in length, is spacious, contains many houses of three stories, of a respectable and substantial appearance; and is continued W. by a handsome street, built partly across a deep ravine, and occupied, for the most part, by elegant shops. The space occupied by the town and suburbs is larger than the population might seem to require, many of the houses having gardens attached to them; but it is somewhat remarkable, that though Dunfermline, a few years ago, possessed, in its town Green, one of the finest public walks of which any provincial town in Scotland could boast, it has not now a single public square to which the inhabitants can resort either for business or recreation. But if, in this respect, the town has been retrograde, in many others it has made rapid progress, and, in 1850, obtained the removal of one of the greatest disadvantages under which it laboured, by the introduction of an abundant supply of excellent spring water. The principal modern edifices are the parish or abbey church, so called from occupying the site of the old church of the abbey, destroyed at the Reformation, a spacious and handsome Gothic structure, with a square tower, rising, from the intersection of the nave with the transepts, to the height of 100 ft., and containing, beneath its pulpit, the remains of King Robert the Bruce, which were discovered in digging its foundations; the guildhall, with a spire 132 ft. high, and containing the public offices connected with the county; the townhouse, the new jail and poorhouse, both situated in the town Green already mentioned; Queen Ann Street church, in connection with the U. Presbyterians, a huge ungainly edifice, forming, from its elevated site, the most conspicuous object in the town, from whatever direction it is approached, with an open space in front, on which has recently been erected a colossal statue of Ralph Erskine, one of the chief founders of the first great secession from the Establishment; Gillespie church, so called in honour of Mr. Gillespie, who, on his expulsion from the parish church of Carnock, removed to Dunfermline, and founded the Relief Secession; the Episcopalian, Independent, and various other churches, most of them modern, and several of them handsome, including, in all, three Established, three Free, four U. Presbyterian, two Baptist, an Episcopalian, a Congregationalist, and a R. Catholic. The principal educational establishments are the grammar and the commercial schools. There are a number of other schools, several of them in connection with the different religious denominations. Of these, the most important are Maclean school, belonging to the Establishment, and the Free abbey church school. The staple manufacture is table linen, in regard to which the town early took the lead, and is still unrivalled by any other town in the kingdom. This manufacture, together with that of coloured worsted and cotton covers, which has been added to it, and almost equals it in extent, occupies about one half of the population. There are also numerous spinning-mills, extensive malleable iron works, a large power-loom factory, and, in the vicinity, several important collieries. Dunfermline connects, E., with branch of the Edinburgh and Northern, and W., with the Alloa and Dunfermline railways, both of which have a common station immediately N. of the town. Among the antiquities of the town, the most important are the monastery, of which the most perfect portion now remaining forms a magnificent entrance to the abbey church, and is terminated, at its W. end, by a fine old spire, with a bartizan, from which at least 14 counties are said to be visible; the Frater's hall, immediately adjoining, with a pyramidal tower, which bears the name of Malcolm Canmore, and a much admired Gothic window; and the remains of the royal palace, consisting chiefly of a large square tower built over an arch, beneath which the public road passes, and a lofty buttressed wall, overhanging a finely wooded and romantic glen, and containing, among its windows, one which is still shown as that of the room in which Charles I. was born. Dunfermline unites with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Culross, and S. Queensferry, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par.

23,040 ac. Pop. 20,217; of bor. (1841), 13,296; (1851), 13,861.

DUNFIERTH, par. Irel. Kildare; 5548 ac. Pop. 938.

DUNGANNON, an inland tn., and parl. bor. Ireland, co. Tyrone, and 35 m. W. by S. Belfast, on the acclivity, near a branch of the Blackwater. It consists of an old and a new tn., comprising a square, and several streets; contains many good houses, and is lighted with gas. It has a courthouse, and bridewell attached, a handsome modern structure, a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Methodists; a fever hospital, and an endowed classical and several other schools. Linens are manufactured here to a considerable extent, also coarse earthenware, fire-brick, and tiles. There are, besides, a large distillery, a brewery, and a corn-mill. Fairs monthly; grain market weekly, on Monday. It has quarter sessions and petty sessions, and returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 271. Dungannon was the chief seat of the O'Neils, kings of Ulster, from the earliest period of Irish history till 1607, when the last of these powerful chieftains fled to the Continent, and his possessions were granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester. Pop. (1841), 3,801.

DUNGANSTOWN, par. Ireland, Wicklow; 14,287 ac. Pop. 3434.

DUNGARVAN, a maritime tn., parl. bor., and par. Ireland, co. Waterford. The town, on the bay of Dungarvan, on the point of land formed by the estuaries of the Bricky and Colligan, two small rivers that here join the sea, 40 m. E.N.E. Cork, lat. (pier) 52° 5' N.; lon. 7° 38' W. (R.), has, on the whole, an agreeable appearance, and is much resorted to in summer for sea-bathing. On the E. side of the Colligan, is a suburb called Abbeyside, connected with the town by a causeway, and a single arched bridge. It has a parish church, two R. Catholic chapels, a convent, fever hospital, sessions house, union workhouse, market house, and an ancient castle, situated in the centre of the town, and now used as a barrack, or military station. The trade of the town is limited, as vessels exceeding 150 tons cannot approach the quay. The exports are chiefly grain, butter, and cattle. The fisheries, the principal of which are the hake and herring fishery, constitute the main support of the inhabitants. Dungarvan returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 407. Quarter sessions and petty sessions, and numerous fairs, are held. It is the station of a resident magistrate, the head quarters of a constabulary district; and a coast guard station. Pop. 8625. Area of par. 9413 ac. Pop. 13,321.

DUNGARVAN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 5881 ac. P. 1806

DUNGENESS, or DENGENSES.—1, A headland, England, forming the S. extremity of co. Kent, English Channel, 3½ m. S.E. Lydd. It is defended by a fort, and has a lighthouse, with a fixed light 92 ft. above sea level; lat. 50° 55' N.; lon. 0° 58' E. (R.).—2, A headland, S. America, on the N.E. entrance of Magalhaen's Strait, a little S.W. Cape Virgins; lat. 50° 25' S., lon. 68° 23' W.

DUNGIVEN, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Londonderry. The town, 17 m. S.E. Londonderry, has one principal, and two minor streets; a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and Presbyterian meeting-house; a dispensary, and old castle. Market on Saturday; fairs and petty sessions monthly. Area of par., 29,328 ac. Pop. 5169; of tn., 1016.

DUNGLOW, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 1½ m. N. by W. Donegal, with the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and barrack. Pop. 449.

DUNGOURNEY, par. and tn. Irel. Cork; 8231 ac. Pop. 2705.

DUNHAM, three pars. Eng.:—1, Nottingham; 2030 ac. Pop. 335.—2, Two in Norfolk:—(1.) *(Great)*, 2180 ac. Pop. 520.—(2.) *(Little)*, 1860 ac. Pop. 293.

DUNHILL, par. Irel. Waterford; 6287 ac. Pop. 2160.

DUNHOLM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2270 ac. Pop. 310.

DUNINO, par. Scot. Fife, 3 m. sq. Pop. (1851), 289.

DUNIPACE, par. Scot. Stirling. Pop. (1851), 1472.

DUNIRY, par. Irel. Galway; 5828 ac. Pop. 2392.

DUNISKY, par. Irel. Cork; 1187 ac. Pop. 491.

DUNKELD and DOWALLY, par. Scot. Perth. Pop. 1752.

DUNKELD (LITTLE), par. Scot. Perth. Pop. 2718.

DUNKELD, a bor. of barony and market tn. Scotland, co. Perth, 14 m. N. by W. Perth, l. bank Tay, and celebrated for the picturesque scenery of its environs. At its W. end

stands the ancient cathedral of the diocese of Dunkeld, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Tay. Its choir is used as the parish church. The entire structure is 120 ft. long, by 60 broad. At the W. end rises the great tower or steeple, and adjoining it, a small octagonal much admired watch tower. Its earliest portion was built in 1330, but, long before this period, Dunkeld was celebrated in the ecclesiastical annals of the kingdom. In 850, Kenneth I. removed the reliques of Saint Columba from Iona to a church which he had built here, and which formed the primacy of Scotland for several ages, till supplanted by St. Andrews. A religious establishment, similar to that at Iona, was erected at the same time, the abbots of which acted a conspicuous part in many of the most memorable events recorded in Scotch history. Besides the parish church, there are Free and Independent churches, and a royal grammar school, founded in 1567, by James VI.

Near the cathedral stands the ancient palace of the Dukes of Athole, an old-fashioned square building, and at a short distance, again, a new mansion was commenced by the late Duke, but suspended at his death, which took place in 1830. Within the grounds are shown the two first larches introduced into Britain. They were brought from the Tyrol in 1738, and were at first treated as green-house plants. The tallest is now 90 ft. high, and measures 15 ft. in circumference two ft. above the ground. The larch is now naturalized in Scotland, and forms one of the most valuable and extensively cultivated timber trees in the country. Pop. (1851), 1102.

DUNKERRIN, par. Irel. King's co.; 7770 ac. P. 2695.

DUNKERTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 910 ac. Pop. 825.

DUNKESWELL, par. Eng. Devon; 5160 ac. Pop. 536.

DUNKINEELY, or DUNKANELY, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 3 m. W. Donegal, N. E. of the head of Macswine's bay, with a parish church and a Wesleyan chapel. Pop. 475.

DUNKIRK, [French, *Dunkerque*; German, *Dünkirchen*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Nord, at the S.E. entrance of the strait of Dover, 46 m. E.S.E. Dover, and 42 m. N.W. Lille, lat. (light) 51° 3' 6" N.; and lon. 2° 22' E. (n.) The country around is a dreary waste of sand hills, and the

town labours, is a want of good water. The objects most deserving of notice are the church of St. Eloi, a Gothic structure, with a belfry containing chimies, with a very handsome but incongruous Corinthian portico; the townhouse, built in 1644; the college, occupying the site of an old Jesuit church; the public library of 18,000 vols.; the theatre, and concert rooms; the bust of Jean Bart, placed in the well-planted square which bears his name; the Champ de Mars; the naval docks, and the basins for containing water to scour the harbour; and the pier, which stretches far out into the sea, has both a tower and a lighthouse, and affords an excellent promenade. The manufactures consist chiefly of earthenware, iron castings, leather, soap, starch, ropes, and there are numerous sugar refineries, breweries, gin distilleries, and salt works. The trade, both foreign, coasting, and transit, is important, and is chiefly in corn, wine, brandy, coal, fish, and colonial produce. In 1844, the number of vessels belonging to the port were 197 (18,299 tons). A considerable number of these were engaged in the cod fishery, from which the number of vessels of all nations which entered the port the same year was 94 (7270 tons). In 1849, the total number of vessels entered was 1740 (134,828 tons); and cleared, 1659 (184,927 tons). Dunkirk is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and of a maritime syndicat, and possesses a chamber of commerce, an exchange, an agricultural society, and a communal college. It appears to have become a place of some importance in the tenth century, when it was first surrounded by walls. The possession of it was repeatedly contested by the Spaniards and French. In 1658 it was given up to the English by Turenne, after a victory which their exertions had chiefly enabled him to gain, and continued with them till 1662, when Charles II. sold it to Louis XIV. During the last European war, a great number of privateers were fitted out in its harbour, and did considerable damage to British commerce in the Channel. Pop. 24,562.

DUNKIRK, a vil., U. States, New York, on Lake Erie, 326 m. W. Albany. The harbour, which has 12 ft. water over the bar, is eagerly sought in bad weather. Here are two churches, and an academy.

DUNKITT, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 6773 ac. Pop. 2709.

DUNKUR, a vil. and fort, Hindoostan, Kunawur, l. bank. Spiti, 32 m. N.N.W. from its confluence with the Sutlej, 140 m. S. by E. Leh; lat. 32° 18' N.; lon. 78° 20' E. They are built among the ragged rocks, which rise abrupt and in accessible on all sides, save that by which they are connected with the main ridge of hills. In former times a covered way existed to the brink of the river, by which the inhabitants could obtain water unperceived by their enemies; but this is now in ruins. Dunkur is useless as a place of strength in modern warfare.

DUNLAVAN, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Wicklow. The town, 28 m. W. by N. Wicklow, on the confines of the cos. Wicklow, Dublin, and Kildare, consists of two streets; in the centre of the principal one stands the market-house, a fine structure, built of granite, and surmounted by a dome. Market on Wednesday, and fairs several times annually. Pop. 990. Area of par. 5852 ac. Pop. 2594.

DUNLECKNY, par. Irel. Carlow; 7956 ac. Pop. 4743.

DUNLEER, a small post tn. and par. Ireland, co. Louth. The town, 8 m. N. by W. Drogheda, a station on the Dublin and Belfast railway, contains a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, Church education, and national schools, dispensary, petty session court, and police barrack; 11 fairs annually. Pop. 808. Area of par. 2379 ac. Pop. 1551.

DUNLOP, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The village, 15 m. S. by W. Glasgow, has a pop. above 200. The parish (area, 10½ sq. m.), has long been celebrated for its cheese; the improved method of making which was introduced by Barbara Gilmour, a farmer's wife, in the reign of Charles II., and consists, simply, in using the whole milk. Previously here, and elsewhere, skimmed milk alone had been used for this purpose. Pop. 1206.

DUNLUCE, par. Irel. Antrim; 9381 ac. Pop. 3381.

DUNMAHON, par. Irel. Cork; 2302 ac. Pop. 888.

DUNMANOGE, par. Irel. Kildare; 2961 ac. Pop. 625.

DUNMANUS BAY, an inlet, S.W. coast, Ireland, co. Cork, 4 m. in breadth at its entrance between Sheep Head, on the N., and Three Castle Head, on the S., and stretching inland about 12 m. It contains some small islands and rocks,



shore is so encumbered with sandbanks, that the harbour, notwithstanding the vast sums which have been expended upon it, is still indifferent; though unquestionably the best which France possesses on its N.E. coast. The town is advantageously situated for trade, having, in addition to its harbour, the benefit of extensive communication with the interior by the united canals of Bergues, Bourbourg, and Furnes, and also by the railway Du Nord; is surrounded by walls, and otherwise defended by forts and outworks, so as to rank as a fortress of the second class, and is well-built, possessing, in particular, several squares, which are large, regular, and handsome. One of the greatest disadvantages under which the

and is separated from Bantry Bay by a long and narrow peninsula. It forms a favourite fishing ground.

DUNMANWAY, a tn. Ireland, co. of, and 29 m. S.W. Cork, romantically situated among wooded hills, on a small level tract, near the junction of the three streams that form the Bandon river. It consists of two principal streets; many of the houses well built of stone; but many in the suburbs miserably thatched cabins; supply of water deficient. Till 1846, the town had been progressing; but since that period it has fallen off considerably. It has a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, several schools, a court-house, barrack, and small bridewell. The manufacture of linen, formerly carried on, has much declined; considerable trade in corn, and some brewing and tanning; petty sessions are held; weekly market; four annual fairs for cattle. Pop. (1841), 3086.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DUNMOE, par. Irel. Meath; 976 ac. Pop. 111.

DUNMORE.—1, A vil. Scotland, co. of, and 7½ m. S.E. Stirling, amidst beautiful scenery. In its vicinity is Dunmore Park, the seat of the Earl of Dunmore. Pop. 154.—2, A tn. and par. Ireland, co. Galway. The former, 9 m. N.E. Tuam, contains a church and a R. Catholic chapel, a court-house, court-house, a dispensary, and police barrack, has weekly markets on Monday and Thursday, and several annual fairs. Pop. 917. Area of par. 34,939 ac. Pop. 11,775.—3, A vil. and seaport, Ireland, co. of, and 8 m. S.E. Waterford. W. shore of Waterford Haven, originally a small fishing vil.; but Government, having fixed upon it as a station for the mail packets from Milford, was, several years ago, at great expense in improving the harbour, and it has since risen into some importance as a sea-bathing place. It contains a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two schools; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing and tillage. Pop. 302.—4, Par. Ireland, Kilkenny; 2380 ac. Pop. 767.

DUNMOW.—1, (*Great*), A par. and small market tn., England, co. Essex. The town, on an acclivity, on the Chelmer, 32 m. N.E. London, has two good streets, with a market cross in the centre of the town; is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with pump water. It has a large ancient church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and the Society of Friends; national and British schools, a literary institution, and various friendly societies; and a large tan yard. Area of par. 7910 ac. Pop. 2792.—2, (*Little*), A par. 2½ m. E.S.E. the former, where prevailed the custom of giving a fitch of bacon to any married couple, who, having been married a year and a day, would swear that they had not quarrelled once, nor, up to that time, had repented of their marriage. The fitch is said to have been claimed but six times since the reign of Henry VI. This custom was revived in 1837, the bringing up of children without parochial relief being substituted as the condition of obtaining the fitch. Area of par. 1390 ac. Pop. 385.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DUNMOYLAN, par. Irel. Limerick; 6190 ac. P. 1659.

DUNMURRAGHILL, a par. Ireland, Kildare; 502 ac. Pop. 154.

DUNMURRY, a vil. Ireland, co. Antrim, on the Glenwater, 4½ m. S. by W. Belfast. It has a Presbyterian chapel, and a station on the Ulster railway; several extensive flour-mills, and a bleachfield. Pop. 211.

DUNMURRY, par. Irel. Kildare; 1101 ac. Pop. 154.

DUNNAMAGGAN, par. and vil. Ireland, Kilkenny; 11,779 ac. Pop. 1213.

DUNNET, par. and maritime vil. Scot. Caithness; 12 m. by 6 m. Good fishing in Dunnet Bay. Pop. 1880.

DUNNET HEAD, a remarkable promontory, Scotland, co. Caithness, at the W. entrance of, and projecting into the Pentland Firth, which is here about 7 m. broad, the most N. point of the mainland of the kingdom; lat. (light), 58° 40' 24" N.; lon. 3° 21' 15" W. (M). It rises to the height of 500 ft. above the level of the sea, and, excepting in two or three places, is inaccessible from the land side. It is wholly composed of freestone, chiefly of a brownish colour, with a covering of moss. It contains 3000 ac., and rears about 400 sheep of the original short-tailed breed of the country. On the summit are vestiges of a R. Catholic chapel, supposed to have been a place of penance, and on the N.W. extremity there is a lighthouse, 346 ft. high.

DUNNICHEN, a par. Scotland, Forfar; 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1625.

DUNNING, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Perth. The village, 9 m. S.W. Perth, near a station on the Scottish Central railway, has a parish, a Free, a U. Presbyterian, and an original Seceder church, and a parochial school; a public reading-room, a gas-work, flour, saw, and malt mills, a distillery, and a brewery; but a large proportion of the people are employed in weaving for Glasgow houses. Pop. of par. (area, 28 sq. m.), 2128; of vil., 1063.

DUNNINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 7 m. W.N.W. Rottweil. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1411.

DUNNINGTON, par. Eng., York (E. Riding); 3110 ac. Pop. 765.

DUNNOSE, a lofty headland, England, S.E. coast Isle of Wight; lat. 50° 38' N.; lon. 1° 11' 35" W.

DUNNOTAR, par. Scot. Kincardine; 8156 ac. Its ancient castle, now in ruins, situated on a cliff beetling out into the sea, 2 m. S. by E. Stonehaven, is often mentioned in Scottish history. During the parliamentary war it became the depository of the Scottish regalia; and capitulated to Cromwell's troops after a six months' siege, the regalia having previously been secretly conveyed away. Pop. 1873.

DUNOIS, an anc. territory, France, prov. Orléanais, now forming parts of the depts. Eure-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, and Loiret. Its capital was Châteaudun.

DUNOON, a maritime vil. and par. Scotland, co. Argyre. The village, finely situated on the W. shore of Firth of Clyde, 25 m. W. by N. Glasgow, has risen into importance within the last quarter of a century, having become a favourite summer resort for the citizens of Glasgow. Ranges of neat and elegant modern villas stretch along the shore to the distance of about 1½ m. N. and S. of the old village. On a green rocky knoll overlooking the Firth, are to be seen the foundation walls of the ancient castle of Dunoon, a residence of the noble family of Argyre till the early part of the 17th century. The existing remains do not indicate a higher antiquity than the 14th or 15th century, though it is known that a castle existed here at a much earlier date. There are here an elegant parish church; plain Free, U. Presbyterian, and English Episcopal churches, and a neat Scotch Episcopal church; seven schools, and a circulating library. No manufactures are carried on; but the population of the village is increasing. Area of united par. of Dunoon and Kilmun, 180 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 4519.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DUNQUIN, par. Irel. Kerry; 4397 ac. Pop. 1394.

DUNREGGAN, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 16 m. N.W. Dumfries, on the Dalwhat, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting it with the vil. of Minnifyhe. Pop. 277.

DUNROSSNESS, par. Scot. Shetland. Pop. 4494.

DUNSANY, par. Irel. Meath; 964 ac. Pop. 175.

DUNSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2420 ac. Pop. 195.

DUNSCORE, par. Scot. Dumfries; 24 sq. m. Pop. 1517.

DUNSE, a bor. of barony, market tn., and par., Scotland, co. Berwick. The town, 35 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on a branch of the N. British Railway, beautifully situated at the foot of a hill 630 ft. high, called Dunse Law, is well built, and contains some spacious streets; is well kept, abundantly supplied with water, and lighted with gas. The only remarkable public building is the townhall, founded in 1816, and surmounted by a beautiful Gothic spire. It has a plain parish church, built in 1790; a Free, and U. Presbyterian churches, several schools and libraries, and a reading-room. Weekly market on Wednesday; three annual fairs. On the summit of Dunse Law are vestiges of the entrenched camp occupied by General Leslie and 20,000 Covenanters, May 1639, to oppose a threatened invasion of Scotland by Charles I., who had advanced 7 m. beyond Berwick with a large force, to subdue the Scotch Covenanters. John Duns Scotus, Boston, author of the *Fourfold State*; Dr. McCrie, the historian of Knox; and Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace, were all born in the town or parish of Dunse. Area of par., 18 sq. m. Pop. 3162.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DUNSFOLD, par. Eng. Surrey; 4240 ac. Pop. 669.

DUNSFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 6560 ac. Pop. 925.

DUNSFORD, par. Irel. Down; 4239 ac. Pop. 1450.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a post tn. and par. Ireland, co. Meath. The former, situated in a hollow, 15 m. N.W. Dublin, is a dirty dilapidated place, and has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, two schools, and a dispensary. The

people, in a miserable condition, are either day labourers or mendicants. Petty sessions fortnightly. Area of par., 5264 ac. Pop. (1841), 1581.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

DUNSHELT, or **DANESHALT**, a vil. Scotland, co. Fife, 1 m. S.E. Auchtermuchty, on the Eden; inhabitants mostly cotton weavers. Pop. 646.

DUNSHANNAN, one of the Sidlaw hills, Scotland, co. of, and 7 m. N.E. Perth, and about 15 m. S.E. Birnam; height, 1114 ft. An extensive view is obtained from the top, on which the circumvallations of what is said to be Macbeth's castle, may still be traced.

DUNSHANK, a pleasant vil. Ireland, co. of, and 4 m. W.N.W. Dublin. On a hill in the vicinity, 210 ft. high, is the observatory of Trinity college.

DUNSTABLE, a tn. and par. England, co. Bedford. The town, 32 m. N.W. London, on a branch of the London and North-western Railway, in the centre of the Dunstable chalk downs, consists of four principal streets; houses, mostly of brick, in general well built, but many of an antiquated appearance. It has a parish church, a Wesleyan, and two Baptist chapels, a free school, and several almshouses. Straw plait and bonnet manufacture is the chief trade of the town, employing a great many females. Whiting, also, is manufactured to a great extent, and there are several considerable maling establishments. Immense numbers of larks are taken in the vicinity, and sent to the London market. Dunstable was an important Roman station. Henry I. built a royal mansion in the neighbourhood, and also founded a priory here, of which no part remains but the portion appropriated to the parish church, and two arches in the adjoining wall. Market, Wednesday; four fairs annually. Area of par., 520 ac. P. 2582.

DUNSTAN (Sr.), three pars. Eng. :—1, Kent; 320 ac. Pop. 1209.—2, Two forming part of London (*in the East*), Middlesex. P. 1010.—(*in the West*), Middlesex. P. 3266.

DUNSTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The former, beautifully situated in a vale looking towards the Bristol Channel, and enclosed on every other side by hills, 19½ m. N.W. Taunton, has a handsome ancient church, a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school. Market on Friday. Area of par., 2500 ac. Pop. 1078.

DUNSTEW, par. Eng. Oxford; 1370 ac. Pop. 449.

DUNSTON, two pars. Eng. :—1, Lincoln; 4620 ac. Pop. 518.—2, Norfolk; 500 ac. Pop. 107.

DUNSYRE, par. Scot. Lanark; 11,071 ac. P. (1851), 312.

DUNTERTON, par. Eng. Devon; 1170 ac. Pop. 212.

DUNTISBOURNE, two pars. Eng. Gloucester :—1, (*Abbots*), 3290 ac. Pop. 354.—2, (*Rouse*), 1730 ac. Pop. 138.

DUNTOCHER, a large manufacturing vil. Scotland, co. Dumbarton, 8 m. N.W. by W. Glasgow, containing Established and Free churches, a R. Catholic chapel, and two other meeting-houses; several large cotton-spinning and weaving factories, and manufactures of agricultural implements, &c. Bricks are also made, and many are employed in coal and lime-works. An antique bridge here is supposed to have been erected by the Romans; and, in the vicinity, several interesting Roman remains have been found. Pop. 3809.

DUNTON, several pars. Eng. :—1, Bedford; 2840 ac. Pop. 434.—2, Bucks; 1550 ac. Pop. 107.—3, Essex; 2790 ac. Pop. 194.—4, (*Basset*), Leicester; 1860 ac. Pop. 553.—5, (*Cum Doughton*), Norfolk; 1570 ac. Pop. 147.

DUNURLIN, par. Irel. Kerry; 4700 ac. Pop. 2125.

DUNVEGAN, a headland and bay, Scotland, W. coast, Skye. The former in lat. 57° 32' N.; lon. 6° 41' W. (s.) Here is Dunvegan Castle, seat of the McLeod family.

DUNWICH, a decayed seaport, bor. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The town, 26 m. N.E. Ipswich, was formerly a place of considerable importance, having an extensive trade, and containing many churches and monasteries, all of which, with the ground they stood upon, have been engulfed by the sea, which is here perpetually gaining on the land. This continual encroachment of the sea has reduced this once flourishing seaport to an insignificant village, and now threatens its utter obliteration. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is herring and sprat fishing, the latter being cured here in the same way that herrings are cured at Yarmouth. Area of par., 3240 ac. Pop. 237.

DUPPA, **TUPPAU**, or **DAUPAU**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 18 m. E.N.E. Elbogen, in a deep valley, r. bank, Anbach. It contains a parish church, castle, Piarist cloister, gymnasium,

high school, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1400.

DURANCE [Latin, *Durentia*], a river, France, which rises on the W. slope of the Cottian Alps, in Mount Genève, in the N.E. of dep. Hautes-Alpes, flows circuitously in a S.E. direction through that dep., then almost due S. through the W. part of dep. Basses-Alpes, on reaching the S. frontiers of which it turns W., forming the boundary between deps. Vaucluse and Bouches-du-Rhône, and joins l. bank, Rhone, 4 m. below Avignon. It passes the towers of Briançon, Embrun, Sisteron, and Orgon, and has for its principal affluents, on the right, the Guisane, Gironde, Buech, and Calavon, and on the left the Guil, Ubaye, Sasse, Bleone, Asse, and Verdon. The Durance, though a large stream, is so rapid in its current, and carries so much debris along with it, that it is nowhere navigable. It is, however, much used for floatation, and by feeding the canal of Carpoune, which connects it with the Rhone in the lower part of its course, furnishes an important water communication. It is subject to inundations, which often commit great ravages. Its whole course is about 180 m.

DURANGO.—1, An inland state, or dep. Mexican confederation, between lat. 23° 37' and 27° 45' N.; lon. 102° 30' and 107° 17' W.; surrounded by Chihuahua, Cohahuila, Zacatecas, Jalisco, Sonora, and Chinaloa; length, N. to S., about 280 m.; breadth, 150 m.; area, about 54,000 sq. m. It is mostly rocky and mountainous, and is traversed by the sierra Madre, which forms the connecting link between the plateau of Anahuac and the Rocky Mountains. It is watered by only a few streams, the most important of which is the Rio-de-las-Naves, which loses itself in the lake of Cayman, in the Bolson-de-Mapimi. The greater part of this state is a barren and irremediable waste; but there are some fine meadows, well adapted for grazing, and along the banks of the streams the soil is rich and fertile, producing, in abundance, corn, maize, rice, and other cereals. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and working the gold, silver, and iron in the mountains are the chief employments. Durango is greatly infested by several Indian tribes, especially by the Comanches, who, at certain seasons, overrun the N. and W. portions of Mexico, driving cattle, and massacring, without mercy, all who come in their way. Pop. (1841), 165,000.—2, A tn., cap. above state, 7295 ft. above sea level; lat. 24° 25' N.; lon. 103° 34' 37" W. (w.) It is picturesque, but dirty; and has two large churches, a college, an hospital, several convents, a mint, and numerous woollen and cotton manufactories; and a good trade in cattle and leather. It was founded about the middle of the 16th century. Pop. (1841), 25,000; of whom a majority are rogues and beggars.—3, A tn. Spain, prov. Biscay, 14 m. S.E. Bilbao, r. bank of a small river, here crossed by three bridges. It is well built, and has straight, clean, and paved streets; three churches, two convents, a Latin, and two primary schools, a townhall, hospital, prison, and cemetery. Weaving, tanning, and the manufacture of hardware, are carried on. Pop. 2246.

DURAS, or **DRAS**, a valley, Ladakh, about lat. 34° 22' N.; lon. 75° 30' E.; at a short distance N. from the N. frontier of Cashmere, in which are a collection of villages, through which passes a river of the same name; the latter, rising in the Bultul or Kantal Pass, flows N. to the Indus, which it joins in lat. 34° 44' N.; lon. 76° 9' E. Duras is 9000 ft. above the sea.

DURATION, a river, Spain, which rises in the W. of the Soero sierra, near N.W. frontiers of New Castile, flows N.W., traversing Old Castile, enters Leon, and shortly after passing Peñafiel, joins l. bank, Douro. Its whole course is about 60 m., and is partly navigable in spring. It is well supplied with fish.

DURAZZO [anc. *Dyrachium*, or *Epidamnus*], a seaport, European Turkey, prov. Albania, on the Adriatic, 50 m. S. by W. Scutari; lat. 41° 18' 12" N.; lon. 19° 26' 45" E. (s.) It is strongly fortified; has a safe and commodious harbour; exports tobacco to Italy, and receives Manchester and Birmingham manufactures from Trieste. The ancient Epidamnus, which was a colony of Corcyreans, was the most powerful maritime town of Illyria. The expulsion of its aristocracy, b.c. 436, was the origin of the Peloponnesian war. No traces of the ancient city now exist, excepting pieces of columns and marbles scattered over the burial grounds, or built in the walls. Pop. 5000.

DURBEN, a market tn. Russia, gov. Courland, on the S.E. shore of a small lake of same name, 15 m. E.N.E. Lebau. It contains a church and an old castle. Pop. 1500.

DURCAL, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 15 m. S. Granada, in a beautiful plain, at the foot of Mount Sahor, a ramification of the sierra Nevada, near l. bank. Durcal. The houses are old, and ill built, and the streets, though level, are winding, and, for the most part, without pavement. It contains a parish church, of modern construction; a town-house, which is small, and of no architectural merit; and an endowed primary school. Some of the inhabitants make esparto articles, but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1821.

DÜREN [anc. *Marcodurum*], a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. E. by N. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the r. bank of the Roer, here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains two Protestant, and five R. Catholic churches, one of the former new, and very handsome, and one of the latter surmounted by a fine Gothic tower; a synagogue, gymnasium, and three nurseries; and has important manufactures of woollen cloth, and woollen covers, paper, leather, sheet-iron, cast-iron, and steel ware, numerous brandy distilleries; an important trade in corn, cattle, and the above manufactures; and two annual fairs. Düren is of Roman origin, and is mentioned by Tacitus under its name of *Marcodurum*. It was besieged by Charles V. in 1543, with an army of 60,000 men, and, after an obstinate resistance, taken and destroyed. Pop. 7759.—The **CIRCLE**, area, 164 geo. sq. m., is partly flat, and partly hilly, is watered by the Roer, and several small streams, is well wooded, produces a good deal of wine and fruit, rears great numbers of cattle, and possesses a number of valuable minerals, particularly iron, alum, lead, lignite, and coal. Pop. 50,461.

DURGERDAM, a fishing vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the IJ, opposite Amsterdam, from which it supplies with fish. It has a church and school. Pop. 450.

DURHAM, a N. maritime co. England, consisting chiefly of a long contiguous tract forming the co. properly so called, and of three detached portions. Of these the largest is in the N. of Northumberland, where it forms an irregular triangle, with its base on the German Ocean, and has annexed to it, at a short distance from the coast, Holy Island, and the small group of the Fern Islands; the second is on the S.E. part of the coast of the same county; the third, forming the parish of Craike, is wholly enclosed by Yorkshire, and is situated about 10 m. N. of the town of York. The county proper is in the form of an irregular triangle, the vertex of which, somewhat flattened, is on the W., where it is contiguous both with Cumberland and Westmorland. The coast line on the E. forms its base. The N. side is bounded by Northumberland, from which it is partly separated by the Tyne; the S. side by Yorkshire, from which it is separated throughout by the Tees; greatest length W. to E., 55 m.; greatest breadth, 35 m.; area, 1097 sq. m. or 702,080 ac. The surface is greatly diversified. In the W. it becomes mountainous, being covered by portions of what has been called the N. Penine range, one of whose summits, that of Kill op Law, here attains the height of 2196 ft. To the E. of this range a bleak elevated tract extends, and is continued by a series of branches, some of which stretch as far as the sea, and form a number of rocky headlands. The finest part of the county lies in the valleys, which separate those branches, and form the channels of numerous streams, of which the most important, in addition to the Tyne and Tees, already mentioned, is the Weir, which traverses the county centrally, first in an E. and then in a N.E. direction. All these rivers are navigable to a considerable distance from their mouths. The geological formations of the county are well defined. The strata lowest in the series but most elevated in position belong to the mountain limestone, of which both the mountains in the W. and the elevated plateau to the E. of it are composed. Immediately above this, continuing E., appear first the millstone grit, then a part of the valuable coal field to which Newcastle has given its name, then the magnesian limestone, and finally the new red sandstone. The continuity of the strata is frequently broken by veins of basalt or greenstone. The W. part of the county, both from its elevated position and the bleak moors which cover its surface, is altogether unfitted for agriculture, and,

scarcely admitting of improvement, is allowed to remain in a state of nature. A number of small hardy sheep, much esteemed for the delicacy of their flesh, roam over it, and manage to pick up a scanty subsistence, and on some parts, especially where limestone forms the immediate subsoil, some tracts of good sound pasture are employed in the rearing of young stock; but the average annual value of the whole moorlands is supposed not to exceed 1s. per acre. To the E. of the moorlands, though much of the soil continues to be of a thin clayey and intractable nature, a very decided improvement takes place, and good crops of all the ordinary cereals are raised. Friable loams admirably adapted for root crops, especially turnips, are not unfrequent, and along the N. bank of the Tees, particularly near its estuary, are considerable tracts of rich alluvial soil, partly under the plough, but more frequently kept in permanent pasture, on which many of the finest cattle of the kingdom are grazed. Indeed in this branch of agricultural industry the farmers of Durham are not surpassed, and their famous short horns or Teeswater breed of cattle, are universally admitted to combine the most valuable properties of the race in their highest perfection. The best wooded part of the county is the vale of Derwent, where much fine hardwood timber, particularly oak, is grown. It is not, however, from the soil that Durham derives the principal source of its wealth. Its richest treasures lie deeply buried in its bowels. Reference has already been made to its coal field, one of the most valuable which England possesses, and in the W., where the surface is almost without value, the limestone beneath it abounds in rich veins of lead, which are worked to a great extent, and yield a profit only inferior to that of the coal. The value of the minerals is much increased by the facilities of transport. Besides three navigable rivers, each with an important town and tolerably good harbour at its mouth, where, at least in spring tides, large vessels can load, the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, forming one of the main trunks by which the communication between the metropolis and Scotland is maintained, traverses the county in a N. direction for about 45 m., and is joined by numerous branches passing through the heart of the mineral fields, and conveying their produce either to the trunks or to the coast, where, in addition to the harbour already mentioned, that of Hartlepool furnishes an important outlet. For administrative purposes, Durham is divided into the four wards of Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton. Ecclesiastically it is in the diocese of its own name and the province of York, and contains 60 parishes. Many of the livings are the most valuable of the kingdom, and much of the land belongs properly to the church. It consists politically of two divisions—a N. and a S.—each of which sends two members to parliament. Durham city is the capital, where the assizes and the quarter sessions are held. Pop. (1841), 324,284; (1851), 390,997.

DURHAM [originally *Dunholme*], an anc. and celebrated city and parl. bor. England, cap. above co., on the Wear, 230 m. N. by W. London. It stands on seven eminences, along the summits of which the streets generally run. Of these there are nine that may be considered principal streets, besides several smaller, and a number of lanes, courts, &c. The first are tolerably straight, and well kept. The houses are built, some of brick, and some of stone; many of them are very old, and extremely irregular in form and dimensions, those of modern erection are more uniform. The city is partially paved and flagged, well supplied with water, and lighted with gas. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the ancient castle, the cathedral, and other churches, are the townhall, a handsome edifice, in the Tudor baronial style; the new hall, a spacious room, 70 ft. long, 35 ft. broad, and 51 ft. high; the county prisons, lately much enlarged; and a new grammar school. There are in all six churches in the city, besides the cathedral, together with chapels for Wesleyans, New Connection Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Independents, R. Catholics, and a meeting-house for the society of Friends. The educational institutions comprise the university, grammar-school, diocesan training school, blue coat, national, and infant schools, a R. Catholic free and charity school. The university was founded in 1833, chiefly for students in theology. A new college, called Hatfield Hall, has been attached to the former, in which students can be educated on much cheaper terms than in the university. An additional college, on similar terms to Hatfield Hall, was opened in October

1851. There are in the city a mechanics' institute, an atheneum, an infirmary, and a number of minor charities. The only manufactures of any importance carried on, are those of carpeting and mustard, for the last of which articles Durham has been for a long time much celebrated. The vicinity abounds in beautiful public walks, commanding a great extent and variety of picturesque scenery. But the great attractions of Durham are its famous cathedral, and ancient castle. The former occupies the summit of a peninsula overlooking the Wear on the E. and W., and having rapid descents to the river, which are covered with hanging

school, and has glass-works, a paper-mill, a trade in corn and wine, and an annual fair. In the neighbourhood are the salt springs of Philippsall. Dürkheim was early surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified, so as to be a place of considerable strength. It suffered much during the Thirty Years' War, and still more from the French, by whom it was pillaged in 1674. Pop. 4529.

DURLACH, a tn. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, at the foot of the Thurmburg, r. bank Pfalz, and on the railway from Baden to Frankfort, 4 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an

old townhouse, courthouse, hospital, superior burgher school, house of refuge, and savings bank; and has manufactures of linen, tobacco, chicory, and vinegar, and an important market for fruit, which is extensively grown in the district. Durlach is an ancient place, and was long the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach, now the reigning line since the extinction of that of Baden-Baden in 1771. An old ruined castle, on a height near the town, was the cradle of the family. Pop. 4530.

DURLEIGH, par. Eng. Somerset; 480 ac. Pop. 143.

DURLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 4290 ac. Pop. 425.

DURNES, par. Scot. Sutherland; 300 sq. m. Pop. 1109.

DURNFORD, par. Eng. Wilts; 3770 ac. Pop. 533.

DURNFORD, a river of E. Africa, coast of Zanguebar, falling into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 1° 8' S.



DURHAM, from near the Framwell Gate Bridge. —From Allom's Views in Cumberland, Durham, &c.

woods and gardens, having a singularly pleasing effect. The aspect of this venerable structure is peculiarly grand and impressive. The general character of the larger portion is Norman, of a very bold style, with insertions in all the English styles. Three magnificent, and elaborately ornamented towers spring up from the body of the building, one from the centre, 212 ft. high; and two, together, from the W. end, 143 ft. high each. The entire length of the edifice is 420 ft. It was founded by bishop William de Carlepho, assisted by Malcolm, King of Scotland, on August 11, 1093. The castle, formerly the residence of the bishops of Durham, stands N. from the cathedral, on the summit of an artificial mound. The original building is Norman, but many of the additions are of much later dates. It is believed to have been founded by William the Conqueror, in 1072, but it is considered doubtful whether any part of the original keep, with exception of the foundation, now remains. The greater portion of the existing building is supposed to have been erected in 1350. Durham returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 1116. Pop. (1841), 14,151; (1851), 12,942. —(Local Correspondent.)

DURIAN, or **DRYON** (GREAT and LITTLE, and STRAIT). The former are two islands at the S.E. entrance to the Strait of Malacca, lat. 0° 50' N.; lon. 103° 50' E. They are high, and separated from each other by a narrow creek. The conical peak of Great Durian forms a conspicuous object in coming from the S.; there is a peak also on Little Durian, but of much less elevation. The Strait of Durian lies between the E. coast of Sumatra, and the island of Lingen, extending from Pulo Varela to the Carimons, off the S.E. extremity of the Malay peninsula. It is about 120 m. in length, and is bounded W. by the coast of Sumatra, False Durian, Sabon, and the contiguous islands; on the E. side by the islands off the S. and W. sides of Lingen, Great and Little Durian, and the adjacent islands.

DURINISH, par. Scot. Inverness; 100 sq. m. P. 4983.

DURISDEER, par. Scot. Dumfries; 28½ sq. m. P. 1445.

DÜRKHEIM, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, at the entrance of the valley of Dürkheim, through which the Isenach flows, 14 m. W.S.W. Mannheim. It is well built, is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains a R. Catholic and two Protestant parish churches, a Latin and an industrial

At its entrance it affords at all times a secure retreat to vessels; and its banks, which appear to be inhabited by the Gallae, are susceptible of the highest cultivation.

DÜRNHOLZ, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 25 m. S. by W. Brunn, l. bank Thaya. It has an old castle, a church, hospital, mill, two tilefields, five annual fairs, and a weekly market. Pop. 2407.

DÜRNTEN (MITTEL, OBER, and UNTER), [middle, upper, and lower], a par. and scattered vil., Switzerland, can. of, and 16 m. S.E. Zürich. Besides agriculture and cattle-rearing, the inhabitants are engaged in spinning, and weaving silk and cotton. Pop. 1503.

DÜRR-SEE, a small lake, Switzerland, can. of, and 37 m. S. Bern, on the road from the vil. of Lauenen to the Gelten glacier, and nearly 4000 ft. above sea level.

DURRA, **ZARAH**, or **ZURAH**, a large brackish lake, Afghanistan, prov. Seistan, lat. 32° N.; lon. 62° E.; about 160 m. in circumference, and containing an island, on which is a stronghold, called the fort of Rustain or Rustan, in which the chiefs of Seistan used to take refuge when their country was invaded. The shores are overgrown to a considerable distance with rushes and reeds, interspersed with pools of standing water; and these marshes or thickets are occupied by herds of oxen, belonging to a race of people different from the other inhabitants of Seistan, being tall, stout, black men, who live in reed hovels, tend their flocks, and fish or fowl on rafts among the rushes of the lake.

DURRANGDRA, a tn. Hindoostan, Goojerat, 85 m. N.W. Cambay; lat. 22° 54' N.; lon. 71° 35' E.

DURRENBERG, a vil. Prussian Saxony, 6 m. S.S.E. Merseburg, remarkable only for its salt springs, which have been employed in making salt for above a century, and yield yearly about 12,000 tons. Pop. 320.

DÜRRENROTH, a vil. and par. Swiss, Switzerland, can. of, and 22 m. N.E. Bern, in an elevated and picturesque locality, surrounded by green slopes and wooded hills. It has a church, some neat houses, and a grain-mill. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cattle-rearing, and linen weaving. Pop. 1542.

DÜRENSTEIN, a small tn. Lower Austria, picturesque, situated on l. bank Danube, 41 m. W. by N. Vienna. It belongs to the princes of Starhemberg, who have here a castle containing a good library. There are also here fine ruins of

an Augustinian monastery. But Dürrenstein is more especially noted for the ruins of its old fortress, which lie on a lofty, bare, rugged rock above the village, behind which again the Wunderberg rises still higher, covered with dark fir-wood. In this fortress, Richard Cœur de Lion, treacherously seized when returning from Palestine, A.D. 1191, was detained pri-

It is agreeably situated, has the remains of an old castle, potteries and brickfields, and a trade in grain. Pop. 1566.

DURWAZ, a territory, Independent Turkestan, between Budukshan and the Pamer Bolor mountains, intersected by lat. 38° N.; and lon. 71° E. It is exceedingly mountainous, and its dizzy paths can only be traversed by footmen. Cotton is grown on what little soil there is. Made into cloth, it forms an article of export; in return for which grain and gunpowder are obtained. All its villages are situated on the banks of the Oxus, by the earlier stream of which it is traversed. The natives are Tajiks, and most of them Suni Mahometans. Their language is Persian.

DURWESTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 1780 ac. Pop. 468.

DUSEFORD, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2982 ac. Pop. 763.

DUSHET, a small tn. and fort, Russian Georgia, 25 m. N. Tiflis. It is an insignificant place, having a number of low small shops, in which different articles are exposed for sale, and where all kinds of tradesmen are seen at work. Here also are to be seen weavers of coarse linen, sitting upon the ground with their feet in holes in the earth. The fort is a place of no great strength; now falling to decay, and used as a barrack for a battalion of soldiers. The country around is open and well cultivated. P.(1848), 1364.

DUSKY BAY, New Zealand, S.W. extremity of Middle Island, lat. 45° 43' S.; lon. 166° 27' E. (R.) It is large, and affords good anchorage near the shore, which is steep and rugged. Fish are plentiful and in great variety. Discovered, in 1769, by Cook.

DÜSNOK, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of and 60 m. from Pesth; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2289.

DUSSAUN, a river, Hindoostan, which has its sources in the Vindhya mountains, lat. 23° 20' N.; lon. 78° 35' E., about 70 m. E. by N. the city of Bhopaul. It flows nearly due N. till it joins the Betwah, lat. 25° 45' N.; lon. 79° 30' E.; entire course about 180 m. It is too rocky to be navigable, but abounds with fish.

DÜSSELDORF, a gov. Rhenish Prussia; bounded, N. and W. by Holland, S. Aix la-Chapelle and Cologne, E. Arnberg, and N.E. Münster; area, 1573 geo. sq. m. The surface wholly belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which traverses it circuitously in a N. direction, and divides it into two nearly equal parts—that on the E. being hilly but well wooded, and that on the W. generally flat and fertile. The principal tributaries of the Rhine within the government are, on the left, the Erft, Meurs or Mörs, and Quebach; on the right, the Wipper, Düsseldorf, Ruhr, Embscher, and Lippe. The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, and oats, but the produce is said to fall short of the home consumption. Potatoes, flax, and oil-seed, also, are extensively grown; and, in some districts, tobacco thrives well. The minerals include iron, coal, and good potter's clay. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into 13 circles—Cleves, Rees, Duisburg, Geldern, Kempen, Krefeld, Düsseldorf, Elberfeld, Lennep, Solingen, Neuss, Grevenbroich, and Gladbach. Pop. 887,614.

DÜSSELDORF, a tn. Prussia, cap. Rhenish province, beautifully situated among villas and gardens, r. bank, Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, at the confluence of the Dussel, and on the railway from Elberfeld, 22 m. N.N.W. Cologne. It is built of brick, nearly in the form of a parallelogram, with its greatest length from N. to S., and with its principal streets, which are regular, spacious, and planted with trees in the same direction, and nearly parallel to the river. Its ramparts have been thrown down and converted into promenades, and so many improvements have been made upon it within the present century, that it now ranks as one of the handsomest towns in the valley of the Rhine. It consists of three parts—the Altstadt, the Carlstadt, and Neustadt. Of these, the Altstadt is the least prepossessing, and the Neustadt the most elegant. Among the streets, the Mittel Strasse, containing a number of fine shops; the Alfée Strasse, and the Castanien Alfée; and among the squares, the Exerier Platz, Carl Platz, and Frederick Platz, are most deserving of notice. The principal edifices are St. Lambert's church, in the centre of an irregular open space in the N.W. part of the town, near the Rhine, adorned with a beautiful monument of Duke John



THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF DÜRRNSTEIN.
From Lillienbrun, *Panorama der Donau*.

soner by Duke Leopold of Austria. He remained in confinement 15 months. This old stronghold was taken and subsequently fortified by the Swedes, and ultimately destroyed by them in 1645. In 1741 a small body of the villagers repulsed a large force of French and Bavarians by means of a number of water-pipes assisted to look like cannon, which they planted on the walls, insisted in their operations by a drum, which was vigorously beaten, to make the enemy imagine the place was strongly garrisoned. In November 1805, the French here defeated the Austrians and Russians. Pop. 500.

DÜRRHEIM, a vil. Baden, Lake circle, bail. of, and 4 m. S.E. Villingen, between the sources of the Neckar and Danube, on the W. slope of the Black Forest. It contains a parish church, and has a strong salt spring. Pop. 1049.

DURRINGTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Sussex; 740 ac. Pop. 191.—2, Wilts; 2830 ac. Pop. 465.

DURRIS, par. Scot. Kincardine; 7 m. by 3½ m. P. 1109.

DÜRRENMENZ, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, on both sides of the Enz, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 1490.

DURRUS.—1, A market tn. and par. Ireland, cos. Kilkenny and Queen's county. The town, on the Erkin, 15 m. N.W. Kilkenny, consists generally of old, and chiefly stone houses, is plentifully supplied with good water, and well kept, has a well-built courthouse, an Episcopal church, R. Catholic chapel, parochial school, and a dispensary. Weekly market, Friday; eight fairs annually. A flax-spinning mill has been recently erected. People chiefly agricultural labourers. Area of par. 6529 ac. Pop. 2977; of town, 1318. —(Local Correspondent).—2, Par. Ireland, King's co. and Westmeath; 9773 ac. Pop. 2922.

DURRUS, par. Irel. Cork; 11,138 ac. Pop. 4483.

DURSEY, an isl. Ireland, co. Cork, 11 m. W. by S. Castletown, near the entrance to Bantry Bay, 3½ m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth. It contains the remains of an old church and castle. Pop. 200.

DURSLEY, a market tn., and par. England, co. Gloucester. The town, 14 m. S. by W. Gloucester, in a picturesque district, is well-built, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; it has a handsome church, with a tower at the W. end, a chapel of ease, and chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and several charities and schools. There are here some cloth-mills, but this branch of business has much fallen off of late years. Area of par. 1360 ac. Pop. 2931.

DURSTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 980 ac. Pop. 267.

DURTAL, an anc. tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 21 m. N.E. Angers, on the Loir, here crossed by a stone bridge. Vol. I.

William IV. and his consort, in white marble, and with several fine paintings; St. Andrew's or the Hof church, almost overloaded with decorations, and rich in carvings, frescoes, and paintings; the Franciscan or Maximilian church, with a fine bronze altar table, and a large picture by Damian; the old palace of the Churfürsts, once a huge pile, but now destroyed, with the exception of a wing, partly occupied by the drawing academy, and partly as a royal mint; the townhouse, an ancient and venerable structure; the old Marstallhaus, now used for the meetings of the Estates, and other Government buildings; the gymnasium, picture gallery, theatre, court-houses, prison, and large new barracks. Among the public institutions, particular notice is due to the Academy of Art, founded, 1777, by the Elector Theodore, renewed, in 1821, by King Frederick William, and afterwards directed by Cornelius and Schadow. It has the honour of having founded a school of painting, which takes the name of Düsseldorf, and has a great number of young painters in training, many of them of high promise. The manufactures include woollen and cotton goods, calicoes, hats, soap, white-lead, leather, tobacco, sugar, and, particularly, liqueurs, of which there are 10 factories. The trade, both general and transit, and consisting chiefly of agricultural and colonial produce, is very important, and, in recent years, has made large and rapid progress. In 1836, the imports were 855,533 cwt., and the exports 113,144 cwt. In 1845, the former had risen to 1,535,926 cwt., and the latter to 206,370 cwt. Much of this increase is owing to the completion of the railway from Elberfeld, and more is expected from the completion of others now in progress. The residence of Prince William of Prussia, as governor of the Rhenish province, and commander-in-chief, attracts many of the nobility, and gives the town somewhat the appearance of a capital. Pop. (1846), 26,301.—The CIRCLE, area, 118 geo. sq. m., is finely diversified by hills, and well wooded, but not remarkable for its fertility. Pop. 79,348.

DUSSERA, a fortified tn. Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat; lat. 23° 16' N.; lon. 71° 51' E.; contains about 1300 houses. The country around is well cultivated.

DUSSLINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 4 m. S.W. Tübingen. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of linen. Much hemp, flax, and fruit, are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2287.

DUSTEE, or DUST, a river, Beloochistan, sources unknown. It traverses prov. Mekran, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in Gwelter Bay; lat. 25° 3' N.; lon. 61° 50' E. It is supposed to have a course, under different names, of 1000 m.

DUSTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1760 ac. Pop. 687.

DUTHILL, par. Scot. Elgin; 16 m. by 13 m. P. 1769.

DUTTON, two townships, England:—1, co. Chester, 4½ m. E. Frodsham, near where the valley of the Weaver is crossed by a viaduct of the London and North-western Railway, built of red stone, consisting of 20 stupendous arches

about 70 ft. high, and 60 ft. in span. Pop. 361.—2, co. Lancaster, 6½ m. N.N.W. Blackburn. Pop. (1841), 563.

DUTTWEILER, a vil. Prussia, 40 m. S.S.E. Treves, on the Fischbach. It has a court of justice, parish church, and extensive alum and vitriol works. A seam of coal in the neighbourhood has long been burning below ground. Pop. 1387.

DVINA, DWINA, or DÜNA, two rivers, Russia:—1, *Western Dvina* [anc. *Turantus*], rises in gov. Tver, near vil. Kolnina, dist. Ostachkov, about 15 m. W. of the source of the Volga, flows first circuitously, S.S.W., through that gov., and along the frontiers of gov. Pskov, Smolensk, and Vitebsk, till it reaches the town of Vitebsk, when it turns gradually round, assumes a W.N.W. direction, separating Vitebsk and Livonia, on its right, from Minsk and Courland on its left, and finally falls into the gulf, about 10 m. below the town of Riga, after a course of about 500 m. In spring, it is navigable nearly to its source, but, at other times, not beyond Wiliz. It continues frozen from the end of November to the beginning of April, and has several rapids, which become dangerous when the water is low. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Toropa, Obol, Drissa, Evst, and Ogher; and, on the left, the Meja, Kasplia, Oula, and Disna. It is subject to inundations, particularly at the melting of the ice, and frequently commits great ravages. It abounds with fish.—2, *Northern Dvina* [anc. *Carambucis*], is formed, in gov. Vologda, by the junction of the Suchona and Vithegda, about 15 m. E. Soh-vitchegodsk; flows, N.N.W., into gov. Archangel; there receives, on its left, the Vaga and Emtza, and, on its right, the Pingisha and Pinega; and, after a direct course of 270 m., and an indirect of above 400 m., falls into the White Sea about 30 m. below Archangel, after forming a number of islands, and branching off into a number of mouths. For a representation of these, and a description of the traffic on this river, see ARCHANGEL. By a canal connecting the Suchona with Lake Bulo, and, through it, with the Neva, and another connecting the Vithegda with the Kama, a great system of water communication has been formed, furnishing the means of uninterrupted transit from the White Sea and the Baltic to the Black Sea and the Caspian.

DWALAGIRI, one of the culminating points of the Himalaya Mountains, in the kingdom of Nepaul; lat. 29° 8' N.; lon. 82° 58' E. Height, 28,000 ft., being but 178 ft. lower than Kunchinging, the highest ascertained peak of the Himalayas.

DWALDER, an isl. Java Sea, near the S. entrance to the Macassar Strait; lat. 4° 12' S.; lon. 116° 21' E. It is small, low, covered with wood, and saddle-shaped.

DWARAKA, or JUGUTRI, a small maritime tn. Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat, at its most W. point, on the Indian Ocean; lat. 22° 15' N.; lon. 69° 5' E.; on a beautiful, sandy shore, and surrounded with a wall, washed by the tide. It is considered the most sacred spot in this part of India, and



TOWN AND TEMPLES OF DWARAKA.—From Grindlay's Scenery of Western India.

is resorted to annually by about 15,000 pilgrims. Its principal pagoda or temple is a magnificent structure of high antiquity. The entrance towards the sea is by a long and noble flight of stone steps. Its great pyramid is 140 ft. high, richly

and elaborately ornamented. There are a great number of smaller temples and pagodas. The devotee, having performed the necessary ablutions, visited the temple, deposited his offerings, and paid all fees, which are pretty heavy, amounting

altogether, to about 11 silver rupees (22s.), besides presents, proceeds to a place called Aramra, 15 m. N.E. Dwaraka, for the purpose of being stamped by the hand of Brahmin, which means being impressed, usually on the arm, with a hot iron instrument, engraved with the shell, the ring, and the lotus flower, the insignia of the gods. Dwaraka submitted to the British forces in 1816, but, in the following year, was transferred to the Baroda government.

DWINA, rivers, Russia. See DVINA.

DWINGELOO, a pleasant vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 14 m. S.S.W. Assen, with a Reformed church, small synagogue, school, benevolent society, and two annual fairs. Many of the French Protestants found a refuge here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Pop. 700.

DWY-CYFYLLCH, par. Wales, Carnarvon. Pop. 709.

DYAKS. See BORNEO.

DYCE, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 472.

DYFRIN-CLYDACH, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. N.W. Neath, and containing within its limits the ruins of Neath abbey. Pop. 1085.

DYHERNFURTH, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 15 m. N.W. Breslau, r. bank, Oder. It contains a Protestant parish church, a chapel, a synagogue, and an old and new castle, with a fine park and gardens; and has a ferry over the Oder, some shipping, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1368.

DYKE and MOY, par. Scot. Elgin; 27 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 1369.

DYLE, a river, Belgium, which rises S.E. Nivelles, prov. S. Brabant, near the frontiers of Hainaut; flows N., passing Wavre and Louvain, then W., through Malines, where it enters prov. Antwerp, and shortly after, at Rumpot, unites with the Nethe to form the Rupel. Its course is 50 m., of which about 13 m., commencing at the confluence of the Demer, are navigable. Its chief affluents are the Demer and the Senne.

DYMCHURCH, par. Eng. Kent; 1210 ac. Pop. 613.

DYMERCHION, or TREMEIRCHION, par. Wales, Flint. Pop. 613.

DYMOCK, par. Eng. Gloucester; 6270 ac. Pop. 1776.

DYRHAM and HINTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3290 ac. Pop. 630.

DYSART, four pars. Irel.:—1, Kilkenny; 7938 ac. Pop. 2367.—2, Louth; 1912 ac. Pop. 608.—3, Westmeath; 7417 ac. Pop. 1129.—4, Roscommon; 6569 ac. Pop. 1739.

DYSART, a royal bor., seaport, and par., Scotland, co.

Fife, N. coast, Firth of Forth, 13 m. N. by E. Edinburgh, a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway; lat. 59° 7' N.; lon. 3° 6' W. It consists of three narrow streets, with several lanes and alleys, and an open space in the centre. In the middle of the town stands the townhouse, a plain old structure, with a tower and spire. Though now a dull and comparatively deserted town, with little or no trade, in the 15th century extensive salt-works were in operation here, and the produce exported in great quantities to Holland, besides supplying the larger towns of Scotland; and coal was wrought here 350 years ago. Malting and brewing were also carried on to a great extent, and immense quantities of foreign merchandize were imported, and exposed to sale under the piazzas, now all built up, of the principal street, and in the market-place. It has now neither foreign nor home trade, and owns only a few small coasting vessels. And its extensive manufacture of nails and linen cloth are now nearly extinct. Checks and ticks, however, are still manufactured. The harbour is excellent, and is provided with a wet dock, having fully 18 ft. water. Towards the S. or lower part of the town, are the remains of a small chapel; and close by stands the old church of Dysart. A little W. of the town, on a steep crag fronting the sea, stand the ruins of the ancient castle of Ravenscraig, alluded to under the name of Ravensheuch, in Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. Dysart unites with Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, and Kinghorn, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Extent of par., 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. of burgh and par. (1851), 8727.

DYSARTENOS, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 6096 ac. P. 1415.

DYSARTGALLEN, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 10,781 ac. Pop. 4342.

DYSARTMOON, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 6208 ac. P. 2123.

DYBERT, five pars. Irel.:—1, Clare; 7251 ac. Pop. 1933.—2, Kerry; 6149 ac. Pop. 1295.—3, Kerry; 6074 ac. Pop. 1529.—4, Limerick; 910 ac. Pop. 170.—5, Waterford; 5396 ac. Pop. 1406.

DYERTH, par. Wales, Flint. Pop. 892.

DZIALOSZYCE, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwode, Racow, obwod, of, and 36 m. S.S.W. Kielce, in a deep valley, near the Niddica. Pop. 900.

DZIALOSZYN, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. of, and 54 m. S.S.E. Kalisch, near the river Warta. The town is well built round a handsome central square; some manufactures, and two annual fairs. Pop. about 2500.

DZOUNGARIA, a region, Asia. See SOONGARIA.

E.

[E in some positions, is substituted by a and i, and some Russian names commence indifferently with E, Ie, Je, and Ye.]

EAGLE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2450 ac. Pop. 466.

EAGLE ISLAND, a sharp rocky islet, off W. coast, Ireland, co. Mayo, about two-thirds of a mile from the mainland; lat. 54° 17' N.; lon. 10° 6' W. (n.); area, about 15 ac. On this islet have been erected two lighthouses, with bright fixed lights.

EAGLE ISLAND.—1, One of the Amirantes, Indian Ocean; lat. 5° 8' S.; lon. 53° 22' 30" E.; about 1½ or 2 m. in circumference; destitute of water, low, and sandy; covered with shrubs, and encompassed by a chain of reefs to the N. and E., at the distance of 2 and 3 m. from the shore, on which the sea breaks very high.—2, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, near N.E. coast, Australia, between Lizard Island and Cape Flattery; lat. 14° 32' S.; lon. 145° 20' E.—3, An isl., U. States, Maine, in Penobscot Bay. Pop. 18, fishermen.

EAGLESLIFFE, par. Eng. Durham; 3970 ac. Pop. 628.

EAGLESHAM, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew; area, 15,503 ac. The village, formerly a market town, is 8 m. S. by W. Glasgow, and consists of two rows of well built freestone houses, with a large and beautiful green, interspersed with trees between them, and intersected by a clear streamlet. It has a parish and two dissenting churches, and two schools. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley; but

the principal source of employment is a large cotton spinning factory propelled by water-power. Robert Pollock, author of the *Course of Time*, was a native of the parish. Pop. 2526.

EAGLESHAY, two isls. Scotland.—1, Orkney, 9 m. N. Kirkwall, and separated by a channel about 1 m. broad, from Rousay. The soil in general is fit for cultivation; but on the N. is an extensive tract of sand, overrun with rabbits.—2, Shetland, on the E. side of St. Magnus' Bay.

EAHEINOMAUWE, the native name of the most N. of the two great islands of New Zealand (which see).

EAKRING, par. Eng. Notts; 2240 ac. Pop. 661.

EALING, par. Eng. Middlesex; 3930 ac. Pop. 8407.

EAOO, native name of Bow Island (which see).

EARDISLAND, par. Eng. Hereford; 4170 ac. P. 856.

EARDISLEY, par. Eng. Hereford; 4460 ac. Pop. 756.

EARL, two pars. Eng.:—1, (-Soham), Suffolk; 2240 ac. Pop. 741.—2, (-Stoke), Wilts; 2400 ac. Pop. 381.

EARL SHILTON, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. of, and 9 m. S.W. Leicester; with a church, and chapels for Independents, Methodists, and Baptists. The stocking manufacture employs the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 2220.—(Local Correspondent.)

EARLHAM (St. Mary), par. Eng. Norfolk. Pop. 107.

EARLS-BARTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1760 ac. P. 1079.

EARLSFERRY, a decayed bor., Scotland, co. Fife, 1 m. W. Elie. The inhabitants are principally employed in handloom weaving. Although now a place of little importance, it formerly carried on a considerable trade. Pop. 496.

EARLSTON [anc. *Ereildoun*], a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Berwick. The **VILLAGE**, 28 m. S.E. Edinburgh, is chiefly remarkable for the manufacture of a well-known description of cotton cloth called 'Earlston gingham'; merinos, shawls, muslins, shirtings, blankets, flannels, &c., are also manufactured. In the village are the parish church, two dissenting meeting-houses, and an endowed school. Within a quarter of a mile of the village are the ruins of a castle, called 'Rhymer's Tower,' in which Thomas the Rhymer, so famous in Scotch tradition, resided; and at the distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is the locality rendered classical by the beautiful melody of 'The Broom o' the Cowdenknowes.' Pop. (1851), 970. Area of par. 6 m. by $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Pop. 1756.

EARLSTOWN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 2938 ac. P. 527. **EARN**, a river and loch, Scotland, co. Perth. The **LOCH**, 26 m. W. Perth, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and has a beautiful and picturesque appearance, being surrounded by mountains of considerable elevation.—The river issues from the E. end of the lake, about 5 m. above Comrie, flows chiefly E. through a rich and fertile country, and falls into the Tay about 1 m. below Abernethy. It abounds in trout and salmon, and is navigable about 4 m. from its mouth.

EARN (BRIDGE OF), a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 4 m. S.E. Perth, named from a handsome bridge here erected over the Earn. It is neat and cleanly, has a station on the Edinburgh and Perth Railway, and derives its principal importance from its vicinity to the mineral springs of Pitcaithly. Pop. 369.

EARNLEY, par. Eng. Sussex; 1120 ac. Pop. 139.

EARNSHILL, par. Eng. Somerset; 390 ac. Pop. 12.

EARS DON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 11,060 ac. Pop. 9429.

EARSHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2960 ac. Pop. 731.

EARTHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 2110 ac. Pop. 117.

EASBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 5090 ac. P. 771.

EASDALE, a small isl. Scotland, close by Seil Island, off the W. coast of the mainland of co. Argyle; lat. $56^{\circ} 20'$ N.; lon. $6^{\circ} 25'$ W.; about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, and nearly the same breadth at the broadest part, long celebrated for its slate. Being an entire mass of this material, the greater portion of it is now reduced below the level of the sea.

EASEBOURNE, par. Eng. Sussex; 4110 ac. P. 1074.

EASINGTON, four pars. Eng. :—1, Durham; 12,400 ac. Pop. 5573.—2, Oxford; 380 ac. Pop. 24.—3, York (E. Riding); 3020 ac. Pop. 546.—4, York (N. Riding); 3850 ac. Pop. 791.

EASINGWOLD, a market tn. England, co. York (N. Riding), 13 m. N. York, irregularly built, and in a flat, and not very fertile country. It contains a parish church, and chapels for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and R. Catholics, the last a very neat edifice; and 10 daily schools. The trade in bacon and butter is considerable; most of it is sent to York in the first instance, and afterwards to London. Market on Friday. Fairs are held for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, in July and September. In the vicinity are some chalybeate springs. Area of par. 10,070 ac. Pop. 2719.

EASKY, par. and tn. Irel. Sligo; 13,286 ac. Pop. 6349.

EASSTIE and **NEVAY**, par. Scot. Forfar; 8 sq. m. P. 732.

EAST, with different affixes, the name of numerous pars. in England and Wales:—1, (*Eastgrinstead*), Sussex; 13,390 ac. Pop. 3586.—2, (*Eastbridge*), Kent; 1090 ac. Pop. 22.—3, (*Eastchurch*), Kent; 6220 ac. Pop. 1019.—4, (*Eastor, Good*), Essex; 1800 ac. Pop. 504.—5, (*Eastor, High*), Essex; 3730 ac. Pop. 975.—6, (*Eastergate*), Sussex; 890 ac. Pop. 208.—7, (*Eastham*), Chester; 7170 ac. Pop. 2377.—8, (*Eastham*), Worcester; 4660 ac. Pop. 599.—9, (*Easthamptead*), Berks; 5390 ac. Pop. 627.—10, (*Easthope*), Salop; 1480 ac. Pop. 108.—11, (*Easthorpe*), Essex; 1300 ac. Pop. 146.—12, (*East-Leach-Martin*, or *Bouthorp*), Gloucester; 1960 ac. Pop. 186.—13, (*East-Leach-Turville*), Gloucester; 2670 ac. Pop. 421.—14, (*Eastling*), Kent; 1880 ac. Pop. 437.—15, (*Eastnor*), Hereford; 3100 ac. Pop. 500.—16, (*Eastrop*), Hants; 440 ac. Pop. 94.—17, (*Eastry*), Kent; 2750 ac. Pop. 1629.—18, (*Eastwell*), Kent; 820 ac. Pop. 106.—19, (*Eastwick*), Leicester; 1370 ac. Pop. 131.—20, (*Eastwick*), Hertford; 750 ac.

Pop. 173.—21, (*Eastwood*), Essex; 4780 ac. Pop. 596.—22, (*Eastwood*), Notts; 940 ac. Pop. 1621.

EAST ISLAND, one of the Crozet Islands (*which see*).

EASTBOURNE, a tn. and par. England, co. Sussex. The **TOWN**, on the English Channel, near Beachy Head, has four principal streets, kept remarkably clean; well supplied with water; and is rapidly improving. It has an elegant old parish church, a handsome district church, with chapels for Wesleyans and Independents; an endowed national school; and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Numerous Roman, and some Danish, remains have been discovered in the parish. Area of par. 5850 ac. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 3015.—(*Local Correspondent*).

EASTER, or **TEAPY ISLAND**, an isl., S. Pacific; lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$ S.; lon. $109^{\circ} 17'$ W. (R.) It is from 35 to 40 m. in circumference, and in the interior has mountains sufficiently high to be seen at a considerable distance. The land in the valleys is fertile, and well cultivated; but good water is deficient. The inhabitants are tall, have an open countenance, high forehead, and regular features; the men are generally robust and muscular; the women delicate and handsome. Both sexes tattoo themselves, and, with exception of a girdle, go completely naked. They live on sweet potatoes, bananas, sugar-canes, and fish. The island abounds in fowls and rats; but the pigs, which were formerly found here, have now disappeared.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO. See **INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO**.

EASTON, numerous pars. England:—1, Huntingdon; 1300 ac. Pop. 186.—2, Norfolk; 1910 ac. Pop. 279.—3, Northampton; 3170 ac. Pop. 883.—4, Hants; 2840 ac. Pop. 505.—5, Suffolk; 1360 ac. Pop. 415.—6, Wilts; 2080 ac. Pop. 532.—7, (*-Bavents*), Suffolk; 770 ac. Pop. 11.—8, (*Great*), Essex; 2290 ac. Pop. 929.—9, (*Little*), 1400 ac. Pop. 343.—10, (*-Grey*), Wilts; 790 ac. Pop. 165.—11, (*-in-Gordano*, or *St. George*), Somerset; 1440 ac. Pop. 2199.—12, (*-Maudit*), Northampton; 2070 ac. Pop. 214.—13, (*-Neston*), Northampton; 720 ac. Pop. 169.

EASTON, several places, U. States, including:—1, A tn. Pennsylvania, 53 m. N. Philadelphia, r. bank, Delaware, at the confluence of the Lehigh. It has regular streets, crossing each other at right angles, a central square, containing the courthouse; five churches, and Lafayette college; a woollen factory, two ropeworks, a number of tanneries, distilleries, and breweries, various kinds of mills. Pop. 4865.—2, A vil. and post township, New York, 27 m. N.N.E. Albany, containing three churches, a cotton factory, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. 2988.—3, A vil. Maryland, 30 m. S.E. Annapolis, on Tread Haven Creek, near the head of a large estuary, 13 m. from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. It contains a market-house, courthouses, and three churches, and is the seat of a considerable trade.

EASTPORT, a maritime vil., U. States, Maine, on Moose Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, 160 m. E.N.E. Augusta. It has five churches, a U. States garrison, a good harbour, and a variety of stores. The inhabitants are principally occupied in the lumber trade and the fisheries. Pop. 2000.

EASTINGTON, a vil. and par. England, co. York (E. Riding). The **VILLAGE**, 17 m. S.E. York, a station on the Hull and Selby Railway; is well built, has brick houses, a church, Methodist chapel, free school, and extensive sack-making manufactory. Area of par. 6910 ac. Pop. 2076.

EASTWOOD, or **POLLOCK**, a par. Scot. Renfrew; $7\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. Pop. 7970; (1851), 9243.

EATON, numerous pars. England:—1, Leicester; 2470 ac. Pop. 404.—2, Notts; 1540 ac. Pop. 189.—3, Salop; 5200 ac. Pop. 579.—4, (*-Bishop*), Hereford; 2270 ac. Pop. 434.—5, (*-Bray*), Bedford; 2650 ac. Pop. 1097.—6, (*-Constantine*), Salop; 890 ac. Pop. 294.—7, (*-Hastings*), Berks; 1330 ac. Pop. 161.—8, (*-Soccon*), Bedford; 7530 ac. Pop. 2600.—9, (*St. Andrew*), Norfolk. Pop. 621.

EATON (CHURCH), a par. and vil. England, co. Stafford; 4930 ac. The **VILLAGE**, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. by W. Stafford, is well built, and has a church and a free grammar-school. Pop. 743.

EAUX BONNES, or **AAS**, a celebrated watering-place, France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 20 m. S.S.E. Oleron. It stands at the bottom of a narrow gorge, down which the Gave de Gabas makes a rapid descent, and consists of rather more than 20 large and lofty hotels and lodging-houses, forming one side

of a street, and completely overhung and hemmed in by precipitous rocks. The springs, five in number, are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and have a temperature not exceeding 91°. They are used only in baths, with the exception of one cold spring, which is drunk, and are said to be very efficacious in affections of the lungs and chest, and particularly in the early stages of consumption. During the season, from June to October, the plain is crowded with patients and visitors.

EAUX CHAUDES (LES), or **AIGUES-CHAUDES**, a vil. and bathing establishment, France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, situated in a wild and rocky gorge of the valley of Ossau, on the Gave de Pau. It consists of a few inns and lodging-houses, wedged in the trough of the valley, and overhung by lofty precipices. The springs which, with the exception of one cold spring, have a temperature varying from 93° to 95°, and are of a sulphureous nature, burst forth at the junction of the granite and limestone rock. They have the same properties of the Eaux Bonnes, above described; but the place as yet does not possess many attractions.

EAUX VIVES, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and forming a suburb of Geneva. It is finely situated on the lake, contains a number of well-built houses, and is surrounded by handsome villas; and has manufactures of silk and woollen shawls, and several calico printfields. Pop. 1462.

EBBE (Str.), par. Eng. Oxford. Pop. 4169.
EBBERSTON, par. Eng. N. York; 6350 ac. Pop. 579.
EBBESBORNE-WAKE, par. Eng. Wilts; 2700 ac. P. 306.
EBELEBEN, a tn. Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the Helbe, 5 m. S.W. Sondershausen. It contains a pleasure palace, with gardens; and has tile-works, a fishery, several mills, a cattle market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 831.

EBELSBERG, a tn. Austria. See **EBERSBERG**.
EBELTOFT, a maritime tn., Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 30 m. S.E. Randers. E. shore bay of same name. It has a large inconveniently-placed church, a winter haven, and carries on some trade and fishing. Pop. 1100.

EBENFURT, a tn. Lower Austria, 22 m. S. Vienna, l. bank, Leitha. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, in a very dilapidated state; contains an ancient church and a modern castle, with a fine garden; and has manufactures of cloth, and a paper, cotton, and other mills. Pop. 2000.

EBERBACH, a tn. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Neckar, 23 m. E. Mannheim. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, town-house, hospital, and Latin school; and has several tanneries, an iron, gypsum, polishing, saw, and other mills, some shipping, and a trade in timber. The scales of a white fish, *Cyprinus Alburnus*, are collected here to make false pearls. Eberbach was once a free imperial town. Pop. 3650; of bail. 7271.

EBERGASSING, or **OEBERGÄSSING**, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Fische, 15 m. S.S.E. Vienna, with a church, and a castle with a chapel; and manufactures of cotton prints, a cotton mill, and machinery for boring the cannon cast at Vienna. Pop. 890.

EBERMANNSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank, Wiessent, 20 m. S.W. Bai-reuth. It is the seat of a civil court, contains a castle, parish church and chapel, and has an oil and other mills, and seven annual fairs. Much hemp and mustard are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 651. Area of bail., 56 geo. sq. m. P. 11,851.

EBERN, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, l. bank, Bau-nach, 14 m. N.W. Bamberg. It contains a parish church, chapel, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and earthenware, dye-works, several mills, and seven annual fairs. Hops are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1162.

EBERNBURG, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, at the junction of the Alsenz with the Nahe, 20 m. S.W. Mentz. In the valley below is a handsome modern castle, built on a lofty and almost inaccessible height; above stand the ruins of a much more interesting castle, long occupied by the celebrated knight Franz von Sickingen, who gave an asylum within its walls to many of the earliest and most distinguished of the reformers; among others, Bucer, Melancthon, and Oecolom-padius. Ulrich von Hütten not only composed several of his celebrated writings, but had a printing press here, at which some of them were printed. Pop. 483.

EBERSBACH, several small places, Germany, particu-larly 1.—A vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, r. bank, Fils, and on the railway from Stuttgart to Ulm, 6 m. W. Güp-pingen. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has an important cattle market. Pop. 1407.—2, (Oler, Mittel, and Unter), a vil. Saxony, circle Dresden, near Moritzburg. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of wooden pipe bowls. Pop. 650.

EBERSBERG, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, on the Ebrach, 19 m. E.S.E. Munich. It contains a parish church and a castle, once a Jesuit college; and has an important sheep and corn market. Pop. 1004.

EBERSBERG, or **EBELSBERG**, a market tn. Upper Aus-tria, r. bank, Traun, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 15 m. N.W. Steyer. It consists almost entirely of a market-place, and two small streets, and contains a castle and a very ancient church. In 1809, the passage of the bridge was fiercely contested between the French and Austrians, and a battle fought, in which 12,000 men fell. Pop. 700.

EBERSDORF-AN-DER-DONAU, or **KAISER-EBERSDORF**, a vil. Lower Austria, near the confluence of the Schweucht with the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Vienna. It contains a parish church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made, and large artillery barracks, and has manufactures of calico and iron ware. Pop. 1136.

EBERSDORF, several places, Germany, particularly—1, A market tn., principality, Reuss-Lobenstein, in a bleak district, on the Friesa. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains a handsome palace in which the prince resides, an educational and several charitable establishments; and has manufactures of cotton cloth, embroidery, soap, tiles, and tobacco. Pop. 1312.—2, A vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, on the Zschopau, N.W. Chemnitz. It contains a handsome parish church, with beautiful stained glass, and fine wood and alabaster carvings; and has manufactures of damask, a coal mine, and some fine quarries. Pop. 817.—3, Ebersdorf, or Abersdorf, a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 70 m. S.S.W. Breslau. It contains a parish church, and has two oil and several other mills. Pop. 1005.

EBERSTADT, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starken-burg, about 3 m. N.E. Weinsberg. It contains a Protestant parish church, with a monument of the lords of Frankenstein, a townhouse, and two schools; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a worsted and numerous other mills. Pop. 1792.

EBESFALVA, **ERSEBETVAROS**, or **ELISABETHSTADT**, a tn. Austria, Transylvania, in a beautiful valley on the Kokel, 36 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. It contains a Protestant, Armenian, R. Catholic, and Greek church, the ruins of an old castle, in which the princes of Apafi resided, and a monastery of St. Anthony, surmounted by two lofty towers, and containing a small Armenian library and some paintings; and has a considerable trade, carried on chiefly by Armenians, in wool and wine. Pop. 2900.

EBHAUSEN, or **MÜLLHAUSEN**, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, about 4 m. N.W. Nagold; with considerable manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1588.

EBINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle, Danube, r. bank, Schmiecha, 10 m. E.S.E. Balingen; with an ancient church, a Latin and a superior burgher school; and manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, hats, leather, and lace, dye-works, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 4384.

EBLERN, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 35 m. W.N.W. Judenburg, r. bank, Ens. It possesses a copper mine, the ore of which contains some gold, and a considerable percentage of silver, for the extraction of which works are erected. Pop. 600.

EBOE, a tn., W. Africa. See **ABOH**.

EBOLI, or **EVOLI** [anc. *Eburi*], a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, at the foot of a hill, 16 m. E.S.E. Salerno. It contains several churches, convents, and two hos-pitals; and has an annual fair, which lasts 12 days. Pop. 4999.

EBONY, par. Eng. Kent; 2000 ac. Pop. 168.

EBORA, a tn. Portugal. See **EVORA**.

EBREICHSDORF, or **EBERSDORF-AM-MOOS**, a vil. Lower Austria, 6 m. N.N.E. Ebenfort. It contains an old castle, surrounded with ramparts and ditches; and has a cotton printfield, and cotton, madder, and iron mills. Pop. 765.

EBREUIL [anc. *Ebrolium*], a tn. France, dep. Allier, 35 m. S.S.W. Moulins, in a fertile district, r. bank, Sioule,

which here propels several large flour mills. It has a trade in grain; and in the vicinity are several limekilns. Pop. 1334.

EBRINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. of, and 4 m. S. W. Freiburg. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1058.

EBRINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3690 ac. Pop. 533.

EBRO (Latin, *Iberus*, French, *Ebre*), one of the principal rivers of Spain. It rises in prout. Santander, in the valley of, and about 10 m. W. by N. Reynosa; lat. 43° N.; lon. 4° W.; and, pursuing a S.E. course, separates Biscay and Navarre from Old Castile, intersects Aragon, and the S.E. extremity of Catalonia, and falls into the Mediterranean by two branches, in lat. 40° 40' N.; lon. 0° 50' E., after a total direct course of nearly 300 m., or, including windings, of upwards of 480 m. It is navigable for boats up to Tudela, about 180 m. from its embouchure; but is much impeded by shoals and rapids, to avoid which, a canal has been constructed, S. of, and parallel with the river, from near Tudela to Sastago, 40 m. S.E. Saragossa. Its principal affluents are the Oca, Nagerillo, Jiloca, and Guadalupe on the r., and the Aragon, Gallego, and Segre, on the l. bank. Previous to the second Punic war, the Ebro formed the line of demarcation between the dominions of Carthage and those of Rome. It afterwards formed the boundary between the dominions of Charlemagne and his successors, and those of the Moors.

EBUS, or Bos, one of the Philippine isls., off N.W. coast Mindoro, with which it forms a good harbour. It is about 1½ m. in circuit.

ECCLES, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lancaster; 20,240 ac. Pop. 33,792.—2, Norfolk; 1490 ac. Pop. 124.

ECCLES, par. Scot., Berwick; 6½ m. by 5½ m. P. 1946.

ECCLESFECHAN, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 16 m. E. Dumfries, a station on the Caledonian railway. It is the seat of an important cattle market, and a pork market; but the inhabitants generally are employed in the manufacture of gingham. Pop. 769.

ECCLESFIELD, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 43,540 ac. Pop. 15,150.

ECCLESHELL, a market tn. and par. England, co. Stafford. The PARISH is divided into numerous townships; area, 20,930 ac. Pop. 4730.—The town, 7 m. N.W. Stafford, contains some good houses, and a spacious old church, in which Queen Margaret obtained sanctuary after the defeat of Lord Audley at Bloreheath. Market on Friday; four annual fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep. Pop. 1439.

ECCLESMACHAN, par. Scot. Linlithgow; 2458 ac. Pop. 303.

ECCLESTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Chester; 2330 ac. Pop. 321.—2, Lancaster; 8090 ac. Pop. 3319.

ECHALLENS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Vand., on the Talent, 8 m. N. by W. Lausanne. It contains a parish church, used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics, and an old castle, and has important annual fairs. Pop. 744.

ECHELLES (LES), a vil. Sardinian States, Savoy, r. bank, Guier, 12 m. S.W. Chambery. The valley, beyond the village, is closed up by a limestone rock 800 ft. high, through which the public road passes, by a tunnel, 25 ft. in width, as much in height, and nearly 1000 ft. long. Originally travellers, in order to get out of the valley, were obliged to climb the precipice by ladders, from which circumstance the village is said to have derived its name. A road was subsequently cut in 1670. The tunnel was commenced by Napoleon, and finished by the King of Sardinia in 1817.

ECHMIADZIN. See ARMENIA.

ECHT, par. Scot., Aberdeen; 4½ sq. m. Pop. 1078.

ECHT, or Egr, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 9 m. S.W. Roermonde, r. bank, Maas; formerly a fortified town, but now a village, consisting of a single paved street. It has a R. Catholic church, a good townhouse, and a school: and near it once stood the strong castle of the Huis-te-Echt. Pop. 1500.

ECHTERDINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. of, and 5 m. S. Stuttgart. It contains a parish church, and has several annual fairs. Pop. 1636.

ECHTERNACH, a tn. Holland, duchy, Luxemburg, r. bank, Sauer, here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. N.E. Luxemburg. It is surrounded by walls with five gates, contains a church, three chapels, a townhouse, prison, progymnasium, and hospital, and has manufactures of delfware, woollen cloth,

leather, and wooden tobacco-pipe bowls, numerous mills, two weekly markets, and six annual fairs. Pop. 3548.

ECHZELL, a vil. Hesse Darmstadt, Oberhesse, r. bank, Horloff, 5 m. S.S.E. Giessen. It has a church, school-house, a sulphureous spring, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1615.

ECIJA (anc. *Astigit*), a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 42 m. E.N.E. Seville, l. bank, Genil, crossed here by handsome stone bridge. It is partly surrounded by a decayed wall, and is entered by two gates. The streets in general are narrow, crooked, and irregular, but have been much improved and repaired since 1843. Most of the houses are of brick, and have shady gardens, and verandahs. There are two principal and 12 smaller squares, among which the 'Plaza Mayor,' is large, lined with handsome buildings ornamented with porticos; among others the magnificent palaces of the Marquis of Peñaflor, and of Benamegi, and the municipal offices, whose lower story contains the prisons. In the centre of this square are delightful public walks, decorated with trees, and a fine stone fountain. A splendid saloon was erected here in 1843, with seats and other conveniences, and forms a favourite resort on summer evenings. The 'Plaza-de-Abastos' or market square, built on the site of the Jesuits' convent, also in 1843, has gates facing the cardinal points, and a central fountain. Ecija has six churches, built chiefly of brick, and profusely ornamented within; several convents, and a great number of establishments for education. Its remaining public edifices comprise civil, military, and founding hospitals, an orphan asylum, barracks, theatre, bull-ring, cemetery, and some public granaries. In the environs are a variety of shady and agreeable public walks and gardens, one in particular along the bank of the river, adorned with trees, flowers, statues, and fountains; much needed resorts in a place which, from the excessive heat of its climate, is commonly called the Oven of Andalusia. Manufactures:—woollen and linen fabrics, hats, soap, earthenware, leather, wine, and oil. Trade:—cattle, grain, wool, hemp, fruits, and colonial produce. A well attended annual fair is held in September. Ecija is of unknown origin; it is the ancient *Astigit*, and was called Colonia Julia Firma by the Romans. It is supposed to have been visited by the apostle Paul, and became an Episcopal see very early in the history of Christianity. Many inscriptions and Roman antiquities still exist here, among the latter a temple of the sun, in which is a colossal figure intended to represent that luminary. Pop. 23,722.

ECK (Lochn), a lake, Scotland, co. Argyre, 7 m. long, and rather more than half a mile broad, which discharges itself into the Holy Loch, an arm of the Firth of Clyde. The scenery on its banks is very picturesque.

ECKARDSBERGA, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 24 m. S.W. Merseburg, cap. circle of same name, at the foot of the Finberg. It contains a Protestant church, and the remains of an old castle, and has manufactures of linen, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1628.—The CIRCLE, area, 166 geo. sq. m., partly mountainous, and partly flat and fertile, is watered by the Unstrut, Wipper, and other streams, and produces much corn, hemp, flax, fruit, and wine. Pop. 36,662.

ECKERNFORDE, a seaport, Denmark, duchy, Schleswig, E. coast, in a fiord of same name, 17 m. N.W. Kiel; lat. 54° 28' N.; lon. 9° 52' E. It has an hospital for old soldiers and their widows, and with it is conjoined a school for soldiers' children. The inhabitants are engaged to some extent in commerce and have a few small vessels, but their main occupation is fishing. Pop. 3800.

ECKERSDORF, three places, Prussia:—1, A vil., gov. Breslau, circle, Glatz. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and two castles, one old and ruinous, the other modern, with a fine park and orangery, and has manufactures of beet-root sugar, and several mills. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 955.—2, A vil., gov. Liegnitz, circle, Sagan. It consists of two distinct portions, contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has tileworks. Pop. 1042.—3, A vil., gov. Breslau, circle Namslau, with a castle and a R. Catholic parish church, tileworks, and several mills. Pop. 1183.

ECKFORD, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 6 m. by 4½ m. P. 1069.

ECKHUNG CHOO, a river, Tibet, supposed to be the main head stream of the Indus. It rises in the Cailas mountains; lat. 31° 25' N.; lon. 81° 40' E., whence it flows N.E. and assumes the name of the Indus, about lon. 79° E. At lon. 80° E. it is joined by the Singhey Chu.

ECKINGTON.—1, A vil. and par. England, co. Derby. The **VILLAGE**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Chesterfield, irregular, but well built; houses chiefly of a dark sandstone, which abounds in the neighbourhood; is wretchedly supplied with water, the most of it being drawn off by the neighbouring coal and iron pits. It has a large Norman parish church, two Wesleyan meeting-houses, and three schools, two of them endowed. Sickles, scythes, nails, and files, are made. Area of par. 6610 ac. Pop. 4401.—2, Par. Worcester; 2260 ac. Pop. 785.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

ECKMÜHL, or **EGGMÜHL**, a vil. Lower Bavaria, r. bank, Lahr, here crossed by a stone bridge, 11 m. S. Ratibon. It contains a castle with a chapel, but is memorable only as the scene in 1809, of the signal defeat of the Austrians by the French.

ECLIPSE ISLANDS, a cluster of small, rocky, barren isls., S. Pacific Ocean, near the S.W. coast of Australia; lat. $35^{\circ} 12' S$; lon. $117^{\circ} 53' E$. (u.)

ECLUSE (**FORT DE L'**), an anc. fort, France, dep. Ain, 16 m. W.S.W. Geneva, in a narrow gorge between l. bank. Rhone, and Mount Jura. The pass is described by Cesar as a narrow and difficult defile, which will scarcely allow a single carriage to pass, and is so completely overhung by the mountain, that a few men could defend it against any numbers. The fort stands on a height through which the road necessarily passes, and of course completely commands both it and the river. The only entrance to it is by a draw bridge at either extremity. The works were partly destroyed by the Austrians in 1814.

ECOMMOY, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 13 m. S.S.E. Le Mans, handsome, well built, with straight streets centring in the *place-de-la-halle* or great market, with a fine Gothic parish church, and manufactures of linen and canvas, bleacheries, potteries, tile fields, &c. Pop. 1243.

ECONOMY, a socialist or communist vil., U. States, Pennsylvania, l. bank, Ohio, 217 m. W. by N. Harrisburg. The streets cross at right angles, and it contains an elegant church, and various sorts of manufactories. It is inhabited by Germans from Swabia, who hold their property in common. Pop. 1283.

ECREHOU, a group of low rocky islets in the English channel, about 5 m. N.E. the island of Jersey.

ECSEG, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, on the Zagryva, about 12 m. from Hatvun. It contains a handsome R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1529.

ECTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1790 ac. Pop. 602.

ECUADOR [English, *Equator*; French, *Equateur*], an independent republican state, S. America, lying under the equator, whence it takes its name. It extends along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from the mouth of the Patia; lat. $2^{\circ} 30' N$, to the Tumbez; lat. $3^{\circ} 20' S$, at the S. commencement of the Gulf of Puna or Bay of Guayaquil. From this point the boundary line strikes S.E. along the river about 60 m. to the Cordillera, which it follows S. to lat. $6^{\circ} 20' S$, and then turning E. till it comes on the Marañon, it follows this great river in its winding course E. by N. into the wilds of the interior. Such is the S. boundary of the state. The N. boundary is traced in like manner, E. from the source of the Patia across the Cordillera, to the source of the Fragua, and down this stream to the Japura, which it follows E. by S. into the boundless forests. The Japura joins the Marañon or river of Amazons within the Brazilian territory, and the line of demarcation between the two states in the unfrequented region of the interior has not been as yet, we believe, authoritatively settled. Geographers, however, draw a boundary line nearly in the meridian of $70^{\circ} W$, from Tabatinga, where the Javari joins the Marañon, to the river Japura or Caqueta, so that the state, thus limited, has New Granada on the N.; Peru on the S., the Pacific on the W., and Brazil on the E. Its greatest breadth, N. to S., is near the sea coast, between the extreme points already indicated; towards the E. it contracts uniformly. Its length, from Cape S. Lorenzo, lon. $80^{\circ} 40'$, to its E. limit, may be about 800 m., and the area of the state, probably, does not fall much short of 340,000 sq. m.

General View.—This state, like the others situated along the Cordillera of the Andes, embraces every variety of climate, having *tierras calientes* or low tracts, insufferably hot; *templeadas* or temperate regions, from 6000 to 9000 ft. above the sea; *frias* or cold districts, extending from the upper

limits of the preceding to the borders of the *paramos* or cold deserts, lying between the elevation of 11,000 ft. and the limits of perpetual snow; and finally, the *nevados* or snowy heights themselves. The culminating summits in this part of the Andes are ranged close together in double file, or along the outer edges of a narrow elevated longitudinal ridge, in the hollows of which is collected the chief population of the state. On the W. of this ridge, towards the sea, the declivities of the Cordilleras are covered with dense forests. On the E. also impenetrable forests occupy the mid region, between the temperate heights and those interminable and periodically desert plains below, which are here called by the Spanish name *Llanos*, and which resemble the pampas and savannas of other regions.

Divisions.—The state of Ecuador is at present divided into three departments, which are again subdivided into seven provinces, in the following manner:—

Departments,	Provinces.
Ecuador	Pichincha.
	Chimborazo.
	Imbabura.
Guayaquil	Guayaquil.
	Munabi.
	Cuenca.
Assuay	Loja.
	Jaen de Bracamoros.

The department of Guayaquil comprises the entire maritime district of the state; the other two embrace the heights of the Cordillera, their provinces following in succession from N. to S. in the order observed above. As to the mode in which the *Llanos* or great E. plains are shared among the provinces, we cannot find any statement, and, indeed, it does not appear that the civilized population of Ecuador have as yet descended anywhere into those plains, which so far as the missions extended along the N. banks of the Amazons, are considered as depending on Jaen de Bracamoros. The Galapagos or Turtle Islands under the line, and in lon. $89^{\circ} 30'$ to $91^{\circ} 3' W$, are also claimed though not yet occupied by this state.

Cordilleras.—The central ridge or elevated region of Ecuador is formed by a double range of snow-clad mountains—several of them active volcanoes—which enclose a longitudinal valley, varying in elevation from 8800 to 13,900 ft., and divided, as will be seen, by transverse barriers. These mountains, which figure as the most remarkable volcanic group on the earth, are as follows:—

W. Range.	Alt. Height.	E. Range.	Alt. Height.
	Feet.		Feet.
Pasto	13,450	Cayambe	19,535
Cumbal	15,620	Guamania	19,137
Cutacache	16,380	Antisana	19,137
Pichincha	15,924	Cotopaxi	18,875
Corazon	15,735	Quevediana	16,424
Ilumisa	17,380	Tunguragua	16,188
Carguazazo	15,540	Sangay	16,188
Chimborazo	21,424		

Thus within a distance of 250 m., there rise in succession at least a dozen of mountains surpassing Mont Blanc in absolute elevation, besides many more which just reach the line of perpetual congelation. At the N. limit of Ecuador, the two chains uniting, form the *Paramos* de los Pastos, having on their N. and S. borders respectively the volcanoes of Pasto and Cumbal, and inhabited to a height of 10,200 ft. Towards the S., the snowy Cordilleras separating, enclose the long valley of Quito, which is, however, more elevated than the city from which it takes its name. The village of Lulumamba or Gualabamba in this valley, and the Nevado of Cayambe lie directly under the equator. About 40 m. S. of the equator, the valley of Quito is closed by the Alto de Chisineche, where the two branches of the Andes unite in a single narrow ridge, not quite 500 ft. above the adjacent plains. S. of Chisineche again the ridge opens, and the valley of Hambato extends about 150 m. in length, between Chimborazo and Carguazazo on the one side, and the group of Sangay on the other. It terminates on the S. at the trachytic ridge of Assuay, where the *Paramo* attains the absolute height of 15,440 ft. Beyond this, towards the S., the valley of Cuenca succeeds, and stretches about 30 m. to the mountains of Loja, the elevation of which does not exceed 7000 ft. None of the summits on the sides of this valley attain the height of perpetual snow; indeed, the highest of them probably does not exceed 11,000 ft.; and beyond the valley of Cuenca, towards the Marañon, the

hills sink to an elevation of 2000 or 3000 ft. Among the mountains enumerated above, Chimborazo (*which see*) holds the first place. Cotopaxi, though not the highest, is the most celebrated and conspicuous peaks in this most remarkable region of the Andes. It attracts the eye at once, being a perfectly symmetrical truncated cone, presenting a uniform, unfurrowed field of snow of resplendent brightness. It is not to its beauty, however, that it owes its celebrity, but to its terrific eruptions, which, recurring frequently in the course of the last and the beginning of the present century, totally changed the face of the S. part of the valley of Hambato, overturned the towns or buried them under scoriae and ashes. Riobamba was destroyed, in 1797, by an eruption of Tunguragua, when the rivers, dammed up by masses of rock falling from the mountains, swept away every vestige of the town. Great numbers of the inhabitants perished on that occasion. Pichincha, which, previous to the Spanish conquest, was an active volcano, rises immediately above the plain of Quito. Its crater is 3 m. in circumference, and may be viewed by a spectator lying flat on the precipitous rocks which form its brim. Thus seen, it appears to be nearly on a level with the plain of Quito, or about 6600 ft. or 1½ m. deep, and is quite black within, while its upper edges are covered with snow.

Valleys.—The cultivated land and population of Ecuador lies chiefly in the valley, which extends along between the summits of the Cordillera, and which may be considered as divided by transverse ridges or dykes into the valleys of Quito, Hambato, and Cuenca. The average height of this tract is about 9000 ft. above the sea, though at its S. extremity, at and beyond Loja, it sinks about 2000 ft. Deep clefts or crevices sometimes occur, which bring the tropical vegetation into immediate contiguity with that of the elevated plains. Thus the luxuriant vale or glen of Chota, penetrates the plain of Ibarra, at a depth of nearly 5000 ft. The inhabited districts on the sea side at Barbaecos, Esmeraldas, and Guayaquil are of small extent, and the slopes of the Andes on both sides are still covered with wild forests, on which the encroachments of human industry are rarely perceptible. These forests, with the snowy heights and the dreary paramos on the borders of the snow, occupy nineteen-twentieths of the area of the state.

Rivers, &c.—The rivers are, for the most part, rapid torrents, quite unavailable for purposes of internal communication. Some of the streams on the coast may perhaps be plied for a few miles by the canoes of the Indians, but commerce derives no aid from their navigation. The Marañon or river of Amazons, indeed, becomes navigable for light boats at Chunchunga, on the S. frontier of Ecuador, and about 5 m. below Jaen de Bracamoros; but this remote and difficult navigation is never attempted but by adventurous travellers, with whom the love of novelty outweighs the considerations of safety and convenience. The communication by post with the settlements (chiefly missionary) of the interior, on the banks of the Amazons, is carried on by means of Indians; who, with the packets of letters tied in a handkerchief round the head, swim for 300 or 400 m. down the great river, aided only by a balsa or float of light wood, which supports them in the descent of the rapids. On the E. of the Cordilleras, beginning at the N. limit of the state, we find, at the boundary itself, the river Cagueta or Japura, which joins the Amazons some 1000 m. lower down; the Putumayo or Ica, a few miles further S., hastens to unite with the preceding. Then follow the Almarico, Coca, and Napo; which last, receiving the other two, and also the Curaray further S., enters the plains as a great river. The Tigu, Pastaca, Macas, Paute, and Zamora, all hurry in briefer courses to the Marañon. On the W. or maritime side of the mountains, the chief rivers are the Patia, noted only for the extreme insalubrity of its valley; the Mira, the Esmeraldas, so called from the ancient emerald mines (now deserted) on its banks; and the river of Guayaquil, formed by the junction of two small streams, the Caracal and Daule. The estuary at the mouth of this river, being protected towards the sea by the large island of Puna, forms a secure and capacious harbour, sometimes called the Gulf of Puna. This island is remarkable as being the landing-place of Pizarro, when, in 1530, he led his adventurous band to the conquest of Peru.

Geology.—The Andes of Ecuador may be entitled, collectively, a volcanic group, but as yet little has been done towards

the minute examination of their structure. Chimborazo is known to be a mass of trachyte, the ridge of Assuay displays the same formation; lavas, pumice, and cinders cover extensive tracts in the neighbourhood of Cotopaxi and Sangay. Yet the syenitic rocks and porphyries, elsewhere so characteristic of the Andes, occur here also; and, on the heights of Cuenca, the causeways and ruined temples of the Incas are constructed of freestone. It is said that gold was formerly collected in several river beds in the valley of Hambato and S. towards Zeruma, and silver ores are believed to exist in various parts of the Cordillera; sulphuret of mercury is found in Cuenca, and platina in Barbaecos; but no attention is now given to the mines, excepting those of iron and copper, not perhaps so much owing to their diminished productiveness, as to the juster appreciation now made of that kind of industry. Emeralds, however, are still gathered, chiefly by Indians, the mines being, for the most part, in impenetrable forests, on the side of the river Esmeraldas.

Climate.—From its geographical position, and double range of snow-clad mountains, Ecuador may be readily inferred to possess variety of climate, so far at least as temperature is concerned. But the practical effects of this variety are less striking and important than might be expected. The inhabitants of the coast, of European origin, are few in number; and the influential population has selected for its abode, not merely a temperate, but even an almost invariable climate. On the plain of Quito, 9300 ft. above the sea, there reigns a perpetual spring, with a temperature so constant that even the snow-line on the surrounding mountains seems hardly to vary throughout the year. The absolute height of the line of perpetual congelation is here about 15,700 ft., which is considerably lower than in Bolivia; where, owing to the dryness of the climate, the fall of snow is scanty. At Quito the rain is abundant, falling generally for a few hours in the afternoon, and rarely so constant or so heavy as to mar seriously the enjoyment derived from the usually bright sky and delicious atmosphere. It is popularly believed that since the earthquake of 1797, the temperature of Quito and the adjoining valley has been lower than before; but it does not appear that any change has taken place in the vegetable productions of the country since that event. Further S., in Loja, and E. in the plains, there is less rain than at Quito; while on the opposite direction, at Barbaecos, it rains nearly every day in the year. The country round Guayaquil is inundated to a great extent in the rainy season (July), after which it remains for some months a pestilential marsh, from which issue incredible multitudes of mosquitoes, reptiles, and noxious insects. The exemption enjoyed by Quito and the elevated valleys from these plagues, is counterbalanced by their liability to violent earthquakes, of which they are constantly reminded by the ground gaping in deep cracks, by tottering buildings, and other monuments of former ruin. The high lands are often visited, too, by gusts of wind, of indescribable violence, sometimes accompanied with snow.

Zoology.—All that we know of the zoology of Ecuador is derived from popular report, compared with the scientific information gathered in the other tropical regions of America. The puma, cougar or American lion (*Felis concolor*), and the still more formidable jaguar or American tiger, together with the black bear, frequent the mountains near Quito, and descend even to the sea-shore. The tapir (of two species) is one of the largest of the wild quadrupeds; deer numerous, but generally small. The sloth, bats, of which one species (the vampire) is destructive of cattle; caviies, iguanas, much prized as delicate food; and monkeys of many species, people the interminable forests. As to the feathered tribes, the reptiles, and insects, they are far too numerous to find a place in this rapid sketch. On the seacoast, life is rendered miserable by the incessant stings of flies and insects; snakes lie coiled under every fallen leaf, while the banks of every stream are guarded by alligators. Fish of many kinds are inconceivably abundant along the shore, but, owing to the great heat of the climate, they are of little value to the inhabitants; they feed, however, myriads of birds, of various species, and the condor, among the rest, is said to visit the beach twice a day from his home on the highest Andes—on an average, 100 m. distant—to feast on the shell-fish washed ashore by the tide.

Vegetation.—The botanical productions of this country are many and intrinsically valuable, but not absolutely peculiar

to it, and they are, consequently, excluded in some degree from commerce by the competition of countries (such as New Granada and Venezuela) which are nearer to the European markets, and have greater facilities of internal communication. The cinchona, china or quina (Jesuit's bark) of Loja, is of the best kind, and was formerly in general demand, but the price now paid for it barely defrays the expense of carrying to the seacoast. The cacao of the same locality, and of the coast near Guayaquil, is excellent, and finds a ready sale in Mexico. Rice and pepper also are cultivated in the low country, while the plain of Quito produces sugar-cane, cotton, maize, and, higher up, wheat and barley. Wheat, which here attains the greatest perfection, and is extremely prolific, particularly when grown on irrigated lands, may be regarded as the characteristic product of this country. It is exported chiefly to Guatemala. In the equable climate of Quito, wheat can ripen at any time of the year, and the season of sowing it depends in the several localities, on slight differences of elevation. An indigenous species of tobacco, very mild, and rendered fragrant by the process of drying, is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Loja. The vast forests of large timber, and the abundance of tropical fruits on the sides, and chiefly at the W. foot of the Andes, add little to the wealth of the state, and serve at present only to shelter and support a few tribes of wild Indians. Agriculture, considered as a science, is in a low condition in this as in the neighbouring states, being chiefly in the hands of the aboriginal race, who cling obstinately to their old habits.

Industry and Towns.—The Indians are collectively industrious, though they never manifest the energy of the European race. They weave cotton cloth, make quilts and carpets, which last are highly prized on account of their brilliant and unchangeable colours. Their pottery also merits commendation. The Indians are the miners, the agriculturists, the herdsmen, and, to a great extent, the manufacturers also of the state. On the coast they formerly carried on a profitable pearl fishery, but of late years this has been abandoned, chiefly owing, it is said, to the dread of a large cuttle fish, the grasp of which is fatal to the divers. That the natives are not deficient in nautical skill and boldness, is evident from their balsas or rafts, made of light wood, on which they often venture to sea, and make voyages of 200 or 300 m. along the coast. The balsas are sometimes 60 ft. long, and capable of carrying 25 tons of merchandize. The native ingenuity is still further manifested in the taravitas or rope bridges, of various kinds, thrown over torrents, and across profound chasms.

Chief Towns.—The chief towns (proceeding N. to S.), are Ibarra, at the foot of Cutacache; Quito, the capital, with 70,000 inhabitants; Riobamba, near Chimborazo, and within a few miles of the site of the old town; Cuenca, which ranks next to Quito in population, having 20,000 inhabitants; Loja; Jaen de Bracamoros, only a large village; and Guayaquil, the chief port of the state, and nearly equal in size, while superior in wealth, to Cuenca.

Population, &c.—Of the population of Ecuador, the aboriginal red race or Peruvians, as they may be called, speaking the Quichua or some cognate language, form more than half; the rest are negroes, mulattoes, mestizoes, zamboes, and whites, the last a small minority. The negroes are comparatively few, and chiefly on the coast; indeed, the little maritime towns of Esmeraldas, Rio Verde, and Atacames, are peopled almost wholly by zamboes, or that breed of mixed negro and Indian blood, which is said to inherit all the vices of both parent stocks. The entire population of the state probably exceeds 500,000. The form of government is republic, with a president as the head, who governs with a chamber of 45 members. The revenue of the state in 1849 was \$792,900 (£158,580). Men of all races and complexions are now politically equal. Religious liberty, freedom of the press, and the principle of election to office are now established by law. But the whites or Spanish creoles, though numerically weak, still maintain a leading position as an aristocracy, by means of their superior education and intellectual vigour. It is said, however, that they are excelled in the moral sense, and in purity of life, by the native race; and that when these shall have been raised a little by education, the power of the State must necessarily pass into their hands. In dress and domestic manners, these people differ in nothing from the natives of Peru. The Spaniards are much given to indolent enjoyment, swinging in hammocks, and smoking cigars. A very broad

hat, braided jacket and breeches, coarse buskins on bare legs, and spurs with rowels of enormous size, form the dress of the peasant. The cavalier generally hides his other finery beneath an ample mantillo, or cloak of cloth or velvet. The ladies also sometimes conceal themselves in capotes, but the French style of dress is now generally adopted by the upper classes. The means of education are said to be very defective, and Spanish being the common language, is of course accompanied by a stagnant literature; but, as to the progress of society in Ecuador, there is little known in Europe, our chief sources of information respecting that country being anterior in date to the epoch of its independence.

Antiquities.—In the time of the Incas, the mountain region from Quito S. ranked next to the plains round Titicaca, as the seat of Peruvian civilization, and the remains of royal roads or causeways, and of Tambos or palaces still attest, at Cayambe and on Assuay, more than 13,000 ft. above the sea, the perseverance, grandeur of design, and careful workmanship of the natives.

History.—Quito formed part of the viceroyalty of Peru till 1564, when it was erected into a separate presidency. In 1717, it was annexed to New Granada, but at the end of five years, returned to its former separate condition, and so continued till the revolution, which broke out in 1809. The first attempts were twice suppressed, and it was not till 1822 that the royalists were finally vanquished in Quito, which then united with New Granada and Venezuela to form the republic of Colombia. Continual troubles and revolts harassed the new republic, till at last, in 1831, the three ill united States agreed to separate, and to form so many independent confederated republics, dividing equitably between them the Colombian debt. On this occasion, Quito, with its associated provinces, took the name of Ecuador.—(Humboldt's *Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent*; Mollin's *Travels in the Republic of Colombia*; Colombia, being a *Geographical, Statistical, Agricultural, Commercial, and Political Account of that country*; Don Feliciano Montenegro Colon's *Geographia General*, &c.)

EDAM, an isl., N. coast Java, 9 m. N.N.E. Batavia, about 2 m. in circuit, and very woody. There are here some storehouses for salt; but the island is chiefly used as a place of banishment.

EDAM (Latin, *Edamum*), a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 12 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam, about a mile from W. shore of the Zuider Zee, with which it is connected by a canal; formerly a more important place than at present. It is intersected by a canal, and has a haven, which, however, is little frequented, partly from its shallowness. Edam is walled, and was formerly fortified, and had seven gates; the fortifications are now planted with trees. It has two Calvinistic churches, one of which, esteemed the finest in the province, has some good painted glass; a Lutheran, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church; a synagogue, and several benevolent institutions; a good townhouse, exchange, and fish market. It was formerly the principal cheese market in N. Holland, and from it the round red cheeses, called in England Dutchmen's heads, were named Edam cheeses. Though far outstripped now by Alkmaar and Hoorn, still nearly a million lbs. of cheese are sold annually in the Edam market. It likewise still possesses three boat-building yards, three rope-spinneries, and a saw-mill. Pop. within the walls, 2500; with environs, 4000.

EDAY, an isl. Scotland, Orkney, between Stronsay and Westray, and separated from the former by the first called Eday Sound, about 4 m. broad. It is about 7 m. long, and 3 broad, and is chiefly covered with heath. It has two excellent harbours, that of Fersness on the W., and Calf Sound on the N. Pop. 944.

EDBURTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 2580 ac. Pop. 318. EDD, a maritime vil. Abyssinia, lat. 13° 58' N.; lon. 41° 40' E., on a sandy plain, and consisting principally of oblong huts, with arched tops, and an outer covering of coarse grass mats; it is of no great extent, has a few small boats, and considerable trade with Mocha, in mats, rafters, glue, and goatskins. Good cattle may be had here, but no water, excepting at some distance, and that is brackish.

EDDERACHILLIS, par. Scot. Sutherland; 112,000 ac. Pop. 1699.

EDDERTOUN, par. Scot. Ross; 10 m. by 8 m. Pop. (1851), 890.

EDDLESBOROUGH, par. Eng. Bucks; 4350 ac. P. 1722.

EDDLESTONE, par. Scot. Peebles; 10 m. by 7 m. Pop. 742.

EDDY, an isl. Ireland, Galway Bay, co. of, and 5. m. S. by E. Galway; area 95 ac. It contains the ruins of an old castle.

EDDYSTONE, a group of dangerous rocks in the English channel, off the coast of Cornwall, on one of which, about 10 m. S.E. the Ram Head, the celebrated Eddystone light-house was erected by Smeaton, and completed in 1759; lat. 50° 10' 54" N.; lon. 4° 16' 0" W. (N.) It has a bright fixed light, 72 ft. above sea level. The W. side is safe, close to the lighthouse; but to the E., and stretching N. and S., are rocks covered at high water.

EDDYSTONE ISLAND, a small isl., S. Pacific ocean, New Georgia; lat. 8° 18' S.; lon. 156° 30' 40" E. On the N.W. side is a small harbour, where a vessel can lie completely land-locked; and on the W. the land rises 1036 ft. above sea level. The natives, who are black, and have woolly hair, are cannibals.

EDE, EEC, EEDE, or EDEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. W.N.W. Arnhem, on the road to Amsterdam, consequently having a good deal of traffic through it. It lies in a fertile grain district, and has a Calvinistic church, and a school. Pop. 1000; or, with some adjoining hamlets, 2600.

EDELENEY, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, on the Bodva, 12 m. N. Miskolez. It contains a Protestant church, and a large castle, with fine gardens. Pop. 1470.

EDELINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Jaxt, r. bank Tauber, 2 m. N.N.W. Mergentheim. It contains a parish church. Much fruit and wine are grown in the neighbourhood. Part of the village belongs to Baden. Pop. 1090.

EDEN.—1, A river, England, rising in a hill in Westmorland, near the N.W. boundary of Yorkshire; flows N.W., crossing Westmorland and Cumberland, and passing Appleby and Carlisle, and falling into the Solway firth. Total course, direct distance, 40 m.

—2, A river, Scotland, rising on the E. borders of co. Kinross; flowing E. and N.E., and intersecting co. Fife in its whole length, and falling into St. Andrew's Bay. Total course, direct distance, 20 m.

EDENBRIDGE, par. Eng. Kent; 5290 ac. Pop. 2029.

EDENDERRY, a market tn. Ireland, King's co., 13½ m. N.N.E. Portlerrary, close to the bog of Allen, on a branch of the Grand Canal. It is cleanly kept; houses of stone, and slated; supply of water abundant; and town decidedly improving. It has a handsome townhall, a parish church, a Friends' meeting-house, and four schools. Large quantities of corn are sold at the weekly Saturday markets, and conveyed to Dublin by the canal. Three annual fairs. Pop. 1850.—(Local Correspondent.)

EDENHALL, par. Eng. Cumberland; 3570 ac. P. 266.

EDENHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 7760 ac. Pop. 699.

EDENKOBEN, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, 8 m. N. Landau. It is the seat of a law court, contains a R. Catholic, and two Protestant churches, and a Latin school, and has a bathing establishment, several mills, and manufactures of fire-arms. Much wine is produced, and chestnuts abound in the vicinity. Pop. 4930.

EDENSOR, par. Eng. Derby; 4900 ac. Pop. 748.

EDER, a tn. of N. Hindoostan, prov. Goorjat, 64 m. N. by E. Ahmedabad; lat. 23° 53' N.; lon. 72° 3' E. In 1820, it was supposed to contain about 12,000 inhabitants; but, according to Elphinstone, is little better now than a large village.

EDER, or EDDER, a river of W. Germany. It rises in Rhenish Prussia, about 42 m. N.E. Coblenz, flows in a devious course E. by N. across the principality of Waldeck and Hesse-Cassel, and joins the Fulda 8 m. S. by W. Cassel. Gold has been found in its sands.

EDERMINE, par. Irel. Wexford; 4131 ac. Pop. 1334.

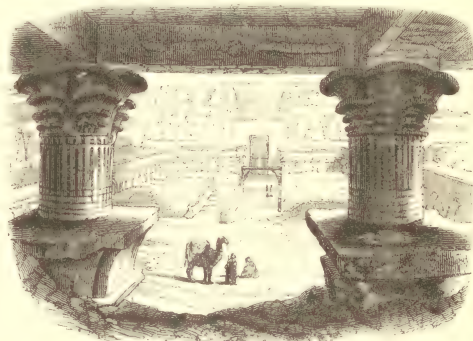
EDERNION, a beautiful valley of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, extending from Bala to Corwen, and containing several delightful country seats.

EDESHEIM, a market tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Queich, here crossed by a stone bridge, 6 m. N. Landau. It

contains two castles, and has an important annual fair. Much wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 2069.

EDEYRN, par. Wales, Carnarvon. Pop. 624.

EDFOO, or Edfou [anc. *Apollinopolis Magna*; Coptic, *Phbōou or Atbō*], a small tn. Upper Egypt, 1 bank Nile, 54 m. S.S.E. Thebes; lat. 25° N.; lon. 32° 51' E. It is a poor place, composed chiefly of mean huts; but manufactures some coarse cottons and indifferent pottery. It is only remarkable as being the site of an ancient city, and for its remains, especially those of the greater and the smaller temples, the latter apparently an adjunct to the former. The greater temple is the largest in Egypt of those of Karnak and Luxor; but can with difficulty be inspected from the mass of rubbish collected in and around it, and from the modern houses built in every part of it, even on the roof of the inner temple. It would seem to have been founded by Ptolemy Philometer; and Athor, the Egyptian



COURT OF THE GREAT TEMPLE AT EDFOO.—From Horeau, *Panorama d'Egypte*.

Aphrodite, Hor-hat, and their son Hor-senet-to, appear to have been the gods worshipped. The two pylones or gate-towers, in appearance like truncated pyramids, are 90 ft. high, each consisting of 10 stories inside, and carved outside with magnificent rilievs, chiefly of a religious nature. Between them is the doorway, 20 ft. wide, also covered with rilievs. Through this doorway the temple-court is gained, enclosed by a splendid colonade of 32 pillars; after this follows a hall with 18 pillars, and beyond it, through a beautiful portal, the temple-proper is reached, but mostly filled up with rubbish. Each pillar differs from the other, but all form a complete harmony, and give an impression of perfect beauty. The length of the temple is 400 ft., its breadth 150. In form it is exceedingly regular, and the effect of the whole is grand and imposing in the extreme. The small temple consists of two chambers, with a peristyle of pillars. Pop. 2000.—(Sir G. Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt*; Russeger's *Reise in Egypten*.)

EDGAR (PORR), on S.E. coast, W. Falkland Island; lat. 52° 0' 42" S.; lon. 60° 13' 15" W. (R.) It is a very secure harbour. The entrance is between two bluff heads, about a cable's length apart, and about a cable broad. When once within the heads, the harbour opens out suddenly. The rocks on both sides of the entrance are bold; there are from 15 to 17 fathoms in mid-channel.

EDGBASTON, a suburb, Birmingham (which see, p. 414).

EDGCOTT, par. Eng. Northampton; 960 ac. Pop. 83.

EDGECOTT, or Edgcolt, par. Eng. Bucks; 650 ac. Pop. 195.

EDGEFIELD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2230 ac. Pop. 638.

EDGEHILL. See Kington.

EDGEWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1620 ac. P. 149.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, a small vil. Ireland, co. of, and 8½ m. S.E. Longford, with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and a school for the education of the sons of the clergy, the only institution of the kind in Ireland. The church is a neat structure, with a spire 50 ft. high, and so curiously constructed that it can be raised and lowered in the space of 18 minutes, by machinery within the tower. Close by is the

mansion of the Edgeworth family, in which the celebrated authoress, Maria Edgeworth, was born. Pop. (1841), 864.

EDGMOND, par. Eng. Salop; 7270 ac. Pop. 2471.

EDGTON, par. Eng. Salop; 2840 ac. Pop. 214.

EDGWARE, a par. and small tn. England, co. Middlesex; 1990 ac. The town, 8 m. N.W. St. Paul's, London, is beautifully situated, and is chiefly occupied by opulent families. It contains a church, a school, and several almshouses. The market has been discontinued; but a fair, with races, is held in August. Pop. 659.

EDINBURGH (COUNTY OF), EDINBURGHSIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN, a maritime co. Scotland, bounded, N. by the Firth of Forth, along which it extends from 11 to 12 m.; N.W. by co. Linlithgow, N.E. Haddington, E. Berwick, and S.W. and S. by portions of Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh. Its S. outline is extremely irregular, being deeply indented by the co. Peebles. Its extreme length on this side, E. to W., is 35 m., diminishing gradually to the shores of the Forth, to 11 or 12 m. as already stated. Its breadth varies from 13 m. in the centre to about 16 on either side. Area, 358 sq. m., or 229,120 ac., of which, it is calculated, that 145,000 are under cultivation. The S.S.E. and S.W. parts of the county are diversified with hills, of which the two principal ranges are the Pentland and Moorfoot, the former stretching S.W. to N.E. into the centre of the county from Peebles, to within 4 m. of Edinburgh, the latter occupying an area of nearly 50 sq. m. on its S.E. corner. The highest summit of the Pentlands is between 1500 and 1800 ft.; the highest of the Moorfoot hills between 1800 and 1900 ft. The former have generally a more bleak and barren aspect than the latter, which are interspersed with fertile dales and tracts of arable land, while a large part of their acclivities also is under cultivation, producing excellent crops. The views from some of the higher elevations of the Pentlands, looking towards the N. and N.W., are of the most magnificent description. There are, besides these systems of high lands, several isolated hills in different parts of the county, some of them covered with wood, and extremely beautiful. The county is watered by several rivers, but none of any extent. The principal are the N. and S. Esks, and the Water of Leith. The banks of the two former are remarkable for their picturesque beauty. Edinburgh rests on a series of strata, connected with the coal formation. In the hilly S.E. districts, the rocks are of greywacke, and clay-slate; quartz, spar, and steatite being found only in small quantities. The Moorfoot hills are of greywacke, the rock of the Pentlands chiefly porphyry. Whinstone is sometimes met with, and granite, syenite, and other primitive rocks are occasionally found. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are extensively wrought throughout the whole district. In the hilly parts, particularly in the S.E., the climate is cold, but healthy; in all other places it is the same with that of the adjoining coast, subject to dry and cold E. winds for three months in the year, namely, March, April, and May, and to much rain in August and September, during which W. and S.W. winds prevail. The soil is greatly varied, but consists chiefly of a clayey loam, alternated with sand and gravel. It is not generally remarkable for natural fertility, but the richest portions are the low lands towards the Forth, where the most luxuriant crops are obtained, and the valley watered by the N. and S. Esks, where vegetation is rapid, early, and abundant. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, potatoes, and turnips. The agricultural farms are of considerable size, varying from 100 to 400 ac.; the farm buildings substantial and well arranged, generally of stone; the implements of husbandry of the best and most approved description; and the lands well drained and enclosed. A large portion of the county, however, is under pasture, chiefly the S. and hilly parts. The sheep and cattle are of the best breeds, the former mostly Cheviots, the latter Highland; and the horses for husbandry chiefly of the Lanarkshire, with a few of the Clydesdale breed; the milch-cows are usually of the Ayrshire and Teviotdale breeds. Considerable attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, of which the principal produce is milk and butter for the supply of Edinburgh and other towns. The manufactures of the county are comparatively limited, but include ale, long celebrated; whisky, to a considerable extent; gunpowder, and paper, especially along the banks of the N. Esk, which may be considered the principal seat in Scotland for the paper manufacture. There are also bleacheries,

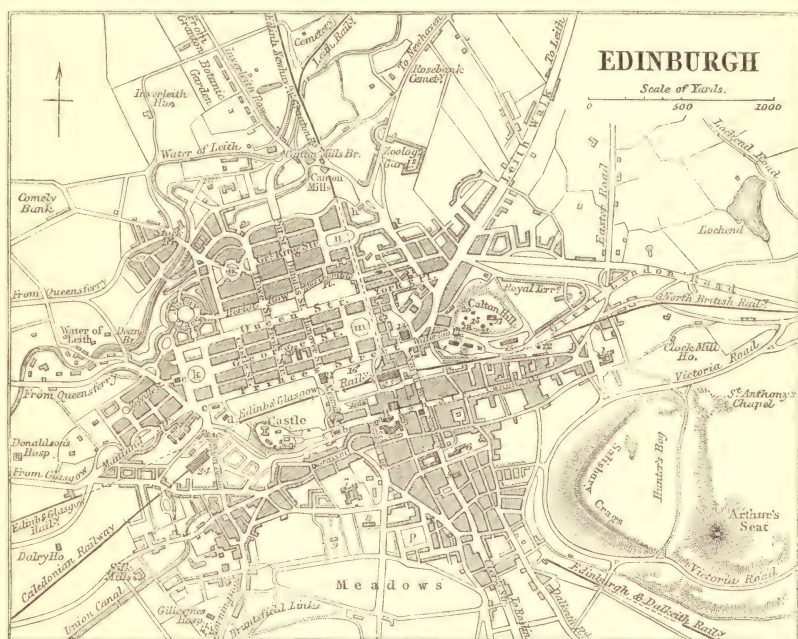
and corn and other mills, on the Esks and the Water of Leith, and manufactures of various kinds are carried on in Edinburgh and Leith. The county communicates by the Union Canal with the Forth and Clyde Canal; is intersected by numerous excellent roads; and by sundry railways, all of which centre at the capital. The chief towns are Edinburgh, capital of Scotland; Leith, Dalkeith, Musselburgh, and Portobello. The county is divided into 45 parishes, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 2017. Pop. (1851), 259,435.

EDINBURGH (Latin, *Edinburgum*, or *Edina*; Celtic, *Dunedin*; French, *Edinbourg*; Italian, *Edinburgo*), the metropolis of Scotland, a royal and parl. bor., cap. above co., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from S. shore Firth of Forth, 42 m. E. by N. Glasgow, 333 m. N.W. London; lat. (observatory), $55^{\circ} 57' 24''$ N.; lon. $3^{\circ} 11' W.$ (a.) A city not more remarkable for the extent and beauty of the views it commands at numerous different points, than for its picturesque site, the striking and romantic appearance of the city itself, and the general excellence and elegance of its buildings. It stands on three elevated ridges, lying E. to W., parallel to each other. The centre ridge is terminated at its W. end by the lofty castle rock; while an imposing appearance is imparted to the E. end of the city by the Calton Hill, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat.

General Description.—Edinburgh is divided into the Old and the New Towns. The former occupies the central, and highest ridge; the loftiness of the houses here, rising in huge, dark, irregular masses, along the edges, and on the steep slopes of its acclivities, adding greatly to the picturesque appearance of the city; but, like most old towns, exceedingly irregular in the arrangement of its streets. The New Town occupies a ridge of much broader crest, and less abrupt ascent, to the N. of the Old Town, from which it is separated by a deep hollow, formerly filled with water, and called the N. Loch, crossed by two stone bridges and an earthen mound. The houses here, all built of a beautiful white freestone, obtained from quarries in the vicinity, are comparatively modern, and remarkably handsome; while many of the squares, crescents, circuses, &c., are magnificent. The streets, with a few exceptions, are spacious and regular, and are kept in excellent order—presenting in this, a striking contrast to the former condition of the streets of the Old Town. Extensive and well laid out pleasure-grounds, with the command of beautiful views from various points, complete the attractions of this elegant quarter of the city. On the S. side of the Old Town, and separated from it also by a hollow, occupied by an ancient street called the Cowgate, and crossed by two bridges, stands the remaining portion of the city. With exception of a few unimportant streets, this is also comparatively a new town; but without any of the pretensions or elegancies of the other. It contains many good houses, and one or two good old-fashioned squares; but possesses no other remarkable feature of any kind, and has no distinctive appellation. About one-quarter of a mile further S., is a handsome suburb called Newington. The entire city is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and the same in breadth, with a circumference of about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The principal street in the Old Town is that which occupies the crest of the ridge on which the latter is built, and which bears, at different points, the names of Canongate, Netherbow, High Street, Lawn Market, and Castle Hill. This ancient and very remarkable street—for, notwithstanding its various names, it is but one street, being continuous and uninterrupted from one end to the other—is upwards of 1 m. in length, rising gradually with a regular and steep incline from a small plain at the E. end of the town, on which stands the palace of Holyrood, and terminating in the huge rock on which the castle is built, 443 ft. above sea level. The appearance of this street, the scene of many interesting historical incidents, is rendered exceedingly imposing by the loftiness and antique aspect of the houses with which it is lined, many of them ranging from five to seven stories in front, and several more behind. The streets in the New Town most worthy of notice are Princes Street, George Street, and Queen Street, all lying parallel to each other, E. and W. Princes Street runs along the edge of the hollow, which separates the New Town from the Old. Being built only on the N. side, a magnificent view of the Old Town, towering high and darkly on its rocky ridge, of the lordly castle, and the intervening valley, is ob-

tained, rendering it one of the most delightful promenades of which any city can boast. At the E. extremity of this street is the Calton Hill, one of the most striking features of this singular city, being a rocky eminence, studded with monuments, with a broad verdant summit, commanding a view of the Firth of Forth, with its shipping, and surrounding

shores, of surpassing beauty. The principal street on the S. side of the town is Nicolson Street, which, with its extensions, S. Bridge Street, and Clerk Street, intersects this part of the city N. to S. On this side, also, are the Meadows, a large level park, surrounded with trees and walks for the recreation of the inhabitants, upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circum-



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|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Holyrood Palace. | 9. Merchant Maiden's Hosp. | 18. Dugald Stewart's Monument. | 25, 26. Jail. | f. St. Andrew's Church. |
| 2. Parliament House. | 10. Bank of Scotland. | 19. Playfair Monument. | 27. New College. | g. St. Paul's Church. |
| 3. Royal Exchange. | 11. Royal Institution. | 20. Observatory. | 28. Deaf and Dumb Institution. | h. St. Mary's Church. |
| 4. University. | 12. Assembly Rooms. | 21. Nelson Monument. | a. St. Giles's Church. | i. St. James's Church. |
| 5. Royal College of Surgeons. | 13. Register House. | 22. Burns's Monument. | b. Victoria Hall. | k. Charlotte Square. |
| 6. Royal Infirmary. | 14. Post Office. | 23. Edinburgh and Glasgow, and North British Railway Terminus. | c. St. John's Episcopal Ch. | m. St. Andrew's Square. |
| 7. Heriot's Hospital. | 15. High School. | 24. Caledonian Railway Terminus. | d. St. Cuthbert's Church. | n. Drummond Place. |
| 8. Watson's Hospital. | 16. Scott Monument. | | e. St. George's Church. | o. Royal Circus. |
| | 17. National Monument. | | | p. St. George's Square. |

ference; adjoining the Meadows, are Bruntsfield Links, an extensive common, of uneven surface, much frequented by the golf players of Edinburgh. From the higher parts of the Links, which overlook the beautifully situated village of Morningside, a view is obtained of the Pentland Hills, distant S.W. between 4 and 5 m.; and of the intervening valley, or strath, with the romantic hills of Braid, rendered classical by Sir Walter Scott. Beyond the E. extremity of the town, a huge belt of precipitous rock, called Salisbury Crags, rises to the height of many hundred feet from the deep valley below. Immediately behind, a conical hill, with a narrow, rocky summit, called Arthur's Seat, towers above the Crags, attaining an elevation of 796 ft. A broad pathway winds along the face of the Crags; and a carriage drive leads round the entire hill, from many points of both of which, prospects of unrivalled beauty and splendour are opened up.

Public Buildings, Monuments, Statues, &c.—In the Old Town, the most remarkable, and, next to Holyrood, the most interesting public building is the castle, the position of which has been already described. It is composed chiefly of a cluster of irregular buildings, begirt with embraured walls, excepting on the S. side, where a lofty antique looking edifice rises sheer from the face of the rock, which it emulates in grandeur and sternness of aspect, overlooking the Grass Market. (See *Wood cut*.) The fortress contains accommodation for 2000

soldiers, and the armoury, space for 30,000 stand of arms. On a small flagged area, occupying the highest summit of the castle, and called the bomb battery, stands conspicuously a huge piece of ancient ordnance called *Mons Meg*, built of malleable iron staves, cask-fashion, and believed to have been forged at Mons in Flanders, A.D. 1486. In an apartment in the castle is kept the ancient regalia of Scotland, found in the year 1818 in an old oaken chest, where they had lain undiscovered for upwards of a century. They consist of a crown, sceptre, and sword of state. At the E. end of the lofty range of ancient buildings on the S.E. side of the castle, a small room is pointed out in which Queen Mary gave birth to James VI., on June 19, 1566. This castle was anciently called *Castrum Puellarum*, the 'Camp of the Maidens,' on account, as tradition has it, of its having been the place of residence of the daughters of the Pictish Kings, previous to their marriage. The date of its first erection, however, is unknown. On the esplanade in front of the castle, stands a bronze statue of the late Duke of York, and a little lower down, on the face of the acclivity, the house in which Ramsay the poet died.

The Palace of Holyrood or Holyrood House, as it is more generally called, stands, as already mentioned, at the lower or E. extremity of the street leading to the castle. It is of a quadrangular form, with a central court 94 ft. square. The

front is flanked by two castellated circular towers at either end; and between them, in the centre, is the entrance gate. No part of the present palace is older than the time of James

in May. It is used also as a place of worship. Adjoining St. Giles' church is an open area called the Parliament Square, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue of Charles II., erected in 1685. At the S.W. corner of the square is the entrance to the Parliament House, the various higher courts of law, and the Advocates' Library.

The Parliament House, now known by the name of the Outer House, is the place in which the Scottish Parliament met before the Union. It is a magnificent hall, 122 ft. long by 49 ft. broad, with a lofty open timber roof, and contains marble statues of Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, and Lord President Blair. The higher law courts enter from this hall, which, in session time, presents a very animated appearance, being thronged with members of the bar in their gowns and wigs. Adjoining the Parliament House, with which it has a communication, is the Advocates' Library, containing the largest and most valuable collection of books in Scotland, the printed works amounting to 150,000 volumes, and the MSS. to 1700. In an adjoining building is the Signet Library, belonging to the writers to Her Majesty's Signet, containing about 50,000 volumes. The only other buildings of any note in the Old Town are the Tron Church, a very ordinary looking structure, founded in 1637; the County Hall, a heavy mass of building, containing the sheriff courts, and various offices for the management of county business; the Royal Exchange, founded in 1753; the New Corn Exchange in the Grass Market; the Bank of Scotland; and the New or Free Church College at the head of the Earthen Mound, an elegant structure in the Tudor style; it is a Theological Seminary, having professors in the theological, moral, and natural sciences; and attached to it an excellent library and a museum.

The principal public buildings on the S. side of the town are the University, situated in Nicolson Street, a large and somewhat heavy looking quadrangular edifice, with a spacious court in the centre, founded in 1789, the University itself having been founded in 1582. The E. front is adorned with a portico, supported by Doric columns, 26 ft. in height. There are 32 professors in four faculties—divinity, law, medicine, and the arts. The students are not resident within the college, wear no peculiar dress, and are under no general system of dis-



EDINBURGH CASTLE, from the Grass-market.
Drawn from Nature and on Wood, by W. L. Leitch.

V. (1528), while the greater portion of it dates only from the time of Charles II. In the N.W. angle of the building are the apartments which were occupied by Queen Mary, nearly in the same state in which they were left by that unfortunate princess. The palace was twice partially destroyed by fire, first by the English during the minority of Queen Mary, and afterwards by the soldiery of Cromwell. On the area in front stands a statue of Queen Victoria, in freestone, by Ritchie.

Adjoining the palace on the N. side, are the ruins of the chapel belonging to the abbey of Holyrood, founded in 1128 by David I., the only portion of that establishment now remaining. In this chapel, Queen Mary was married to Lord Darnley, July 29, 1565, and in its S.E. corner are deposited the remains of David II., James II., James V., and Magdalen his Queen, Henry Lord Darnley, and other illustrious and noble personages. It is still used as a place of sepulture by families of distinction. A privilege of sanctuary for insolvent debtors is attached to this abbey, which extends over Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, and for a considerable distance E., including, altogether, a space of about 5 m. circumference.

The Cathedral of St. Giles, the tutelar saint of the city, situated in the High Street, is a large ancient edifice in later gothic style, of no great beauty, but having, on the whole, rather an imposing appearance. It was in this church that the Solemn League and Covenant was subscribed in 1643, by the committee of estates of Parliament, the commission of the church, and the English commissioners. It contains three separate places of worship; and the monument of the Regent Murray, assassinated at Linlithgow in 1569, whose remains, along with those of the Marquis of Montrose, are interred within the church. The entire building is 206 ft. in length by 110 in breadth. On a commanding situation at the top of the High Street, stands Victoria or Assembly Hall, a magnificent new structure in the decorated Gothic style. Its elegant spire rises to the height of 241 ft. and is seen from all points, a conspicuous and beautiful object. Here the General Assembly of the Established church meet annually



THE VICTORIA HALL AND PART OF HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH.
Drawn from Nature and on Wood, by W. L. Leitch.

discipline; their average annual number is about 1200. The library, which occupies the S. side of the building is a magni

ficient room, measuring 198 ft. in length by 50 in breadth, with an arched roof from 50 to 58 ft. high. It contains about 100,000 volumes. The museum contains a large collection of specimens in the various departments of natural history; the ornithological and anatomical departments being very rich and very complete. Near the college stands the infirmary, a large and commodious edifice, built in 1736, containing 400 beds; a surgical hospital, fever hospital, and lock hospital, occupying separate buildings apart are connected with it. A little S. of the University is the Royal College of Surgeons, an elegant modern building of the Ionic order, with a beautifully proportioned portico, and pediment supported by six fluted Ionic columns resting on a screen; it contains a valuable museum. Heriot's and other hospitals on this side of the town, are noticed under the head *Hospitals and Charitable Institutions*.

In the New Town, at the foot of the Earthen Mound, and fronting Princes Street, stands the Royal Institution, one of the finest buildings in the metropolis, though much of its effect is lost from its low situation. It is a Grecian edifice, with an exterior peristyle of doric columns, and a fine octastyle portico in front, three columns in depth, supporting a pediment. The building is surmounted by a colossal statue of Queen Victoria in stone. The Institution was erected for the accommodation of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and for the board of trustees, instituted in 1727, for encouraging trade and manufactures in Scotland, and for the Royal Institution for encouraging the fine arts. The Dean bridge, a noble structure thrown across a deep ravine, at the bottom of which flows the Water of Leith, connects the ridge on which the New Town stands with the country to the N. of it. The height of the bridge to the top of the parapet is 109 ft. above the bed of the river. There are four arches, each 96 ft. span. The Physicians' hall, in Queen Street, lately erected, is a handsome edifice, embellished by colossal figures in front. The Assembly rooms and Music hall; the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Commercial banks; the Western bank; the British Linen Company's bank, and sundry others, are all elegant, and some of them ornate structures. The Register-office, or General Register-house of Scotland, at the E. end of Princes Street, erected for the preservation of the public records of Scotland, and as a general repository for copies of title deeds and other legal documents affecting property, forms a square of 200 ft., surmounted by a dome 50 ft. diameter, and contains upwards of 100 apartments for the transaction of public business. On the elevated platform in front is erected a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by John Steele. The theatre-royal, general post-office, and stamp-office, are substantial edifices. The jail and bridewell, a cluster of castellated buildings, surrounded by a high wall, on a rocky ledge of the Calton Hill, was founded in 1815, and opened for the reception of prisoners in 1817, when the old jail, poetically called the Heart of Mid-Lothian, was taken down, and its inmates removed to the new prison, now the only one in Edinburgh. A little E. of the prison stands the high school, a splendid doric edifice, extending about 270 ft. in length; and on the Calton Hill, above it, stand the royal astronomical observatory, the monuments to Admiral Nelson; Dugald Stewart, the metaphysician; and Playfair, the mathematician; and the national monument, intended to be a literal reproduction of the Parthenon, to commemorate those who fell at Waterloo, and in the different engagements by sea and land during the last war with France, but want of funds arrested its progress when only 13 columns for the W. end of the edifice had been erected, so that it now appears like a ruined temple, and imparts to the Calton Hill an aspect somewhat resembling the Acropolis of Athens. There are a number of other handsome edifices in the New Town which do not come under the designation of public buildings, such as the new club in Princes Street, finely situated opposite the Castle, &c.

The most remarkable, and by far the most elegant of the public monuments of Edinburgh, is that to Sir Walter Scott, on the S. side of Princes Street. Its form is that of an elaborate Gothic cross, 200 ft. high, being a composition from Melrose Abbey, designed by George M. Kemp, a self-taught genius. A marble sitting figure, by Steele, of the novelist and poet, occupies the platform of the monument, and over it the groined arches form a canopy. The other noteworthy monuments in the city are those to the poet Burns; Hume, the historian; and Lord Melville; with bronze statues of the Earl of

Hopetoun, George IV., and William Pitt, the last two by Chantrey.

Hospitals and other Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.—Few cities of equal extent are possessed of more numerous and more magnificent hospitals and charitable institutions; indeed so multiplied have they become that it is matter of doubt whether they can really be looked upon as an advantage to the community. Many of the edifices built by these institutions are among the finest in the city, and resemble rather ducal palaces than receptacles for orphans or the children of indigent parents. Among these, Heriot's hospital, on the S. side of the city, founded by George Heriot, goldsmith and jeweller to James VI., is a fine old Elizabethan structure, designed by Inigo Jones, and one of his finest works. The object of the institution is the maintenance and education of poor boys, the sons of freemen of the town of Edinburgh; and the surplus funds are employed in establishing and maintaining free schools in various parts of the city. Another large and exceedingly elegant structure, of quite recent erection, is Donaldson's hospital, in the W. part of the city; it is a Tudor building, and intended to maintain 200 poor boys and girls. Of the numerous other hospitals and benevolent institutions, many of which have handsome and extensive buildings, the following may be specified:—George Watson's hospital, John Watson's hospital, Gillespie's hospital, the Orphan hospital, &c. Besides these more important institutions, there are the lying-in hospital, the asylum for the blind, the deaf and dumb institution, the city workhouse, the Canongate charity workhouse, and the West-kirk poorhouse at the W. end of the city; the house of refuge, the house of industry, and the night asylum for the houseless. There are also many public dispensaries, where medicine and medical attendance are gratuitously afforded to the poor.

Churches and Places of Worship, &c.—Besides St. Giles', the Tron, and Victoria Hall, already adverted to, Edinburgh possesses 23 churches in connection with the Established church, of which St. George's, St. Stephen's, St. Mary's, and St. Andrew's may be specified as elegant buildings. There are 25 Free churches, the finest, in an architectural point of view, being Free St. George's, and the Free High church, the latter forming part of the New College buildings, but none of them are very fine, though some are neat. There are 15 U. Presbyterian, and eight Episcopalian; of the latter, St. John's, in Princes Street, and St. George's, in York Place, are very elegant Gothic structures. The other places of worship include six Baptist, three Methodist, three Congregationalist, two Original Seceders, one Reformed Presbyterian, two R. Catholic, with places of meeting for Glasites, Friends, Jews, &c. The Greyfriars churchyard, attached to the old and new Greyfriars churches, burned down in 1845, is noteworthy from the numerous remarkable personages interred in it, among whom are George Buchanan, the historian; Alexander Henderson, moderator of the Glasgow Assembly of 1638; Sir George M'Kenzie, well known as 'bluidy M'Kenzie,' a celebrated lawyer in the time of Charles II.; Dr. Pitcairn; Mac-laurin, the mathematician; Allan Ramsay, the poet; Robertson, the historian, &c. In this churchyard are also interred many who suffered martyrdom during the times of the persecution, and here, on the top of the grave stones, the National Covenant was signed in 1638.

Courts of Law, &c.—Edinburgh is the seat of the supreme courts of Scotland. The principal of these is the Court of Session, composed of 13 judges, each of whom is distinguished by the title of lord. It consists of an Inner and an Outer House. The former sits in two divisions, each composed of four judges—a first, in which the Lord Justice General, who is head of the whole court, presides; and a second, in which the Lord Justice Clerk presides. The Outer House is composed of the remaining five judges, who are called Lords Ordinary, and are called to the Inner House, when vacancies occur, according to the seniority of their appointment. Each lord ordinary has a separate court; and any party complaining of the judgment of any inferior court, or originating an action in the Court of Session, must in the first instance bring it before one or other of the lords ordinary. He has the privilege, however, of not only naming his judge, but also the particular division of the Inner House before which the cause is to be carried in the event of review. The judgment of either division is final in Scotland, but may be appealed to

the House of Lords. When the judges of either division are equally divided in opinion, the other division is called in to decide by a majority of both divisions; and sometimes, in very important questions, what is called 'a hearing in presence,' takes place before the whole judges, including ordinaries. They also constitute the teind court. The court has two terms in the year—the winter session, commencing on 12th November, and terminating on 11th March; the summer session, beginning on 20th May, and ending on 19th July. The court of justiciary, or supreme criminal court, instituted in 1672, is composed of the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and five Lords commissioners. The inferior courts are the sheriff, the justice of peace, and small debt courts. The college of justice, established by James V. in 1532, consists of all members connected with the supreme courts, including the judges, advocates, writers to the signet, advocate's first clerks, clerks to the judges, extractors, &c. The members enjoy several privileges, and are exempt from some of the city taxes. The faculty of advocates, presided over by a dean, is an association of barristers, who have the privilege of pleading causes before the Court of Session, or any other courts of record. The writers to the signet, an incorporated body, conduct causes before the supreme courts, and have the exclusive privilege of subscribing the writs that pass the royal signet in Scotland. Solicitors also practise before the supreme courts, but with inferior privileges to those of the writers to the signet.

Education, Literature, Science, &c.—The more prominent educational institutions of Edinburgh, exclusive of the colleges and high school, which have been elsewhere spoken of, are the Edinburgh academy, and the Scottish naval and military academy, established for the purpose of affording education to pupils destined to serve in the army or navy or East India Company's service; and the Royal Scottish academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture. There are also several public seminaries, and a number of schools for the education of the poorer classes, two normal schools, Heriot schools, seven in number, elsewhere spoken of; the school of arts, established in 1821, for the instruction of mechanics and tradesmen in the elements of scientific knowledge. The societies and institutions for the promotion of science and other branches of knowledge, are exceedingly numerous. The principal are the royal college of physicians, incorporated in 1681; the royal college of surgeons, the royal society, the Highland society, instituted in 1785, for the promotion of agricultural improvements in Scotland; the astronomical society; the society of antiquaries, established by royal charter in 1780; the medico-surgical society, the royal medical society, the Wernerian, the botanical, and the speculative society. There are five public libraries in the city, besides the advocates, writers to the signet, and college libraries, and three public gardens connected with scientific objects—the zoological gardens, the Caledonian horticultural society's garden, and the royal botanic garden, all situated in the N.E. environs of the city.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufactures of Edinburgh are neither extensive nor important; ale brewing, for which it has been famous for upwards of 200 years, is the principal. There were lately 26 breweries in the city, whose annual consumpt of malt amounted, altogether, to 329,606 bushels. Shawl-making, coach-building, type and iron founding, soap and candle making, are carried on to a considerable extent; and also the making of various kinds of machinery, generally of the smaller class. Glass-painting and staining are also prosecuted to some extent, and with much success. Edinburgh is the head-quarters of the book-trade in Scotland, and as a literary mart it is the second town in the United Kingdom, being in this respect excelled only by London. The manufacture of linen was at one time an important branch of industry here, but is now nearly extinct.

Municipal Government, &c.—The affairs of the city are conducted by a lord provost, magistrates, and council, elected by the citizens, according to the burgh reform Act. The council consists of 33 members, 31 of whom are returned by the five wards into which the city is divided; the dean of guild, elected by the guildry; and the trades' convener, elected by the incorporated trades. The lord provost is high sheriff and lord-lieutenant within the city and liberties. The streets are lighted with gas. The supply of water, which is frequently found inadequate, especially in dry seasons, is obtained

from a large reservoir, formed in a gorge of the Pentland hills, at the distance of between 6 and 7 m. A further supply is about to be brought from the Bevilaw springs, about 8 m. S.W. from the city.

Edinburgh may be called an aristocratic city, its inhabitants being composed, to a great extent, of persons of independent property, annuitants, &c., including a larger proportion of the more liberally educated classes than any other town in the united kingdom. This fact, taken in connection with the advantages it presents, as respects education, the beautiful environs of the city, and abundance and cheapness of provisions of all kinds, renders Edinburgh a most desirable place of residence. It has now also become the centre point of several railways—the Edinburgh and Glasgow, North British, and Granton lines have their termini in the low ground between the Old and New Town, W. of the North Bridge; the Caledonian has its terminus in the W., and the Dalkeith mineral line in the E. part of the city; and the Union Canal furnishes an additional means of transit for goods to the W. of Scotland. Leith (*which see*) is the port of Edinburgh, and may almost be said to form a suburb of it.

History and Name.—The name Edinburgh [Edwin's castle or fort] is supposed to be derived from Edwin, King of Northumbria, a Saxon prince, who, in the seventh century, possessed the S. part of Scotland, and who is alleged to have built a stronghold on the site of the present castle. The Gaelic name *Dun-Edin* or *Dunedin*, is merely a translation of the Saxon name; while its poetical name, *Edina*, was introduced by George Buchanan. Whatever antiquity may be claimed for the city, the period when it first attained the dignity of a capital does not appear to be very remote; not more remote, according to Chalmers, than the time of James V., the principal town of Scotland previous to that period having been Scone, where the Scottish kings were crowned. It was, however, a place of considerable importance long prior to this, having been recognized as a burgh by David I. in 1128. In 1215, Alexander II. held here his first parliament; and 20 years later, a provincial synod was held in the city by the Pope's legate. It suffered from the successive attacks of the English during the wars of independence; and was all burned down, excepting the castle, by Richard II. in 1385. The town was rebuilt under shelter of the castle, and for a long period was confined to the central ridge. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the city was walled, and the S. loch or morass being drained, became the seat of the Cowgate and Grass Market, in which the wealthier class of the community took up their residence, and for many years they continued to be the most fashionable localities in the city. In 1513 Edinburgh was visited by the plague; and in 1532 the college of justice was established. It was taken and burnt in 1554 by an English army under the earl of Hertford; but soon recovered from the consequences of that disaster. On Dec. 3, 1557, the first Covenant was signed in the city; and during the remainder of the 16th century it was the scene of numerous interesting events, including many in the history of Queen Mary and in the earlier history of the Reformation, more especially in connection with John Knox, whose house (from a window of which he frequently preached) is still standing, near the top of the Canongate. On Feb. 28, 1638, the National Covenant was signed in the Greyfriars' church-yard. After the overthrow of Charles I., the Scots having taken up arms in favour of his son, Cromwell invaded their country, and took Edinburgh castle, and it remained in the possession of the English till the Restoration, which was followed by the infamous religious persecution in Scotland, carried on for a long period under the auspices of the king's brother, during which the Grass Market, the common place of execution, where so many of the Presbyterian Protestants suffered martyrdom, became the most notable place in the city. During the civil war in 1715, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Jacobites to surprise the castle. In 1736 took place the famous Porteous Mob, when John Porteous, captain of the city guards, was forcibly taken out of prison by the populace, carried to the Grass Market, and there was hanged upon a dyer's pole. He had been tried and condemned to death for firing and ordering the guard to fire upon the multitude assembled to witness the execution of a smuggler, when six people were killed and eleven severely wounded; but Queen Caroline (then regent) granted him a reprieve, which, as soon

as it became publicly known, produced the result above narrated. In 1745 the city was taken possession of by the rebels under Prince Charles Edward Stuart. The only other event in the history of Edinburgh sufficiently momentous to be noted here took place May 18, 1843, when the Assembly of the Established church of Scotland, then holding its annual meeting in St. Andrew's church, was severed in two by the secession of 203 of its members, who, retiring to Tanfield hall, Canonmills, formed themselves, with the addition of other seceding ministers and elders, into the first General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. Edinburgh returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1850), 5520. Pop. (1831), exclusive of the parishes of N. and S. Leith, 136,054; of parl. bor. (1841), 138,182; (1851), 158,015. —(Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*; Hetherington's *History of the Church of Scotland*; Buchanan's *Ten Years' Conflict*; Black's *Edinburgh Guide*; *Private information*, &c.)

EDINGALE, par. Eng. Stafford; 730 ac. Pop. 197.
EDINGLEY, par. Eng. Notts; 1800 ac. Pop. 429.
EDINGTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 590 ac. Pop. 195.
EDINGTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 5260 ac. Pop. 1136.
EDINKILLIE, par. Scot. Elgin; 4 m. by 2½ m. P. 1237.
EDISTO, a river, U. States, S. Carolina, has its sources in the N.W. part of the state, and falls into the Atlantic by two branches, called, respectively, N. and S. Edisto, the former 16 m., the latter between 25 and 30 m. S.W. Charleston. It is navigable for boats only. Entire course about 160 m.

EDITH-WESTON, par. Eng. Rutland; 1810 ac. Pop. 343.
EDLASTON, par. Eng. Derby; 1560 ac. Pop. 214.
EDLINGHAM, par. Eng. Northumberland; 11,570 ac. Pop. 659.

EDLINGTON, two pars. Eng. —1, Lincoln; 2900 ac. Pop. 254.—2, York (W. Riding); 1680 ac. Pop. 127.
EDLIPO, a picturesque tn., Asiatic Turkey, Syria, 32 m. S.W. Aleppo, on one of the routes from that city to the S. It is of modern date. Pop. 2500.

EDMONDBYERS, par. Eng. Durham; 15,260 ac. P. 1025.
EDMONDTHORPE, par. Eng. Leicester; 2100 ac. Pop. 261.

EDMONSHAM, par. Eng. Dorset; 2720 ac. Pop. 293.
EDMONSTONE, an isl. Hindoostan, Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Hoogly; lat. 21° 32' N.; lon. 88° 20' E.; from a mere half tide sandbank, this alluvial phenomenon rapidly became an island of 2 m. in length, and ½ m. in breadth, covered with shrubs, and affording a supply of fresh water, in 1817, when a tripod was erected on it as a sea-mark for ships; and it was adopted as a marine station in 1820. But it has been as rapidly demolished as it was formed, by the encroachments of the sea, being now without a particle of vegetation, and nearly covered by the sea at high tides.

EDMONTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex. The VILLAGE, 7½ m. N. London, consists of several ranges of good houses, the two principal of which extend for upwards of 1 m. along the road. An extensive trade in timber is carried on here, by means of the Lea river navigation. The 'Bell at Edmonton' has become famous by association with the adventures of John Gilpin. Charles Lamb died at Edmonton, on December 27, 1837, in his 60th year. Area of par. 7488 ac. Pop. 9027.

EDMUND (Str.), four pars. Eng. —1, Norfolk. Pop. 727.—2, Wilts. Pop. 4461.—3, Devon. Pop. 1595.—4, (King and Martyr, St.), Middlesex. Pop. 391.

EDMUND'S (BURY). See BURY ST. EDMUND'S.
EDNAM, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 6½ sq. m. Pop. 615.
EDOLO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 45 m. N.E. by E. Bergamo, at the confluence of the Oglio and Ogolo. The former crossed here by a foot bridge. It is well built, with wide and handsome streets; has a spacious church, with a lofty tower and cupola; a convent, a house of mercy or poor's hospital, an iron foundry; and a brisk trade in iron and cattle. Pop. 1525.

EDREI. See DREA.
EDRENS (Str.), par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 124.
EDROM, par. Scot. Berwick; 7½ m. by 4 m. Pop. 1415.
EDSTONE (GREAT), par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 1800 ac. Pop. 153.

EDVIN LOACH, par. Eng. Worcester; 360 ac. Pop. 62.
EDVIN-RALPH-WITH-BUTTERLEY, par. Eng. Hereford; 1060 ac. Pop. 166.

EDWALTON, par. Eng. Notts; 830 ac. Pop. 117.
EDWARD (Str.), par. Eng. Cambridge. Pop. 619.
EDWARDSTONE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1780 ac. P. 495.
EDWINSTOWE, par. Eng. Notts; 17,270 ac. P. 2418.
EDWORTH, par. Eng. Bedford; 1100 ac. Pop. 105.
EDZELL, par. Scot. Forfar; 12 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1064.

EE, a vil. and four streams, Holland; —1, (Ee, or Eo), a vil. Friesland, 18 m. N.E. Leeuwarden; with a Calvinistic church, a school, and a corn-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 980.—2, Two streams, prov. Groningen.—3, Two streams, prov. Friesland, the smaller of which falls into the Zuider Zee; and the larger, forming several canals, more especially that between Leeuwarden and Dockum, flows N.E., and falls into the Lauwerzee under the name of Dockumer-Ee.

EECHAU, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, dist. Ramghur, 103 m. S.S.E. Patna; lat. 24° 10' N.; lon. 85° 46' E. It is the residence of the rajah of Eechau.

EECKEREN, a com. and vil., Belgium, prov. of, and 4 m. N. Antwerp. It is the seat of some linen-weaving, and other manufactures, including chicory, beer, and spirits; but the people are chiefly agricultural. Pop. 4540.

EECLOO, a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11 m. N.W. Ghent, near the Liève, a canalized stream. It is a clean place, well built, and the seat of manufactures of woollens, cottons, hats, tobacco, chocolate, soap, starch, &c.; and has breweries, distilleries, vinegar-works, salt-refineries, dye-works, and oil mills; and a busy trade in grain, linen, cattle, and timber. Pop. 9099.

EEDILABAD, or IDULABAD, a small walled tn., Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, l. bank, Poorna; lat. 21° 4' N.; lon. 76° 8' E.; contains now one inhabited street only.

EELA, or ELE. See ILL.
EELDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 10 m. N. Assen, and connected with Groningen by a canal, along which it sends grain, fruit, &c., to the weekly market of that town. It is a pleasant village, is surrounded by a number of country seats, and has a Calvinistic church, and a school. Pop. 700.

EELS, a name applied to the wandering tribes of Persia. The men have well-made, powerful frames, piercing black eyes, noses generally inclined to aquiline, frequently overhanging thick moustachios, which, united with black, bushy beards, almost entirely conceal their dark brown skins. Their appearance is altogether strongly characteristic of health, hardihood, and independence. Their dress consists of a coarse blue shirt and trowsers, with heavy cloaks of felt, thrown over the shoulders, the sleeves being left unoccupied; a conical cap of white or grey felt, with flaps for the ears, covers their heads; they usually carry one, and sometimes two guns, slung at the back, and a large knife or dagger at the girdle; a sword or a clubbed stick completes their equipment. The women, when young, are often handsome; their complexion is of a delicate nut brown hue, eyes dark and expressive, nose well formed; the mouth small, and adorned with beautiful teeth; expression of the countenance full of good humour, and the contour of their forms indicative of a beautiful and slender shape. All these attractions, however, soon disappear as they advance in life, their skins become parched and withered, and their complexion changes to a coarse sunburnt red. When aged, they become the most shrivelled and repulsive looking hags it is possible to imagine. —(Fraser's *Khorasan*.)

EEM, a river, Holland. It originates in numerous streamlets which rise in prov. Gelderland, flow W. by N. into prov. Utrecht, and unite near Amersfoort, whence the stream flows N.W. to its outlet in the Zuider Zee. It is navigable to Amersfoort.

EEMNES, two adjoining vils., Holland, prov. of, and about 13 m. N. by E. Utrecht. They are called, respectively, Eemnes-Binnendijks and Eemnes-Buitendijks. They have two Calvinistic churches, and a R. Catholic church, and two schools. Pop. (agricultural), 1400.

EERSEL, or EERZEL, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 8 m. S.W. Eindhoven, an old, and formerly a well-built, beautiful, and much larger place than now, but reduced by repeated calamities. It has a church, townhouse, and a school; and eight annual cattle fairs. Pop. 270.

EESAUGHUR, a strong fort, Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 39 m. N.W. Chendaree; lat. 24° 50' N.; lon. 77° 55' E. It

has a large pettah or suburb that extends round the N. and W. sides of the fort.

EESSAH SOMAULI, a numerous and powerful tribe, E. Africa, who inhabit a territory on the coast of the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, between lat. 11° and 11° 30' N. They lead a wandering life, roving from place to place, wherever they can find pasturage for their flocks and herds. Few of them wear any clothing, excepting a leather apron. They are armed with spear, shield, bows, and arrows; and are said to be very expert in the use of the latter. The arrows are poisoned, and with them they kill the ostrich, zebra, and all kinds of animals. They are very partial to red hair, dyeing it of that colour, and are very particular in dressing it. Those who are not favoured by nature with good heads of hair, make wigs of sheep-skin, dyeing them their favourite colour. They are held in great dread by their neighbours, the Danakils, who describe them as treacherous, thieves, and murderers. Lieutenant Barker formed a different opinion of them; saying that, so far as his experience went, he found them a timid and inoffensive race.

EFBE, an isl. Indian Archipelago, near S. coast, Mysore, lat. 2° 12' S.; lon. 120° E., about 5 or 6 m. in length. Birds of paradise migrate hither during certain seasons, and are caught by the natives, who dry them in their feathers and send them to Europe. There are two small villages on the island.

EFENECHTYD, par. Wales, Denbigh. Pop. 234.

EFFAT, a prov., Abyssinia. See SHOA.

EFFERDING, a tn. Upper Austria, near r. bank, Danube, 107 m. W. Vienna. It is surrounded by walls, with four gates; and is, on the whole, well-built. It contains a handsome square, a castle, two churches—a Protestant and a R. Catholic, the latter a Gothic parish church, with a number of fine monuments; a townhouse, and hospital. The Danube, which, about a century ago, bathed the walls, is now at some distance from them. Pop. 1300.

EFFIN, par. Irel. Limerick; 5268 ac. Pop. 2060.

EFFINGHAM, a par. and vil. England, co. Surrey; 2940 ac.; the latter is 20 m. S.W. London. Pop. 581.

EGBELL, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 53 m. N.W. Neutra, r. bank, Sirkovi, not far above its junction with the March. It contains a parish church, and carries on a considerable trade in hemp, which it sends chiefly to Moravia and Austria. In the neighbourhood there is a sulphureous spring. Pop. 2860.

EGDEAN, par. Eng. Sussex; 620 ac. Pop. 121.

EGEDESMINDE, a Danish missionary station and colony, Greenland, N. inspectorate, about 45 m. S. Disco island. It was founded in 1759; and is chiefly useful to the Danes, for sealing, eider-down gathering, &c. It faces the archipelago of islets called Egedesminde; which, as well as the colony, is named after Hans Egede, a Danish missionary to these parts in 1741.

EGELN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 17 m. S.W. Magdeburg. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by old walls, and of a suburb; is poorly built; is the seat of a law court and several public offices; contains three parish churches and four schools; and has manufactures of furs, several distilleries, numerous mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2888.

EGELSHOFEN, or **EOOLSHOFEN**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, in a beautiful district surrounded by vineyards, 3 m. W. Constance. It is well-built, and contains a parish church and two schools. Pop. 1386.

EGENBURG, or **EGENBURG**, a tn. Lower Austria, in a valley, at the W. foot of the Mannhartsberg, 33 m. N.W. Vienna. It is surrounded by old walls; contains a handsome parish church, of ancient date, and an hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Fine amethysts are often found in the vicinity; and the whole district is rich in monuments of the Middle Ages. Pop. 1262.

EGENHAUSEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 5 m. W. Nagold. It has manufactures of rosin and turpentine. Pop. 1059.

EGER, or **CHEB** [Latin, *Egra*], a tn. Bohemia, circle, Elnbogen, on a rocky eminence, above r. bank stream of same name, 91 m. W. Prague. It was once an important border fortress; but only parts of its walls now remain in a very dilapidated state, and its fosses are almost filled with rubbish. It contains several churches, one of them an old

deanery church, very handsome; an old burg or citadel, on an overhanging height, once the frequent residence of kings and emperors, now dismantled, but still interesting in its ruins; an ancient town-house, containing a library, and a painting of the death of Wallenstein, who was assassinated in the house of the burgo-master, which still stands at the E. end of the market-place; a gymnasium, high school, military school, barracks, two hospitals, and several charitable endowments. The manufactures consist of linen and woollen cloth, chintz, and calico; and there is a bleachfield, a powder, a polishing, and several other mills. An avenue, 3 m. long, conduits from Eger to Franzensbrunnen, a celebrated watering-place. Pop. 10,500.

EGER [Latin, *Egra* and *Agara*; Bohemian, *Cheb*], a river, Germany. It rises in the Fichtelberg, in the N.E. of Bavaria, about 16 m. N.E. Baireuth, flows E. into Bohemia, and passing the towns of Eger, Elnbogen, Saaz, and Laun, falls into the Elbe, at Theresienstadt, after a course of 124 m. It has high banks, a stony bed, and a rapid descent.

EGERDIR, a small tn., or vil. and lake, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia. The town is picturesquely situated on the margin of the lake, on the W. side of its S.E. extremity, in lat. 37° 42' N.; lon. 31° 18' E. It consists of 500 or 600 houses, all Turkish; streets narrow, and extremely filthy. The lake is about 20 m. long, and 5 m. broad. It is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, wooded in places to the water's edge. In others, rich and luxuriant vineyards and orchards cover the sloping plains which extend between the mountains and the lake. There are two beautiful islands in the lake, nearly opposite the village, covered with woods, and inhabited chiefly by Greeks, the neat red roofs of whose houses are seen peeping out from amongst the luxuriant foliage of the trees.

EGERI, or **EGEER**, a lake, Switzerland, in the S.E. of can. Zug, 4 m. long, N.W. to S.E., and near its centre about 2 m. broad. It is surrounded by mountains, particularly on the W., by the Rossberg and Kaiserstock, and on the N. by the Gabel; and though romantically situated, has a very lonely appearance. It is about 140 ft. deep, and is well supplied with fish. On its S.E. shore stands the village of Morgarten, famous in the history of the Swiss struggle for independence.

EGERÖE, an isl., S.W. coast, Norway, bail. of, and 40 m. S.S.E. Stavanger. It is of very irregular form, somewhat resembling a horse shoe, and is separated from the coast by a narrow channel. Its greatest length is about 6 m., and its breadth scarcely averages 1 m.; lat. 58° 26' N.; lon. 5° 50' E.

EGERSUND, a seaport and fishing tn., Norway, bail. Stavanger, on the Eger Sound, a strait, between the isle of Egeröe and the mainland; lat. 58° 26' 10" N.; lon. 5° 57' 8" E. (L.) It has a good harbour, and some trade, especially in herrings. In 1841, 44 vessels, tonn. 2940, entered; and 68, tonn. 3977, cleared; of which 13, in both cases, were British. Pop. 1262.

EGERSZEG-ZALA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Zalad, r. bank, Zala, 54 m. W.S.W. Veszprim; with a parish church, and a house in which the county meetings are held. Pop. 3116.

EGERTON, par. Eng. Kent; 2750 ac. Pop. 880.

EGG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. S.E. Zürich, in a fertile grain and fruit district, 2380 ft. above sea-level. Some cotton manufactures are carried on. Pop. 2763.

EGG, two harbours and an isl., U. States, New Jersey. *Great Egg harbour* is in lat. 39° 22' N.; lon. 74° 30' W., and receives a river of the same name, which is navigable for large vessels 20 m.—*Little Egg harbour* is 17 m. N.E. from the former.—*Egg island*, in Delaware Bay, has on it a fixed light, 42 ft. high; lat. 39° 10' 24" N.; lon. 75° 9' W. (R.)

EGG-BUCKLAND, par. Eng. Devon; 3800 ac. Pop. 1296.

EGGA, a large tn. of W. Africa, Guinea, Yarriba country, r. bank, Niger, a little below the junction of the Coodoonia; lat. 8° 43' N.; lon. 6° 10' E. It is about 4 m. in length and 2 m. in breadth; the houses are of a conical form, and so closely packed together that in some places there is not room for two persons to walk abreast in the streets. The walls of the huts are of clay, some of them beautifully smooth, and stained with indigo; they are without windows, and have rarely more than one door. Large quantities of a narrow cloth, not exceeding three inches in breadth, are manufactured

here; there having been no fewer than 200 looms in operation in the town when visited by Captain Allen in 1841. This cloth is generally dyed blue. The people are speculative, enterprising, and keen traders; numbers of them employ all their time in trading up and down the river, and live entirely in their canoes, which are generally protected by a shed. The market days at Egga present a singularly lively and animated scene. All are anxious to sell their wares, and are constantly making the most eager, earnest, and often noisy efforts to accomplish this desirable end. Women are the chief, if not the only traders here; most of them are of graceful and prepossessing exterior, and all practise similar enticements in their dealings with those put in requisition with the market-women of civilized countries. The articles exposed to sale consist chiefly of beautifully-wrought and carved calabashes, silk and natron from Bornou, country cloth, network, Guinea corn, yams, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, dried fish, a few European articles, beads, and gunpowder. The people dress neatly; and one-half are Mahometans, the other Pagans.—(Allen's *Expedition to the Niger*; Lander's *Records*.)

EGGARAH, W. Africa. See IDDAH.

EGGEBEE, a tn., W. Africa, Zeg-Zeg, 80 m. S. by W. Kano; lat. 10° 52' N.; lon. 9° 6' E.; delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful and highly-cultivated plain. It is neat and scrupulously clean; and its inhabitants have at least the appearance of prosperity and happiness. It is surrounded by a wall in the form of a square, measuring 1 m. each side. Pop., abo. 14,000.—(Lander's *Records*.)

EGGENBERG, ECKENBERG, or EGENBURG, a vil. and lordship, Austria, Styria, circle of, and about 2 m. from Grätz. It has a castle, a simple but majestic structure, which contains a good collection of paintings, and is surrounded by fine gardens, much resorted to on holidays by the citizens of Grätz, with which it is connected by a long avenue. Pop. of lordship, 3516.

EGGENFELDEN, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, I. bank, Rott, 34 m. W.S.W. Passau. It is the seat of a court of law, contains four churches, a chapel, Franciscan *hospitium* and hospital, and has manufactures of cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1484.

EGGENSTEIN, a vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, bail. of, and near Karlsruhe. It contains a parish church, and has an extensive manufactory of printers' ink. Pop. 1179.

EGGESFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 2500 ac. Pop. 168.

EGGINGTON, par. Eng. Derby; 2030 ac. Pop. 374.

EGHAM, a par. and vil. England, co. Surrey. The village, 20 m. W. by S. London, near r. bank, Thames, is large and thriving, and is connected with the market town of Staines, on the opposite bank of the river, by an iron bridge. It has almshouses, a charity school, and other charities, and a national and infants' schools. Runnymede, famous in English history as the scene of the conference, in 1215, between King John and his barons, which led to the signing of *Magna Charta*, lies between the village and the Thames. Races are annually run on this ground. Area of par., 7440 ac. Pop. (1841), 4448, of which about half reside in the village.

EGINA, an isl. Greece. See EGINA.

EGLETON, par. Eng. Rutland; 1450 ac. Pop. 138.

EGLINGHAM, par. Eng. Northum.; 17,650 ac. P. 1832.

EGLSAU, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 14 m. N. Zürich, r. bank, Rhine, here crossed by a handsome wooden bridge. It stands in a narrow valley, along which the river winds between steep and finely-wooded banks, is well built, contains a parish church, with some interesting monuments, and a large and ancient townhouse, and has some shipping; a considerable transit trade, particularly in corn. At the extremity of the bridge, on the l. bank, stands the ruins of the old castle of Eglisau, with a lofty and massive square tower. Pop. 1108.

ENGLISH, two pars. Ireland.—1, King's co.; 14,800 ac. Pop. 3494.—2, Armagh; 10,575 ac. Pop. 5601.

EGLOSHAYLE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 6170 ac. P. 1357.

EGLOSKERRY, par. Eng. Cornwall; 3060 ac. P. 552.

EWLWYS, five pars. Wales.—1, (*Brewis*), Glamorgan; 367 ac. Pop. 24.—2, (*Cymin*), Carmarthen. Pop. 349.—3, (*Fach*), Carmarvon; 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1632.—4, (*Ilan*), Glamorgan; 13,619 ac. Pop. 3813.—5, (*Rhos*), Carmarvon. Pop. 630.

EGLWYSURW, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 560.

EGMANTON, par. Eng. Notts; 2220 ac. Pop. 291.

EGMERE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1440 ac. Pop. 54.

EGMOND, three vils. Holland, prov. N. Holland.—1, (*-aan-Zee*), on the sea-coast, 5 m. W. Alkmaar; with a town-house, two churches, a school, and a light. Pop., chiefly fishermen, 1370.—2, (*-Binnen*), 5 m. S.W. Alkmaar, with church and school, and inhabitants mostly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and fishing. Pop. 310.—3, (*-op-den-Hof*), 4 m. W. Alkmaar, with church and school. Inhabitants, agriculturists and fishers. Pop. 520.

EGMONT, or SIX ISLANDS, Indian Ocean, Chagos Archipelago. The largest is in lat. 6° 40' S.; lon. 71° 26' 30' E. From this, five other islands lie on the circular edge of a coral reef, extending to the N.W. by W., 5 m.; the N. islands have conspicuous trees on them. The whole group produce 6000 gallons of cocoa-nut oil yearly; pigs and poultry in abundance; also pigeons, and the fat-land land crabs, which are numerous. Fresh water is also easily procured.

EGMONT, an isl., S. Pacific, Low Archipelago; lat. (S.W. point), 13° 24' S.; lon. 139° 14' W. (E.). It is of coral formation, steep, and well-wooded with cocoa-nut and pandanus trees. The natives go armed, but are friendly, and disposed to barter, particularly for iron.

EGNACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, in a district almost covered with orchards, 12 m. S.E. Constance. It is a large, straggling place, contains a new parish church and parsonage, and has a trade in fruit. Pop. 3276.

EGREMONT, a par. and market tn. England, co. Cumberland; area, 2850 ac. The town, 38½ m. S.E. by S. Carlisle, within 2 m. of the Irish Sea, has an ancient parish church and a Wesleyan chapel. Tanning is carried on to some extent, and checks, sailcloth, linen, and paper are manufactured. Weekly market, Saturday; several fairs annually. Pop. 1750.

EGREMONT, par. Wales, Carmarthen; 2½ m. by 2 m. Pop. 140.

EGRES, or EGRI, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, on the Maros, about 15 m. from Komlos. It contains a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 2840.

EGTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 13,570 ac. P. 1128.

EGUISHEIM, EXEN, or EXHEIM, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, near l. bank, Lauch, 4 m. S.W. Colmar. It owes its origin to a strong castle, supposed to have been erected in the eighth century, of which a massive hexagonal tower, about 130 ft. high, still exists. Good white wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2149.

EGYEK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, on the Theiss, about 15 m. from Nadudvar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 2570.

EGYPT [Greek, *Αἴγυπτος*; Latin, *Ægyptus*; French, *Égypte*; German, *Ägypten*; Italian, *Egitto*; Arabic, *Misr*; Turkish, *Kibt*], a country remarkable alike for its physical peculiarities, and for its place in history, and which still retains, in its wonderful monuments, the earliest records of civilization, extends along the Nile at the N.E. angle of Africa, and embraces properly the lowest and most N. division of the valley of that river, from the last cataracts to the sea. In lat. 24° 3' 45' N. the Nile, issuing from the rocky glen of Lower Nubia, sweeps in a smooth but rapid stream round the little island which was called by the Greeks *Philæ*, by the Arabs *Bilak* (both names being corruptions of the Coptic *pi-lakk*, that is, the limit), and then immediately hurries down the cataracts, or rather rapids, of Assouan (Syene), and by the island of Elephantine, about 2 m. below Philæ. Here the obstructions to the navigation of the Nile are at an end, and the river extends in a general course, N. by W., to lat. 31° 35' N., where, in the neighbourhood of Damietta, the principal branch falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The length of Egypt, measured on the meridian, is but 450 geo. m.; but along the winding valley of the river, which is truly the habitable country, it has an extent of above 600 m. of these, or about 720 statute miles. The average width of the valley of the Nile may be assumed to be 8 m.; the greatest width of the delta, from Alexandria on the W., to the ruins of Pelusium on the E., is about 160 m. The whole area, comprised in the valley and delta, may be taken at 11,000 sq. m.

Name.—Egypt is now called by the natives, and throughout the East generally, *Misr* or *Masr*, a name evidently connected with the Mitsraim of Scripture; and this name being in the

dual number, seems to refer to the division of the country into Upper and Lower Egypt, which were always considered, under the native dynasties, as distinct kingdoms, symbolized by different crowns. The ancient Egyptian name of the country, *Khemi* (whence *Cham* or *Ham*), signified black, and was probably suggested by the dark colour of the sedimentary soil. As to the origin of the name *Egypt* (*Ægyptus*), no one has yet been able to offer a plausible explanation of it. The attempts to derive the word from Greek roots are merely puerile, and Bruce's assertion, that *y-gypt* signifies in Ethiopic the land of canals, requires confirmation. Besides, the Ethiopic (or Geez) language is apparently too modern a source to allow us to hope that it could furnish any elucidation of Egyptian archaeology.

Description.—The island of Philæ, at the S. extremity of Egypt, has been compared by Arab writers to an emerald set in gold; and this allusion to the luxuriant vegetation of the island, compared to the glowing naked surface of the surrounding desert, is equally applicable to the valley lower down. The Nile, in the valley of Egypt, is everywhere an agreeable object; not so much owing to the majesty of the stream, or the variety of its scenery, as to the strong contrast between the freshness, verdure, and animation of the river's banks, and the desolation which reigns beyond them. The scenery of the river is, in the S. part of Upper Egypt, wild and romantic; but as we descend, it grows continually more tame and monotonous, till at length every lively and picturesque feature is lost in the uniform level of the delta.

Divisions.—As Egypt embraces two widely different regions, namely, the broad plains of the delta, and the comparatively narrow valley of the river higher up, so it naturally falls into two parts or divisions, namely, Upper and Lower Egypt. These were anciently regarded as separate kingdoms, denoted in hieroglyphics by different crowns or royal tiaras. Whenever they were united under the same rule, the Pharaoh bore the title of 'The Lord of the two worlds.' But the lower part of the valley, which includes the Fayoum, and the plains watered by the Bahr Yusef, differs widely again from the narrower portion higher up; hence the division into Upper, Middle, and Lower Egypt; or, to use the Arab names, Saïd or Marés (in Coptic, the South), Wustanf, and Er Rîf. The whole country appears to have been subdivided from the earliest ages into districts, or, as the Greeks termed them, Nomes, to the number of 36, to which may be added, however, eight more, of later date probably, embracing the territory adjacent to the Delta, but beyond its proper limits. Upper Egypt, or the Saïd, was often named by classic writers the Thebais; and Middle Egypt, divided into seven Nomes, the Heptanomis. These ancient territorial divisions, being founded on nature, have never fallen wholly into disuse, though disguised under new names. Yet the late Viceroy, Mahommed Ali, effected a great change by grouping and subdivision. He divided the whole country into seven Mûderlyks or provinces, superintended by a Mûdyr; each Mûderlyk being subdivided into departments, and these again into cantons; each having its proper and responsible chief.

Mountains.—The valley of the Nile, throughout its whole extent, from Philæ to the vicinity of Cairo, is hemmed in on both sides by continuous chains of hills; those on the E. side approach more closely to the river, while the Libyan hills on the W. rise with a gradual ascent, and sometimes recede to a distance of 10 or 15 m. Hence they appear less elevated than the E. hills, which vary in height from 400 to 800 ft. Towards the delta these chains of hills diverge; that on the E. side turning E. by Jebel Mokattam (that is, the hewn; so called probably from its quarries), near Cairo, and sinking gradually till it disappears in the isthmus of Suez; while the Libyan chain skirts to the N.W. the plains of the Natron lakes. The desert between the Nile and the Red Sea is intersected by several chains of mountains, which increase in elevation towards the E., so that the ridges nearest to the Red Sea attain a height perhaps exceeding 6000 ft.; W. of the Nile, on the other hand, the land evidently sinks, so that the Libyan chain separates the river from a wide valley, which is supposed to be not above the level of the sea, and may probably have received the waters of the Nile, and conducted them to the sea in early times, while the rocky channel through lower Nubia was as yet but imperfectly opened. The appearance and physical character of this region is well described by the

name 'Bahr bela ma,' or 'river without water,' now bestowed on a portion of it.

Valleys and Roads.—The openings or lateral valleys of the hills confining the valley of the Nile are comparatively few, or, being little frequented, remain unknown. Those on the E. side, with which we are best acquainted, are, the Valley of the Wanderings (of the children of Israel), leading from the neighbourhood of Cairo to the head of the Gulf of Suez, and that through which passes the road from Koptos to Kosseir on the Red Sea. In early ages, when the commerce of the Red Sea was far more important than it is at present, the roads from the Nile through the E. desert were numerous and frequented; and there still remains indubitable evidence, chiefly in the ruins of guard-houses and of solidly-constructed wells, of the industry which once animated these inhospitable wastes. W. of the Nile, in lat. 29° 20' N., a deep sinuosity in the Libyan chain of hills forms the fertile valley of Fayoum (in Coptic, *Ph-iom*, the sea or lake), in the N.W. and lowest part of which is the lake named Birket-el-Kerân, the level of which is perhaps not above that of the river. The E. part of the Fayoum was anciently the site of the celebrated lake Moeris, the embankments enclosing which were first recognized and traced, in 1842, by M. Linant de Bellefonds. From this valley a road leads W., through the hills, to the oasis of Dakhileh. The roads from Jirgeh or Girgeh and Esné to the great oasis are much frequented; and several other openings of less note offer communications with the fertile spots which characterize the depressed region W. of the river.

Oases.—The oases above alluded to extend, in a narrow line, along the hollow region of the Libyan desert, parallel to the general direction of the valley of the Nile, and above 80 m. W. of it. The Great Oasis, called, from its chief town, El Wah el Khârîjeh, lies immediately W. of the Thebaid, and has a length of 100 m., from lat. 24° 15' to 25° 42' N. About 50 m. W. of the N. extremity of this oasis, lies the Wah el Dakhileh, 24 m. long and 10 m. broad. In the parallel of Jirgeh, and W. by S. from the Fayoum, the date groves of the Little Oasis (Oasis parva), or Wah-el-Baharîeh, display their unusual verdure. In this fertile spot artesian wells are numerous, and some of ancient construction have been recently discovered, which have a depth exceeding 400 ft. On the road between this oasis and that of El Dakhileh, inclining to the W., occurs half-way the Wah-el-Ferâfreh, of small extent. W. of Fayoum, and about 200 m. from the Nile, lies the oasis of Siwah, where the foundations of the once-celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon may still be traced. The inhabitants of this secluded spot, though tributary to Egypt, are in language and manners wholly Libyan. The region of the oases terminates towards the N. in the desert of the Natron lakes, which the Copts called Scete, and where, in the midst of the dreary wilderness, prison-like monasteries offered a congenial home to gloomy and ascetic tempers. The deserts on the W. bank of the Nile generally present to view uniform plains of gravel or of fine drifting sand; on the E. the scene is varied by rocks and mountains, but the aridity is extreme, and the heat, reverberated from surrounding cliffs, is often insupportable.

Rivers.—The only river of Egypt is the Nile, which receives no accession from tributary streams (occasional torrents from extraordinary rains excepted) in the last 1500 m. of its course. At Philæ it enters Egypt with a breadth of 3000 ft., and though often contracted lower down to 2000 ft., its average width throughout may be taken at half a mile, and therefore, with the canals depending on it, bears a considerable proportion to the whole area of the habitable valley. Of the canals alluded to, one of the most remarkable is that commonly called the Bahr Yusef, or Joseph's river or canal, which, leaving the Nile at Deirut (lat. 26° 15'), runs along the foot of the Libyan hills, which it enters at the opening of el-Lahûn; and, having watered the valley of Fayoum, it again issues from the Libyan chain and joins the Nile. The Bahr Yusef has a length of 140 m., and the level plain, often 10 or 12 m. wide, included between it and the Nile, forms, with the valley of Fayoum, the most fertile part of Egypt. Popular belief ascribes the construction of this water-course to Joseph, but competent observers pronounce it to be an ancient branch of the river, flowing between banks for the most part of natural origin. It has a general breadth of 300 ft., and winds like the Nile. The apex of the Delta was, in the time of Herodotus, at Cercasorus, 10 m. below Memphis; it is now about

6 m. still lower down, at Batn-el-Bakara. The river, at the early period referred to, separated at once into three branches, the Canopic going N.W., the Pelusiac, N.E., and the Sebennytic branch proceeding directly N. to the sea. But the latter threw off also two other branches, namely, the Saitic, W., and the Mendesian, E. Near the former of these flowed the Bolbitine, and, at some distance to the E., the Bucolic branches, both artificial. These were the seven mouths of the Nile as described by Herodotus (from whom later writers differ in many particulars); and it is remarkable that, at the present day, only two of them continue to flow in uninterrupted navigable channels to the sea, and those are the Bolbitine and Bucolic (the artificial) arms, now named respectively, from the towns at their mouths, the Rosetta (Rashid) and Damietta (Dimy) branches. The artificial branches probably owed their superior permanence to the circumstance of their being cut in a straight line, so that their banks were not liable to be impinged on by the current. The other ancient arms of the river may still be traced, more or less satisfactorily, among the numerous canals which intersect the Delta, and terminate, for the most part, in the lakes bordering the sea-coast. Among the ancient canals of Lower Egypt, there was one which merits especial notice, namely, that which, starting from the Nile a little below the modern Cairo, ran N.E. and E. into the desert, and then turning S., through the marshy district of the Bitter lakes, terminated at Arsinoe, at the head of the Gulf of Suez, thus uniting the Nile and the Red Sea. Pharaoh Necho was the first who ventured on this great undertaking; he failed, however, and Darius, of the Persian dynasty, had no better success. At length Ptolemy Philadelphus overcame the numerous hindrances opposed by nature to the completion of the work; yet, in a few years, this canal, apparently so advantageous, became choked up and useless, and was restored by Trajan, to fall again to ruin. Some traces of it remain at the present day, but for the most part it is wholly obliterated. One of the greatest works carried on in Egypt in modern times, is that projected by Mohammed Ali for the damming up or barrage of the Nile below Cairo, and for the establishment of canals above the barrage which should carry the water of the stream over the surface of Lower Egypt. The barrage is established at the point of the Delta where the Nile bi-furks into two great branches, which flow, one to Rosetta, the other to Damietta. It is 118 m. from Alexandria, and 99 m. from Rosetta; 12 m. below Cairo, in view of the great pyramids of Gizeh. The works comprehend—1. A sluice bridge on each of the two branches of the river, with a levelling quay, to fix the points of the Delta. 2. Three great canals, one cut on the right bank of the Damietta branch in the direction of Mansourah, another running along the left branch of the Rosetta branch in the direction of Alexandria, the third placed in the axis of the Delta. The canal directed towards Alexandria is to be 197 ft. wide—the two others, 328 ft. each. The barrage has a length of 1765 ft. between the extreme abutments on the Damietta branch, and of 1535 ft. on the Rosetta branch, making a length altogether of 3300 ft. The quay wall constructed at the point of the Delta is 5291 ft. in length. The barrage is expected to be finished in the course of 1852.

Lakes.—The first place among the lakes of Egypt has been hitherto usually assigned to the Birket-el-Kerûn, lying N.W. of el-Fayoum, owing probably to the celebrity which attached to it from the supposition that it was a remnant of the ancient lake Moeris. It has a length of about 34 m., and a general breadth of 6 m.; its direction being from W. by S. to E. by N. On its shores stands a castle, the projecting points of which have procured for it the appellation of Kasr-el-Kerûn, (Horn Castle), whence the lake takes its name. It abounds with fish, and like Lake Moeris of old, is farmed out to fishermen, to the great profit of the Government. There can be no doubt that this lake is of natural origin, but it probably owes a great increase of size to the causes which led to the disappearance of Lake Moeris. So long as the great reservoir, on the higher level of the valley, was maintained in good condition, its embankments must have cut off supplies from the natural lake below. At present the Nile, in cases of high flood, makes its way to the Birket-el-Kerûn, which then rises 4 or 5 ft.

About 50 m. N. of the Birket-el-Kerûn, where the Libyan chain of hills, W. of the Nile, begins to sink in the desert, a

low tract, extending S.E. to N.W., exhibits in the rainy season a chain of pools, known as the Natron Lakes; from which, in the dry season, the water evaporates, leaving the ground thickly encrusted with natron (sesquicarbonate of soda), better known in commerce under the name of *trona*. The fertile land of the Delta is, for the most part, separated from the sea by a series of lakes, or rather vast lagoons, which are themselves fenced from the sea by very narrow necks of land. On the W. side of the Delta, and proceeding W. to E., these maritime lakes are, Mareotis, Madyeh or Abûkir, and Edkû or Etko. They all communicate with the sea by shallow openings. Between the Rosetta and Damietta arms of the Nile, Lake Bourlos occupies half of the coast, or above 30 m.; while E. of the latter arm, Lake Menzaleh covers an extent of 500 sq. m.; while Lake Bardowal (Sirbonis) stretches 70 m. still further E. Altogether, the frontier covered by these lagoons has an extent little short of 200 m. They all abound in fish, but more particularly Lake Menzaleh, the shores of which are rendered hateful to strangers by the smell of fish and mud, by filth and pestilence. From the S.E. angle of Lake Menzaleh, a low tract, annually converted into a swamp during the inundation, winds S. by E. across the desert isthmus to Suez; in the S. part of this tract are the Bitter Lakes, which are very like the Natron Lakes on the W.

Geology, &c.—The general rocks of Egypt are limestone, sandstone overlying the former, and granite, which breaks through and overspreads both. The granite region lies at the S. extremity of Egypt. In Lower Nubia, the summits of the granitic rocks rise 1000 ft. above the level of the river. This rude and wild scenery continues down to Assouan, where the cataracts are formed by the cliffs and broken masses of granite which lie in the bed of the river. Granite of many varieties may be found here; but the rock at Assouan or Syene is not the syenite of modern geologists. Blackened by the sun's rays, and often highly polished, these rocks have been frequently mistaken for basalt; and, indeed, it is not certain that truly volcanic rocks may not be found mingled with the granite. The cliffs near Assouan have supplied the materials for all the colossal and monolithic monuments of Egypt. From Assouan to Esné (lat. 25° 19' N.) extends the sandstone formation, which is very durable, and easily worked. The quarries at Jebel Silsili (chain mountain), and a few other points in this region, furnished the materials for the superb structures of Thebes, and, indeed, for most of the temples of ancient Egypt. Below Esné the limestone predominates, though sandstone hills still occasionally interrupt the calcareous range. The limestone region is more tame and monotonous in outline than those of the sandstone and granite, and more frequently affects the form of table lands. Thus the pyramids of Gizeh, built altogether of limestone, stand on an elevated plain of the same material. The Egyptian limestone is generally grey, containing fish, shells, and corals; but in the E. desert, specimens have been found of handsome marble; and in the parallel of Minyeh, lat. 28° 4' N., and about 100 m. E. of the Nile, were discovered, a few years ago, the splendid ruins of the ancient Alabastropolis, which once derived wealth from its quarries of alabaster. Farther S. in the desert, towards the limits of the granite, we come upon the ancient mines or quarries of jasper, porphyry, and verd antique. The emerald mines of Zebarah lay near the Red Sea, in the parallel of Syene. To complete this brief geological sketch, it may be mentioned that in the calcareous region, diluvial heaps of oyster and other shells frequently occur at considerable elevations, and that a few miles E. of Cairo, in the Jebel Mokattam, an extensive tract is strewn over with the silicified trunks of trees. This phenomenon of a petrified forest presents itself again in the desert of the Natron Lakes, W. of the Nile, and also far to the S. in Nubia.

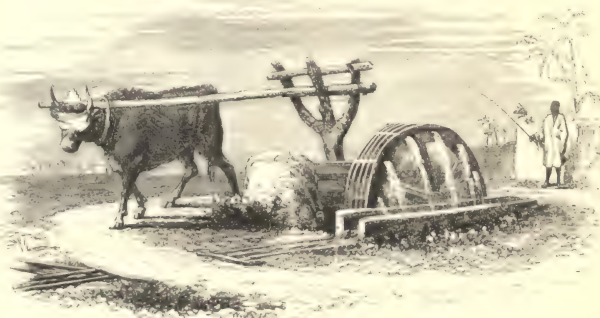
Alluvium.—The alluvial soil of Egypt is a no less interesting object of study than the rocky foundation on which it rests. The Nile, during the floods, deposits in the valley of Egypt the earthy particles with which it becomes loaded in the early and impetuous part of its course, and it is easy to recognize, in the dark brown mould of Egypt, the disintegrated trachytes of Abyssinia. Wherever the velocity of the stream is checked, the earthy sediment is deposited, and a thin, silty film spreads over the ground. The accumulation of this fine sediment becomes very perceptible in the course of ages, the inundated land of Egypt, with the bed of the river, being gradually

raised by means of it. The increase of the soil is said to proceed, in Upper Egypt, at the rate of 4 or 5 inches in the century; in the Delta it goes on more slowly. The banks of the Nile, as they first check the current, receive the largest share of the deposited soil, and hence they are higher than the adjacent fields, which also generally decline a little from the river. The lower part of the nilometer at Elephantine, or standard for measuring the rise of the waters, described by Strabo, still remains entire; but the highest graven line on it is now covered to a height of 8 ft. by the flood. From the depth of the sedimentary soil covering causeways or heaped round monuments at Thebes, which doubtless stood originally above the reach of the inundation, it has been calculated that the age of that city must reach back at least to the year 2960 B.C., a conclusion which can be reconciled with the chronology of Scripture only by adopting the Septuagint or Samaritan text in preference to the Hebrew. Thus it appears that the Greeks were, in some measure, justified in saying that Egypt is the gift of the Nile; but they alluded more particularly to the Delta, and yet it is evident that the Delta has advanced but partially, between the two main branches, and only a distance of 3 or 4 m. within the period of history. Its coast on the W. side, including Alexandria, and as far E. as Abukir, is formed by a ledge of limestone, and cannot be supposed to have undergone any change. On the E. Tineh, one of the most ancient of Egyptian cities, still occupies the site of Pelusium (the Sin of Ezekiel xxx. 15); and still on the sea-shore, it fully merits its ancient names, which all had but one meaning—inund. It is, however, conceivable that before the industry of man insisted on controlling and regulating, by means of dykes and canals, the effects of the inundation of the Nile, the deposition of alluvium at its mouth gained rapidly on the sea.

Climate.—The climate of Egypt is remarkable for its dryness and general uniformity. In no other country is one day so like another; winter on the banks of the Nile has no rigour, and the heat of summer is rarely oppressive. As the extension of the country, however, is chiefly from N. to S., there is a considerable difference between the mean temperatures of Upper and Lower Egypt; but peculiar circumstances, such as the vicinity of the sea, and the freshness of the N. wind, modify at the N. and S. extremities of the country, respectively, the cold of winter, and the burning heat of summer. In the Delta, the mean temperature of winter is about 54° Fah.; that of summer, 82°; at Assouan, the thermometer often rises, in the latter season, to 96°. It is, however, characteristic of Egypt and the neighbouring deserts, that a great fall of temperature, from 14° to 20°, takes place at night, owing, as it is usually explained, to the setting in of the N. wind at sunset, or rather perhaps attributable to the general dryness and perfect transparency of the atmosphere, which favour rapid evaporation, and the radiation of heat. This nocturnal cooling sometimes, though very rarely, sinks just before sunrise to congelation; and ice has been found on the Nile even at Syene. The hot S. wind or Khamsin (that is, 50 days' wind), sets in at the vernal equinox, and lasts, as the name implies, nearly two months; the thermometer sometimes rising during its continuance to 100°; E. winds prevail after the autumnal equinox; during the remainder, or about eight months of the year, the wind blows from the N. and neighbouring points. In the maritime parts of the Delta, smart falls of rain occur 25 or 30 times between October and March; only half of this quantity falls at Cairo, and above the 26th parallel rain is hardly known; hail is very rare, and still more so snow, which fell, nevertheless, in 1833, in the Delta, to the great surprise of the people. There seems to be little reason for supposing that the climate of Egypt is insalu-

rious; although the habit of sleeping on the terraced roofs in the open air, regardless of the violent and sudden changes of nocturnal temperature, breeds much feverish disease; while the extraordinary, but unheeded, effulgence of the Egyptian sky, acting on eyes irritated by the fine sand which, as the native adage says, can make its way through an egg shell, gives rise to ophthalmia. As to the plague, it is doubtful whether it be generated in Egypt; but its rapid diffusion, as well as the prevalence of elephantiasis, and other apparently endemic diseases, may be naturally ascribed to the filthy habits and wretched condition of the people.

Seasons.—In Egypt, where there is in fact no winter, the distinction of seasons depends immediately on the Nile, and with the state of the river, the aspect of the country undergoes the greatest changes. The seasons are there reduced to three—the inundation, spring, and harvest. At the beginning of June, the hot winds being over, and most of the crops cut, the country begins to resemble the adjacent desert, and the parched ground cracks and opens in all directions, when, in the third week of the month, the river is observed to rise. The increase of the water becomes in a short time regular, till it reaches its maximum, about the second week of September. Its progress is watched with much anxiety, for, should the flood fall short of the expected measure, famine must ensue; but should it, on the other hand, exceed the ordinary limits, it may break down the embankments, sweep away villages, and carry desolation in its course. The Nile may rise at the present day 28 ft. without occasioning any damage. As the canals become filled, the water is allowed to run over the fields and gardens, the low dams which protect them being successively trodden down. This mode of proceeding is alluded to in that passage of Scripture (Deut. xi. 10), which describes Egypt as the country 'Where thou sowest thy seed, and waterdest with thy foot.' During this season, Egypt resembles a great sea, in which the towns, villages, and groves of trees, figure as so many islands. By the middle of November, the river has returned to its old bed, and, as the waters retire, the fields emerge from the inundation in a most unsightly guise, covered with blackish mud; but this state of things does not last long, the seed is quickly sown; the refreshed earth teems with life; and, in an incredibly short time, the face of the country, lately so deformed, is clothed with the richest verdure. This spring time lasts till the Khamsin or hot winds, after which comes the harvest, and occupies the period that intervenes till the return of the inundation, or from April till June. And here it may be observed that even when the Nile is low, the work of irrigation may be carried on to some extent by means of the sakyah, which is a rudely constructed wheel, placed vertically, and turned by oxen, buckets being fixed to its circumference, the lower part of which passes through the water; or whose cir-



SAKYAH FOR RAISING WATER.—From Description of Egypt.

cumference is divided by partitions into separate water compartments, with outlets at the side, as seen in the accompanying figure. It is said that there are 50,000 sakyahs in Egypt, notwithstanding the tax injudiciously levied on them.

Agriculture.—As soon as the waters have retired, the Egyptians sow their wheat and barley, which are quite ripe in May in the Delta, where the produce of the field arrives at maturity generally a month later than in Upper Egypt. Durrah (*Sorghum vulgare*), the grain on which the natives chiefly subsist, and millet, are sown later, and gathered earlier. Of maize, two crops are often raised in the year. Rice, the sale of which is a monopoly of the Government, is a novelty to the Egyptian husbandman, and is grown chiefly in the low grounds near Rosetta and Damietta. Beans, lupins, lentils, and various kinds of pulse, with onions, bamieh (*Ilybis esculentus*), and mallow, are cultivated, and consumed in great quantities. The system of husbandry is probably the same now as it was 3000 years ago, wherever the Government has not interfered with it, by introducing new objects of culture. The Egyptian peasant is extremely tenacious of ancient usages; his plough at the present day exactly resembles that figured in the hieroglyphics; for a harrow, he uses a roller made of a piece of the trunk of a palm tree; and he allows no rest to the inundated land, but relieves it only by change of crops. The efforts of the Government, however, to increase the commercial resources of the country, have disturbed the traditional routine. The cultivation of cotton, begun in 1821, has now extended widely; indigo succeeds in the Fayoum and Upper Egypt. The growth of the sugar-cane is confined to the latter country; the manufacture of the sugar being carried on at Minyeh. For the sake of the silk manufacture, three millions of mulberry trees have been planted in Egypt; but the hot winds often prove fatal to the silk worms. The cultivation of the olive, also, is now encouraged; and attempts have been made even to naturalize the coffee plant, clove, and cinnamon.

Botany.—The wild plants of a country such as Egypt, are necessarily few; and these being natives of the desert, have no very interesting character. These desert plants are generally dicotyledonous annuals, characterized by a hairy or thorny exterior, long roots, and leaves of pale green colour, and dry texture. The most common wild shrub is the *Acacia* seyal, which is almost leafless, and armed with long thorns; its crooked stem usually collects round it a heap of fine sand. The palm tree is rarely seen in a perfectly wild state; yet forests of the date palm, of great antiquity, exist on the E. borders of the Delta, and on the site of Memphis. This tree attains a height of 60 or 80 ft., and is prolific only when attended to. The dates of inferior quality serve for distillation. The doum palm (*Cucifera thebaica*), singular in its bifurcated forms, arrives at perfection in Upper Egypt, and yields a fruit of the size of an orange; but much less esteemed than the date. The sycamore is the largest and most umbrageous of Egyptian trees, often attaining a circumference of 20 or 30 ft., but with moderate height; it bears a kind of fig on its trunk and larger branches. The oranges, figs, and tamarinds of Egypt are excellent; the European fruits grown there are of inferior quality. The chief timber trees are the *acacia lebekh*, the cypress, and the Aleppo pine. The sant or *acacia nilotica*, valuable for its hard wood, and producing gum arabic, increases in size as we ascend the Nile. The late Viceroy, Mahommed Ali, is said to have planted, chiefly in Lower Egypt, above 16,000,000 of trees of various kinds; and his son, Ibrahim Pasha, planted more than 5,000,000.

Zoology.—The list of the wild animals of Egypt is even still more scanty than that of its flora. The wolf, hyena, and jackal, habitual inhabitants of the desert, occasionally visit the valley of the Nile; there the ichneumon or mangonste, which lives chiefly on eggs, and preys on those of the crocodile among others, is still numerous. The jerboa, or kangaroo-like rat, burrows in the sands, and frequents, in great numbers, the plains of Gfzeh, round the pyramids. The crocodile very rarely descends the Nile below Jirjeh, and the hippopotamus has long since retired to Upper Nubia, and never visits the waters of Egypt, except when forcibly borne down by the flood, as happened in 1836, when one of these animals rose

into view before Damietta. A remarkable peculiarity of Egypt, handed down from ancient times, is the practice of hatching eggs by the artificial heat of ovens. The poultry reared in this way, are wholly without the instincts which relate to the care of offspring; the artificial method of hatching, therefore, when once resorted to, soon becomes necessary, and the natural system of incubation is totally superseded. It is said that 24 millions of eggs are submitted annually to the vivifying ovens in Egypt, of which number one-fifth fail. Wild swine are still numerous in the marshes and thickets bordering the Delta, but they are little molested by a Mahometan population.

Industry.—The branch of industry for which Egypt is peculiarly adapted by nature, is agriculture; yet in that country, where three successive crops may be gathered in the year, agriculture is still in a very low state; the necessary consequence of the wretched condition and extreme poverty of those engaged in it. The Egyptian husbandman is ill supplied with the implements of agriculture; he has little stock; he knows nothing of the rotation of crops, or of the use of manure, and, being habitually oppressed, he cherishes no hope of personal advantage to be derived from the improvement of his art. The Egyptians still adhere to their ancient custom of uniting the followers of each business or profession into a guild or corporation, governed by their chief or sheikh, who acts, if need be, as their representative. These guilds are exceedingly numerous, as might be expected, among a people whose social organization reaches to a remote antiquity. Of all these trades, however, very few can claim especial mention on the score of importance or singularity. Among these few, we must place the business of the *mahm-al-fartij* or egg-hatching establishments, above alluded to. A very steady heat (about 104°) is required for the success of this process; yet the keeper of the ovens never uses a thermometer, but is guided wholly by experience and practised sensation. The business of tanning, also, is one in which the Egyptians succeed perfectly, by a process peculiar to themselves. They make excellent morocco leather, which is goatskin dressed and dyed in a particular manner. The pottery of Egypt, also, deserves a word of praise, chiefly for the merit of the bardaks or water-jars. The best bardaks are those made at Keneh, which, besides being impregnated with a fine and lasting perfume, are, in various degrees and forms, permeable to water; so that while some serve as filters, others exude the purified fluid, and keep it cool by evaporation, which effect, in such a climate as Egypt, is a matter of great importance. These jars are transmitted to Cairo in a



POTTERY FLOAT ON THE NILE. —From Hay's Sketches of Cairo.

singular manner. They are tied together in large numbers, with their mouths downwards, and thus forming long rafts, are floated down the Nile. But what may be called the indigenous industry of Egypt, though it could supply a long list of trades and occupations, is too rude and primitive to figure in commerce, or even to supply the wants of the country under the new system of things. The manufactures, on a large scale, in Egypt, which are carried on with skill and capital, and the aid of machinery, all owe their establishment to the late Mahommed Ali, and are, in fact, the property of

the Government. That energetic ruler had incautiously embraced the doctrine, that it is always more advantageous to produce than to purchase, and, consequently, he sought to supply all the wants of the country from within, imagining that every branch of industry which flourished elsewhere, would prove profitable in Egypt also. He established above 20 cotton mills, on a large scale, horses or oxen being employed as the moving power. His linen manufactories deliver annually 3,000,000 pieces, and compete in Italy with those of Germany and England. The manufacture of silk, as well as the rearing of the silk-worm, received from him a powerful impulse. Then woollen cloth, hempen cordage, sugar, indigo, oil, gunpowder, and various chemical products, all engaged his attention; and in every case he established manufactories, to be conducted on the public account. He even went so far as to establish an iron-foundry at Boulak, a suburb of Cairo, on the Nile. This experiment, made on a handsome scale, in a country not affording either iron-ore or fuel, and where machinery is soon destroyed by the fine sand, and the corrosion of the atmosphere (owing perhaps to the presence of carbonic acid), must necessarily have proved a serious loss. His establishments for the manufacture of fire-arms, and of military accoutrements in general, merit commendation on grounds of policy, if those of economy be insufficient. For exports and imports, see ALEXANDRIA, the principal port.

Race.—Of the inhabitants of Egypt, the great majority—those of the peasant class or Fellahs, as they are called—are undoubtedly indigenous, and may be regarded as descendants of the ancient Egyptians. These having embraced Mahomedism, are now generally denominated Arabs, though easily distinguished from the true Arab, who invariably regards the Fellah with contempt. The Copts are the Egyptians who still cling to the Christian faith; though comparatively few, they contrive to hold a respectable position in society, by means of their education and useful talents. They are thus widely separated by their faith and social lot from the Fellahs, though of kindred race with them. The Fellahs are generally peasants and labourers; the Copts fill the posts of clerks and

the Greeks are all merchants and traders. The Berbers, from Lower Nubia, below the second cataract, do all porters' work; while the Negroes are preferred as domestic servants. The whole population of Egypt has been estimated by the Govern-



FELLAH DRESSED IN THE HÂBÂ, AND FEMALE WEARING FACE-VEIL, EGYPT. —From Prisse's Oriental Album.

ment, from apparently ample data, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ or nearly 4 millions; but the Europeans, who have examined this question on the spot, concur in reducing the estimate to 2½ millions; the Fellahs being nearly 2,000,000; the Copts 145,000; and the ruling caste of Turks and Mamelukes (that is, slaves chiefly from Caucasus, taken young, and reared as Turks) not above 20,000.

Government.—The Government of Egypt being in the hands of Turks, is, as might be expected, an unqualified despotism. Under the first Viceroy, and founder of the present dynasty, Mahommed Ali, it became in practice more enlightened, liberal, and humane: but its simple fundamental principles remain unchanged. He commenced his great reformations in 1808, by abolishing the right of private individuals to hold estates in land. Thus he became the proprietor of the whole kingdom (houses and gardens excepted), and found himself in a position to carry out his schemes of improvement. He then divided and subdivided the whole country, the officers of every grade, down to the Sheikh el Belid or village chief, being not merely magistrates, but overseers of work and tax-gatherers. The Fellahs received wages, sowed their fields as they were ordered by the Government, carried their produce to the Government stores, and were paid for it at the Government price. Thus Mahommed Ali took into his own hands all the agriculture, as well as all the manufactures of the kingdom. He aimed at developing the resources of Egypt, but he never dreamt of turning to account the mainspring of national prosperity, namely, the untiring energy with which every man labours to promote his own welfare. To foster this spirit, is to make a nation rich. But the prosperity which Mahommed Ali had in view was that of his own treasury, and not that of his people. He aimed at being the sole farmer, manufacturer, and merchant in his dominion; and to his subjects, who were reduced to abject slavery, and heavily taxed, he left but a wretched subsistence. All the reforms effected by Mahommed Ali, his schools, manufactures, canals, plantations, well appointed army, and increasing navy, all tended towards the organization of a system on which he reckoned for the increase of his financial means and political power; but as to the instruction or well-being of his people in general, nothing could be further from his thoughts. The people were reduced by him to the deepest distress, while he certainly amassed no treasures.

Revenues and Expenses.—The revenues of Egypt are derived



FELLAHS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, EGYPT
from Prisse's Oriental Album.

accountants. With these aboriginal Egyptians are mingled, in various proportions, Turks, Arabs (chiefly Bedouins), Armenians, Greeks, Berbers, Negroes, Jews, and Franks. The Turks form a privileged class, or kind of aristocracy, and hold the principal offices under Government. The Arab tribes considered as belonging to Egypt, and to whom lands have been assigned, are the Bedouins, who supply the country with camels, sheep, and, to some extent, with horses. Their haunts are on the borders of El-Fayoum; their numbers about 250,000. The Armenians are generally bankers or jewellers;

from various sources, the chief being the mfrî or land tax, for which the districts are answerable, however individuals may fail, so that the Government is sure to be paid. This yields nearly half of the whole revenue. Next in importance are the proceeds of monopolies, namely, of cotton, indigo, sugar, rice, opium, &c. Then come the capitation, the customs, taxes on grain brought to market, on cattle slaughtered, on date trees, fishing, &c.; in all producing about £2,500,000. The Egyptian army is composed of 130,000 regular troops, 12,000 of whom are cavalry, and of about 40,000 national guards. To these may be added about 40,000 irregular cavalry (Bedouins, chiefly in Arabia). The fleet consists of 10 or 11 ships of the line, six frigates, and a dozen smaller vessels; connected with it and with the arsenals, is a force of 40,000 men. Thus the forces maintained by a prince whose revenues hardly exceed two millions and a half, cannot altogether fall much short of 270,000 men. The officers, those of high rank especially, experience liberal treatment; while the men, who have been, for the most part, forced into service by conscription, are miserably paid.

Historical Monuments.—As the Arabic language has been for 12 centuries the language of Egypt, the literature of this country necessarily merges in the wide sea of Arabian literature. There, as in other Mahometan countries, the Koran is the only book systematically studied. In the schools, indeed, established by Mahommed Ali for specific purposes, and placed under the direction of Franks, suitable texts of various kinds were indispensable, and these have been generally supplied by translating from the French. The modern Egyptians have as yet acquired, and but partially acquired, the first elements of science. It is not improbable that from the time of the Macedonian conquest, nine centuries and a half before the Arab invasion, the Egyptian language began to give way to the Greek, losing its literary cultivation, though it remained in vulgar use. The introduction of Christianity naturally favoured the inroads of the Greek language, and it is not surprising that the Coptic language, in the specimens remaining to us, should exhibit a large intermixture of foreign words. After the Arabs were settled in Egypt, the Coptic continued to be cherished only by a small and despised sect, and it ceased to be a living language, it is supposed, in the 12th century. Coptic literature belongs to the Christian period, and is almost wholly theological. If, therefore, we would look for the truly indigenous literature of Egypt—that literary cultivation which belonged to the country when its historical importance was at its height—we must seek it in the graven monuments of that period. But as the description of those wonderful monuments belongs properly to topography, we shall here confine ourselves to such a brief and general review of them, as will serve to indicate the chief epochs of the history which they record, and the cultivation of the people.

Passing over the 25,000 years during which Egypt was ruled by gods and demigods, we come to the mortal Menes, the founder of the first of 30 dynasties, recorded more or less perfectly by Manetho, the high-priest of Isis at Sebennytus, who lived about 300 B.C. But so arbitrarily has the high-priest's information been dealt with by the writers who have handed it down to us, and who have sought to adapt it to their own theories, that we cannot decide whether he places Menes 5400 or 3900 years before the Christian era. However, it is worthy of remark, that the son and successor of Menes is said to have written a book on anatomy, and to have had a temple at Memphis. This city was already, under the second dynasty, the capital of the kingdom; and mention is made, at the same early age, of Bubastos or Pu-Pasht (Pibeseeth, Ezek. xxx. 17), dedicated to the goddess Pasht, the remains of which may still be traced at Tel-Bastah, on the E. side of the Delta. With the fourth dynasty begins the period of undoubted contemporary monuments. Shifo (Cheops) built the great pyramid, in which his name is written; his immediate successor built the second; and his nephew, Menkare, the third. A portion of the coffin of Menkare, with his name inscribed on it, is now in the British Museum, being probably the oldest specimen of writing extant beyond the pyramids and the tombs of Gizeh and Sakkara. These earliest known specimens of hieroglyphic writing exhibit the art in complete maturity, and, coupled with the pyramids, prove that Egypt, under the fourth dynasty, was already far ad-

vanced beyond the infancy of civilization. The 11th dynasty was the first of the Diospolitan or Theban kings, whose celebrity, however, commenced with the 12th, to which belonged Sesortasen, one of those kings whose achievements have been heaped on the half fabulous Sesostris; and of whom there remains an inscribed pillar recording his conquests in Nubia, and his son Ammenemes III., who embanked Lake Moeris, and built the labyrinth. This edifice, the foundations of which may be still traced, appeared to the Greeks, even while Karnak stood in all its glory, to be the greatest and most wonderful in the world. The memorials of this distinguished dynasty are written or graven on the walls in the grottoes of Beni Hassen. The 15th and two succeeding dynasties were those of the Hyksos or shepherds, whose tyrannical rule continued for some centuries. These shepherds, that is, pastoral, and comparatively rude tribes, appear to have been the Canaanites, who, on their expulsion from Egypt, founded Jerusalem. With the 18th dynasty begins the most brilliant period of Egyptian history, and the greatness of Thebes. Aahmes (Amosis), the first king of the 18th dynasty, is supposed by some to have been the Pharaoh (Phre, king), under whom the Exodus took place; though others suppose the Exodus to have taken place in the reign of Ramses (Sesostris), the last king, or last but one of this dynasty. Subsequently comes a series of great princes—Amenoph, Thothmes, Horus, Ramses, and Menephthah, to whom are due the grand monuments of Karnak, Luxor (el-Akhsar), Medinet Abu, Amada, Semneh, &c. The inscriptions of these victorious kings are found at the present day from Syria (at the Nahr-el-Kelb), to Jebel Barkal, above Dongola in Nubia. Their conquests are recounted on obelisks, temples, tombs, and represented by paintings, with hieroglyphic explanations, so elaborate and frequent, as to furnish the material of a voluminous, though still obscure literature. The tombs of the 12th dynasty are, many of them, in the valley named Biban-el-Mulk (Gates of the Kings), extending in subterranean chambers, with painted or inscribed walls, to a distance, in some instances, of 350 ft. Some papyri, written in the reign of Menephthah II., the last of this dynasty (and son of Ramses III., the Sesostris of most writers 1340 B.C.), have been partially interpreted, and throw a curious light on the manners of the age. One of them contains instructions written by a minister of state for the secret preparation of a certain feast, whence it appears that the Ethiopian feast, entitled 'Table of the Sun' (in old Egyptian phrase, the King), as described by Herodotus 800 years later, had its origin in Thebes. Under the 20th dynasty began the decline of Egypt and of Egyptian art, while Assyria, on the other hand, now rose. A Pharaoh, probably the last, of the 21st dynasty (Tanites, by Isaiah called the princes of Zoan), gave his daughter in marriage to King Solomon (1 Kings ix. 16). The 22d began with Sesonchis, the Shishak of Scripture (the first Pharaoh mentioned by name in the Sacred Volume), to whom Jeroboam fled, and who afterwards sacked Jerusalem. In the paintings at Karnak, which represent his conquests, this event is shown in detail, and the written title, 'King of the Jews,' points out the principal captive. The next dynasty was founded by Sabaco (So, the ally of Hosea, 2 Kings xvii. 4), originally from Upper Nubia. His name, as well as that of his follower Tirhaka, or Zerah the Ethiopian, is found on the monuments. The 26th dynasty is distinguished chiefly by Psammetichus, in whose reign the Greeks began to grow numerous in Egypt. This was followed by the Persian Cambyses and his successors for 124 years, after which period we have again three dynasties of native princes, the last king of Egyptian race being Nectanebus, of whom there remains a temple and inscription at Philæ. He was driven from the throne in 341 B.C. by a usurper, who was soon after displaced by Darius Ochus; and he in turn was obliged, in 332 B.C., to make way for Alexander.

Literature.—The monuments here briefly indicated, furnish, in truth, a very ample literary store. The inscriptions, when long, can rarely be read completely; for though the Coptic affords a key to the structure of the ancient language, it supplies but an imperfect vocabulary. These difficulties may, however, be overcome by persevering study, and the monuments of Egypt will probably hereafter enable us to retrace with certainty the earliest dates of civilization. Hieroglyphic writing continued in use down at least to the third century of

the Christian era. Besides the hieroglyphic or monumental graven characters, the Egyptians used also the hieratic, which were, in fact, only the former reduced and adapted to the pen. The demotic or popular writing was probably of later date, derived from the hieratic, but with a more simple and cursive style. In some cases, monuments were inscribed in two or more of these styles, and in later ages, the Greek version of the inscription also was occasionally added; to this circumstance chiefly, we owe the discovery of the hieroglyphic alphabet. Among the trophies brought by the British army from Egypt, was the Rosetta stone, now in the British Museum. This is a large black slab, covered with inscriptions in three different characters. The last of these is Greek, and informs us, that in the ninth year of Ptolemy Epiphanes (196 B.C.), the priests of Egypt, convened for the purpose, decreed certain honours to that King, and ordered that their decree should be engraved on hard stone, 'in Sacred (hieroglyphic), demotic, and Greek characters.' The certainty that the hieroglyphic inscription here contained the same matter as the Greek, induced Dr. T. Young, in 1813, to examine it attentively, and he soon detected the often-repeated names of Ptolemy and Cleopatra. The first steps being made successfully, the progress that ensued in this new line of investigation was astonishingly rapid, inasmuch that Champollion left behind him at his death, in 1830, a complete Egyptian grammar and dictionary of hieroglyphics. The full consequences of this remarkable discovery are not yet developed. Patient philological research and the comparison of inscriptions will, doubtless, eventually disperse the obscurity which now hangs over the Egyptian language. But at present we have a much better knowledge of the monuments and history of ancient Egypt, than the Greeks or Romans, and we can ourselves read critically those records of the victories of Tothmes III. in the temple of Karnak, which, as Tacitus relates, were interpreted by the priests for Germanicus.

Modern History.—In A.D. 639, the Arabs effected the conquest of Egypt, which, under its Mahometan rulers, soon became totally metamorphosed, at least in spirit. In the great monuments of the ancient Pharaohs, the followers of the Caliphs saw nothing but the work of Jins. In 1250, the government was seized by the Mamelukes (slaves, chiefly from Caucasus, bred to military service), who had grown into power by the favour of Saladin. These were subdued by Selim, the Ottoman Sultan, in 1520; but the descendants of the defeated chiefs kept the country in disorder for more than two centuries, and when, in the first half of the 18th century, the Ottoman empire was hard pressed by Russia and Austria, Egypt fell again under the turbulent sway of the Mamelukes, who continued to retain the sovereign power during the French invasion in 1798; but on the expulsion of the French by the British forces, the Ottoman Porte effectually urged its claim to sovereignty, and the young officer commanding the Turkish forces, Mohammed Ali Bey, contrived to shorten the contest by entrapping and treacherously murdering the Mameluke leaders. Such was the act which founded the fortunes of the future Pasha. As he consolidated his power in Egypt, the Porte, with sinister intentions probably, commanded him to suppress the Wahâbi, a fanatical sect in Arabia, grown formidable by their numbers and audacity. But his energy and perseverance overcame all difficulties. He subdued the Wahâbi, and annexed to his dominions all the provinces of Arabia bordering on the Red Sea. On the banks of the Nile his conquests extended to Sennâr and Kordofan. At length he broke openly with the Porte, and the Ottoman and Egyptian forces meeting in the plains of Nizib, in Syria, in June 1839, the latter gained a decisive victory; the result of which was a treaty confirming to Mohammed Ali the viceroyalty of Egypt, as a fief of the Ottoman empire, hereditary in his family. The sway of the Viceroy of Egypt extends over the country on the banks of the Nile as far S. as Fazoklo and Singue (lat. 10° 30' N.), where the gold washings begin, and as much further as he can uphold by means of occasional incursions. He claims the W. oases, though the subjection of Siwah is little more than nominal. He possesses Kordofan, and is master of the Hejaz in Arabia.—(*Description de l'Egypte*, &c.; Pococke's *Description of the East*, 1763; *Travels of Volney*, Savary, Dr. Clarke, Caillaud, Von Minutoli, Cadalvène, &c.; *Histoire de l'Egypte sous Mehemet Ali*, per F. Mengin; Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt*, *Topography of Thebes*, &c.

ELHINGEN [anc. *Dracuna*], a tn. Württemberg, circle, Danube, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank, Danube, 14 m. S.W. Ulm. It is a very ancient place, contains a Ritter-haus, in which the States of Lower Austria used to assemble, a townhouse, four churches, one of them a fine ancient structure, a gymnasium, and hospital; and has manufactures of syrup, starch, and vinegar, a bleachfield, numerous mills, a considerable trade, and several annual fairs. Pop. tn. 3000. Area of bail. 113 geo. sq. m. Pop. 24,154.

EHNINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Schwarzwald, 7 m. W. Urach. It contains a parish church, and has a great number of dealers, who traverse into the neighbouring districts and dispose of their wares. Pop. 5010.

EHRANG, a tn. Prussian Rhine prov., gov. of, and 4 m. N. Treves, on a height at the confluence of the Kyll with the Moselle. It is surrounded with walls and has extensive iron-works, some trade in cattle, and an important annual fair. Pop. 1050.

EHRENBERG, A.L.T. or OBER, a vil. and par. Bohemia, circle of, and 85 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. It has a handsome parish church, and important manufactures. Pop. 2579.

EHRENBREITSTEIN [honour's broad stone], a tn. and fortress Prussia, r. bank, Rhine, gov. of, and nearly opposite Coblenz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. The fortress occupies a precipitous hill nearly 490 ft. high, and is so strongly fortified both by nature and art, as to have received the name of the Gibraltar of the Rhine. On three sides steep rocks make it almost inaccessible, and on the N.W. where its only weak point lies, the utmost efforts of engineering skill have been employed to repair the defect, by the erection of a triple line of formidable defences, on which nearly 400 pieces of cannon are mounted. On the top of the rock is a platform used as a parade, and immediately under it are brick arched cisterns, capable of containing a sufficient supply of water for the garrison for three years. A well also, 400 ft. deep, communicates with the Rhine. Ehrenbreitstein was originally a Roman fort, and in latter times the stronghold of the Electors of Treves, who occupied a castle at the foot of the rock. The French employed their utmost efforts to take it during the 17th century, but without success. In 1799, however, starvation forced the garrison to surrender it into their hands. On evacuating it in 1801, at the peace of Luneville, they blew up the works, but Prussia has, since 1814, laboured incessantly to restore them, and they are now stronger than ever.—The town, at the foot of the hill, contains two R. Catholic churches, and a synagogue, and has a trade in corn, iron, steel, pipe clay, and seltzer water, two cattle-markets, and four general annual fairs. Pop. 2800.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, a tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, on the slope of the Sanberg, about 1500 ft. above the sea, 44 m. S.W. Dresden. It contains an old church, with a fine altar, and has extensive manufactures of lace and hosiery, a trade in cattle, an acidulated spring, and two annual fairs. Lead and iron are worked and smelted in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2620.

EIHENHAUSEN, a market tn. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 10 m. N.N.W. Marburg, r. bank, Mur, here crossed by a covered bridge. It contains a parish church, and a castle, a large and handsome structure, on a high hill, and containing a fine mausoleum of the princes of Ehrenberg. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, but have some transit trade. In 1809, a battle was fought here between the French and Austrians. Pop. 708.

EIHENSTETTEN, a market tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 6 m. S.W. Freiburg, with a church. Much wine and fruit are grown in the district. Pop. 1564.

EIBELSTADT, or EIVELSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank, Main, over which there is here a ferry, 5 m. S.E. Würzburg. It contains a church, and a chapel to which frequent pilgrimages are made, a townhouse, and hospital. Much wine and fruit are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1500.

EIBENSCHITZ, or EIBENSCHÜTZ, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle, Znoim, 11 m. S.W. Brünn, in a beautiful and fertile valley, enclosed by high hills, at the confluence of the Olswa with the Igla. It is an ancient place, which early embraced and suffered much for its adherence to both the Hussite and the great Reformation. It contains a church, barrack,

hospital, and poorhouse, and has manufactures of a fine black earthenware, and a trade in fruit and vegetables, particularly asparagus. In the vicinity is a fine bed of clay, much of which is sent to other towns. Pop. 3000.

EIBENSTOCK, a tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, cap. bail. of same name, near r. bank, Mulde, 60 m. S.W. Dresden. It is tolerably well built, contains an old church, townhouse, and infirmary, and has extensive manufactures of tinware and lace, chemical products and tobacco, a considerable trade in cattle, numerous mills, and three annual fairs. Medical plants are cultivated on a large scale, and iron and tin have been worked here from a very early period. Pop. 5762.—The **BAILWICK**, on the Bohemian frontiers, is the highest and bleakest district of the country, and belongs to what is sometimes called Saxon Siberia. Pop. 27,281.

EIBERGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 21 m. E. Zutphen, l. bank, Borkel or Berkel, here crossed by an excellent bridge near the Prussian frontier. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, and a school. In its vicinity are some bleacheries, tan-works, breweries, and brickfields; and weaving is likewise carried on. Pop. 1200, or with adjoining hamlets, 2500.

EIBESWALD, a market tn. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 22 m. W.N.W. Marburg, in a valley on the Saggabach. It contains a castle and a parish church, and has blast furnaces and other iron works, which derive their materials from coal and iron mines in the neighbourhood.

EIBSTADT (**GROSS AND KLEIN**), two vils. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, near Königshofen, on the Saale, here crossed by a bridge. They contain a church, an old castle, and a synagogue, and have several mills. Ochre is mined, and wine extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. Gross Eibstadt, 522; Klein Eibstadt, 642.

EICH, a vil. and par. Holland, prov. and forming almost a suburb of Luxemburg. It is a thriving place, and has iron-furnaces, porcelain works, and paper and other mills. P. 4600.

EICH, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, near r. bank Rhine, 9 m. N. Worms. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, two parsonages, a townhouse, and school. Pop. 1342.

EICHENBUHL, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. of, and near Miltenburg, at the confluence of the Schippach and Erf, each of which is here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a parish church, an oil and two other mills. Pop. 985.

EICHORN, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 18 m. W.N.W. Brünn, cap. lordship of same name, near r. bank Schwarzwasser, remarkable only for its old castle, on a height between steep precipices, and surrounded by venerable oaks, founded in 1060 by Duke Conrad of Moravia, and afterwards occupied by the Templars. Iron and argentiferous lead are extensively worked in the lordship.

EICHSTÄDT, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, in a deep valley on the Altmühl, here crossed by four stone bridges, 67 m. N.N.W. Munich. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs; is the see of a bishop, the seat of an appeal court, with extensive jurisdiction, and of several other courts and public offices; and is tolerably well built, having some good squares, one of them adorned with a fountain and bronze statue of St. Willibald. The principal buildings are the cathedral, founded in 1259, a Gothic edifice, surmounted by two towers, and possessed of fine painted glass, curious monuments in bronze and marble, and several fine paintings; the castle, a modern structure, the residence formerly of the prince bishops, and now of the Duke of Leuchtenburg, containing a good museum and some interesting portraits; the townhouse, built in 1440, and surmounted by a square tower; seven churches, several of them handsome; an ecclesiastical seminary, a normal school, a Capuchin monastery, a Benedictine nunnery, and, on a height on the opposite side of the river, the old castle of Willibald, formerly a ruin, but now repaired and used as barracks. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, ironmongery and stoneware, and there are several breweries, and numerous mills. Eichstädt is of Roman origin, and was surrounded by walls in 908. After passing through various hands, it came into the possession of the Bavarians in 1805. In 1815 it became the capital of a principality of the same name, and was bestowed on Eugene Beauharnois, in whose family it still remains. Pop. tn. 7369; dist. 11,402.

EICHTSTETTEN, a market tn. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, on the Treisam, 10 m. N.W. Freiburg. It contains a parish church, and has a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. 2517.

EICHTERSHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, bail. of, and near Wiesloch, with a Protestant parish church; and in its vicinity the castle of the lords of Benningen. P. 835.

EIDER (Latin, *Eidera*), a river, Denmark, falling into the N. Sea. N. of the Elbe, at Tünning, and forming, throughout the greater part of its course, the boundary line between the Duchy of Schleswig on the N., and Holstein on the S. Through the Eider, or Schleswig-Holstein canal, extending from the river at Rendsburg to Kiel Fiord, water communication is established between the N. Sea and the Baltic. The river rises in Holstein, about 12 m. S. by W. Kiel, flows N.W. to the Schleswig frontier, after which its general course is W., though with many windings. Its total length is 92 m., of which 69 m. are navigable.

EIDSVOLD, or **EIDSVOLD-BAKKEN**, a small tn. and river-port, Norway, bail. Aggershus, r. bank, Wormen, near where it leaves Lake Mjøsen, 34 m. N.E. Christiania. It has steam communication along Lake Mjøsen with the iron works of Lillehammer, and is much resorted to during summer for the mineral waters of its neighbourhood. It has some iron forges, and small quantities of gold were formerly found in the vicinity. Eidsvold is chiefly remarkable for the meeting of Norwegian delegates, held here in 1814, when the constitution was formed and sworn to, declaring Norway independent, and Christian Frederick, Prince of Denmark, king. Though Norway soon after was compelled to submit to a union with Sweden, this constitution continues to be the fundamental law of the country.

EIFEL, a range of schistous hills, Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, connected, W. with the E. Ardennes, and trending E. by S. towards the Rhine, chiefly between the rivers Ahr and Nette. They are cold, wooded; the valleys sometimes bold, often picturesque, and they present numerous crater-like lakes. They are sometimes divided into Hohen-Eifel [high Eifel], Vorder Eifel [hither Eifel], and Schneifel [snowy Eifel]. Culminating peak, about 2300 ft. high. Numerous extinct craters and other traces of volcanic action are met with; and they are still the haunt of the wolf and the boar.

EIG, an isl., W. coast Scotland, co. Inverness, about 10 m. from the mainland; lat. 56° 57' N.; lon. 6° 10' W.; 5 m. long by about 3 broad. It has a bold and striking appearance when approached, proceeding partly from the ruggedness of its shores, but principally from an irregular, curved ridge of rock at its southern extremity, called the Scur of Eig, which terminates in a peak of columnar pitchstone porphyry, rising 1339 ft. above sea level, generally speaking flat on the top, and perpendicular at the sides, more especially on its E. side, where it is perfectly perpendicular. Dr. McCulloch avers that, 'to him who may have been satiated with the regularity of Staffa or the magnificence of Skye, this island offers both variety and novelty.' There are numerous caves round the coast, in one of which, whose entrance is so small that a person must creep on hands and knees into it, the M'Donalds, inhabitants of the island, took refuge from the pursuit of their enemies, the M'Leods of Skye. The latter, discovering their retreat, kindled fires at the mouth of the cave, and suffocated the M'Donalds, whose whitened bones in the cave still attest the truth of the tragedy. The general surface of the island is uneven, and consists mostly of heathy or mossy pasture, but some of the low grounds are tolerably productive. Cattle rearing is the principal occupation. Pop. (1841), 546.

EIGELTINGEN, a vil. Baden, Lake circle, bail. of, and near Stockach. It has a parish church, three breweries, oil, saw, and flour mills, and a limestone quarry. Pop. 793.

EIGHT BROTHERS, or **SOWAUBA**, a group of small isls. N.E. coast, Abyssinia, at the mouth of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, about 15 m. N. Ras Bir; the largest in lat. 12° 28' N.; lon. 43° 28' 50" E. They are of a brownish colour, and apparently volcanic; of considerable height; and the greater number may be seen from off 20 to 30 m. in clear weather. The highest forms a conspicuous peak, rising about 350 ft. above the sea, with a small bay on its N. side, abundantly supplied with turtle and fish of various kinds.

EIJERLAND, or **EIERLAND** [egg-land], a former isl. Holland, prov. N. Holland, now forming the N. part, and about two-fifths of the island of Texel. It was formerly a sandbank, but by accumulations from the sea, it is now good

pasture land. It received its name from the numbers of sea-fowl's eggs formerly and still found upon it. Rabbits, also, are plentiful.

EIL (Loch), a salt water lake, Scotland, forming the upper part of Loch Linne, on the borders of cos. Argyle and Inverness.

EILAU, or **EYLAU (DEUTSCH)**, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 27 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, at the S. extremity of Lake Geserich. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and leather; and eight annual fairs. Pop. 1710.

EILAU, or **EYLAU (PREUSISCH)**, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, on the little river Pasmer, surrounded by small lakes. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, contains a church and an old castle, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and leather, several mills, a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. In 1807, on two successive days, bloody but not very decisive battles were fought here between the French and the allied Russians and Prussians. Pop. 2920.—The **CIRCLE**, area, 350 geo. sq. m., is well wooded and well watered, but does not contain much good arable land. Pop. 40,448.

EILDON HILLS, three picturesque conical-shaped hills, Scotland, co. Roxburgh, S. of Melrose. Two of them attain to an elevation of about 1400 ft. above sea level, and on the third are the traces of a regularly-formed Roman encampment.

EILENBURG, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 26 m. N.N.E. Merseburg, on an island of the Mulde, here crossed by two bridges. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls and ditches, and of four suburbs; is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; contains a castle, two churches, a chapel, hospital, and infirmary; and has manufactures of calico, tobacco, and refined wax, a tilework, several mills, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 8060.

EILENDORF, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 3 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has a copper mill. Mines of calamine and lead are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 759.

EILSEN, a vil. Lippe-Schaumburg, bail. Bückeburg, r. bank, Au, about 2 m. N.W. Ahrensburg. It stands at the foot of the Harriberg, and has chalybeate and sulphureous waters, and mud-baths—the last the oldest in Germany.

EIMBECK, a tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, cap. bail. of same name, on the Ilm, near its junction with the Leine, 40 m. S. Hanover. It is in the form of an irregular oval, surrounded by old dilapidated walls, with five gates; and is poorly built, consisting of antiquated houses, and narrow, winding, and ill-paved streets, with exception of one part, which, having been burned down in 1826, has been rebuilt in a much improved form. It contains three churches, a gymnasium, orphans' asylum, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, carriages, and chemical products; several brandy distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and tobacco factories; and an active trade in corn, wool, and flax. Eimbeck was a place of considerable importance in the 15th century, and early embraced the Reformation. In recent times it has greatly decayed. Pop. of tn. 5687; of bail. 14,019.

EIMEO, one of the Society Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 17° 30' S.; lon. 149° 47' W. (R.); about 10 m. long by 5 broad. The surface is hilly and rocky, here and there shooting up into isolated picturesque peaks, while on the shores the mountains rise precipitously from the waters to the height of 2500 ft. Eimeo has several harbours, but that of Taloo, on the N. coast, is the best: it is a beautiful inlet, about 3 m. in length, situated in a glen enclosed by precipitous sides, rising in places to the height of 2000 ft.; at its head is an extensive flat of rich alluvial soil, now employed in the culture of sugar, and studded with trees, shrubs, and other interesting objects. The cane here is of superior quality, and the climate well adapted to its production. About 100 tons are made annually. Coffee, cotton, and all other tropical plants succeed well on this island. A considerable quantity of tapa is manufactured. A factory for spinning cotton, and weaving cloth and carpets, was attempted here under missionary auspices, but was unsuccessful. Pop. 1300.

EINDHOVEN, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 18 m. S. by E. Hertogenbosch, near the junction of the Einde with the Dommel. It was formerly fortified, and surrounded with

a ditch, and formed a long parallelogram. But it now consists chiefly of a very long, closely-built street; and has a neat townhouse, with a tower; a prison, courthouse, R. Catholic and small Calvinistic church, a synagogue, and a Latin and several other schools. It is a busy manufacturing town, though much fallen off from its former importance. Its hats are much sought after, and it does a good trade in tobacco and snuff, the latter having a considerable reputation. It likewise has cotton and woollen factories, driven by steam and water power; two breweries, and a vinegar work. Formerly linen weaving, tanning, and shoemaking were largely carried on, but those branches of manufacture are now extinct. It has a large market place, where weekly and numerous annual markets are held. Pop. 3000.

EINSIEDELN, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. N. by E. Schwyz, 3000 ft. above the sea, on the Alp, here crossed by a covered wooden bridge. It owes its celebrity wholly to the neighbouring Benedictine Abbey, which is visited annually by about 150,000 pilgrims, attracted by a black image of the Virgin, to which faithful R. Catholics ascribe miraculous powers. The present building, esteemed one of the finest in Switzerland, was built at the beginning of last century, and is the fifth since the foundation of the abbey, in the 10th century. The village is chiefly inhabited by shopkeepers, artisans, and innkeepers, supported by the pilgrimages. There are 55 inns and 20 alehouses in the village. During the dedication festival, in September, the great pilgrimage season, there are two semi-circular rows of tents in front of the abbey, where all kinds of religious wares may be purchased, and in the centre is a well, with 14 spouts, whose water is highly esteemed by the faithful. In 1517, Ulrich Zwingli, the Swiss reformer, then parish priest in Einsiedeln, preached at the dedication festival with such fervour against indulgences, pilgrimages, and monastic vows, that the monks laid aside their cowls, and the abbey was for a time deserted.

EINURU, a tn. of S. Hindoostan, prov. Canara; lat. 13° 5' N.; lon. 75° 16' E. It contains eight temples belonging to the Jains, and one or two to the Brahmins. In its vicinity is a colossal statue of their favourite idol, Pariswanath, formed of one solid piece of granite. The country around is extremely unproductive, and the inhabitants very poor.

EISACH, or **EISAK**, a river, Austria, Tyrol, which rises on the S. slope of Mount Brenner, and pursues a very circuitous course of about 50 m.; first, S.E. to Brixen, then S.S.W. past Klausen, and finally almost due W. to Botzen, about 3 m. below which it joins I. bank, Adige. Its torrent is very impetuous, and often, particularly at the melting of the snows, overflows its banks. It is nowhere navigable.

EISENACH, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, cap. principality of same name, beautifully situated amidst wooded hills, belonging to the Thuringian forest; at the foot of the Wartburg, and on the railway from Leipzig to Cassel, 45 m. W. Weimar. It is surrounded by walls, and has well-built houses, an elegant market place, and wide streets, paved for the most part with basalt. It is the seat of a civil, consistorial, and criminal court, and of several public offices; and contains a palace, built for residence by Duke Ernest Augustus, but now occupied as courthouses; four churches, one of them the Nikolaikirche, a fine old Gothic structure; a library, a gymnasium, normal, industrial, and burgher schools, a school of midwifery, and school of design; a savings bank, bible society, a house of correction, and four hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen cloth, fustian, drills, linen thread, worsted, whitening, peach brandy, pottery, especially pipe-heads, and sealing-wax; and there are several dyeworks, numerous breweries, a powder, three oil, and spinning and other mills. The trade is in seeds, wine, and the above articles of manufactures. Besides two weekly markets, there are five annual fairs. Sebastian Bach was born here. On a lofty height in the neighbourhood, surrounded by dark forests, stands the castle of Wartburg, the ancient residence of the Landgraves of Thuringia, and memorable as the place to which Luther was carried by a friendly stratagem of the Elector of Saxony, after his appearance at the Diet of Worms. Here, notwithstanding the papal excommunication, he remained in safety for 10 months, in what he called his Patmos, and executed a considerable part of his translation of the Scriptures into his mother tongue. Pop. of tn. 9439. Area of the principality 320 geo. sq. m. Pop. 76,845.

EISENBERG, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, cap. bail. of same name, on a height near the Saale, 25 m. E. Weimar. It is partly surrounded with walls; contains three churches, a castle with gardens, a courthouse, townhouse, lyceum, two schools, and a poorhouse; and has manufactures of woollen goods, porcelain, and stoneware; tile-works, a trade in corn and wood, and five annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 4744. Area of bail. 49 geo. sq. m. Pop. 15,730.

EISENBURG, or **VAS-VAERMEGYE**, a co. Hungary, Thither Danube; bounded N. by Oedenburg, N.E. Raab, E. Veszprim, S.E. and S. Zalad, W. Styria, and N.W. Archduchy of Austria; area, 1536 geo. sq. m. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the W., where several ramifications of the Styrian Alps terminate; but the valleys and plains are so extensive, that nearly one-half of the whole is arable. The principal river is the Raab, which receives within the co. the Pinka, Sorok, Herpenyo, and Gyöngyös. Though situated on the frontiers of Styria, it possesses few of the minerals for which that duchy is so celebrated, but has a full compensation in the fertility of its soil, which yields abundance of corn and fruit; and is also well adapted for the cultivation of the vine, to which much attention is paid. The woods also are extensive, and furnish excellent timber. For administrative purposes it is divided into six districts; Steina-manger is the capital. Pop. 185,000.

EISENBURG, or **VASVÁR**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, near r. bank, Herpenyo, 27 m. S.E. Güns. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a Dominican monastery. Much good wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 670.

EISENDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Klattau, 38 m. W. by S. Pilsen, in the Böhmerwald mountains, on the frontiers of Bavaria. It contains a parish church, and a small castle, and has a saw and two other mills. Pop. 742.

EISENERZ, or **INNERBERG**, a market tn. and lordship, Austria, Styria, circle of, and 19 m. W.N.W. Bruck, at the foot of the Erzberg or Iron Mountain. It contains a Gothic church of the 13th century, situated on a lofty height; and is celebrated for its iron, which has been worked on the mountain for 1000 years. Instead of lying merely in seams, the whole mass of the mountain seems to consist of iron ore, which, though once worked by mines, is now rather quarried than mined in large open excavations. The blast furnaces, three in number, are about 14 m. distant, and communicate with the workings by railway. The iron produced is of the best quality, and makes excellent steel. Pop. 2575.

EISENSTADT, a tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 11 m. N.N.W. Oedenburg, in a pleasing district on the slope of the Leitha hills. It is surrounded by walls, with two gates; contains an ancient parish church, a townhouse, a Franciscan monastery, in which is the Esterhazy burying vault; an hospital, high school, and barracks. In the neighbourhood is a magnificent palace, belonging to Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 5700.

EISFELD, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. bail. of same name, on the Werra, 23 m. E.S.E. Meiningen. It stands in an extensive valley, more than 1400 ft. above the sea, is divided by the river into the old and new town; the former, surrounded by a wall, is the seat of a court of law, contains an old castle, two churches, a townhouse, and superior school; and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, dimity, and leather; numerous mills, tile-works, a tobacco factory, a weekly market, and seven annual fairs. Pop. tn. 2796. Area of bail. 54 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,355.

EISGRUB [Moravian, *Lednice*], a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle, Brünn, about 8 m. from Nikolsburg. It contains a parish church, and a castle belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, which is regarded as one of the most magnificent in Moravia. It has manufactures of potash, leather, bricks, and tiles; and four annual fairs. Pop. 1954.

EISEY, par. Eng. Wilts; 1840 ac. Pop. 188.

EISK, a maritime, tn. Russia, at the head of a land-locked bay of same name, E. shore, Sea of Azof, territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, 50 m. W.S.W. Azof. The ukase for its erection was issued on March 6, 1848; and as it is intended to form the entrepôt for the agricultural products of the surrounding country, considerable privileges are guaranteed to its inhabitants, with a view to their increase.

EISLEBEN, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 25 m. N.W. Merseburg. It consists of the town proper and of five

suburbs. The former consists of the New Town, which is open; and the Old Town, which is surrounded with walls. It contains four churches, a castle, and gymnasium; is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has copper furnaces, saltpetre, and potash works, manufactures of linen and tobacco, a trade in corn, and three mills. In Eisleben was born Martin Luther, November 10, 1483; and in it he died February 28, 1546. The house of his birth, though partly destroyed by fire, still stands, and with good taste has been converted into a school house, which bears his name, and in which poor children are gratuitously taught. His portrait is placed over the entrance, and within, his cap, cloak, and other relics are shown. The church of St. Andrew's contains the pulpit in which he used to preach. Copper is extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8005.

EISLINGEN (Gross), a vil. Württemberg, circle, Danube, bail. of, and 2 m. E. Göppingen, on the Fils. Pop. 1228.

EISNERN, or **AIENERN**, a vil. Austria, Illyria, circle of, and 24 m. W.N.W. Laybach. It contains a parish church, several mills, and blast furnaces, employed in smelting the iron which is extensively worked in the neighbourhood.

EITERFELD, a market tn. W. Germany, Hesse Cassel, prov. Fulda, bail. of same name, 7 m. S.E. Hersfeld, on the road to Fulda. It contains a handsome parish church. Pop. tn. 632; bail. 9516.

EIXO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, near l. bank, Vonga, 32 m. N.N.W. Coimbra. Important mines of copper were once worked here. Pop. 2890.

EJEA-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 30 m. N.W. by W. Saragossa, at the confluence of the rivers Luesia and Arva de Biel. It has wide, level, and clean streets; two parish churches, some convents, a townhouse, prison, hospital, and public storehouse. There are some remains of its ancient walls and gates, and along the banks of the rivers are beautiful alamedas. Manufactures:—linen and hempen fabrics, wine, and oil. Pop. 2378.

EKATERINBURG, **IEKATERINENBURG**, or **YEKATERINBURG** [Catherine's borough], a tn. Asiatic Russia, cap. of the Ural mining district, E. side of the Ural Mountains, gov. of, and 170 m. S.E. Perm; lat. 56° 50' 14" N.; lon. 60° 34' 44" E., on both banks of the Iceth or Isset, at an elevation of about 860 ft. above sea level. The general external appearance of Ekaterinburg very much resembles that of one of the manufacturing towns of Europe. The streets are long and straight but unpaved, having, however, planks or logs laid on each side for foot-passengers. The principal street runs parallel with the river, and is crossed by numerous smaller streets, leading directly to the bank of the Isset. A number of the houses are of wood, but there are also a great many of stone, built in a handsome and substantial style, and possessing as much internal comfort as exterior elegance. On the S.E. bank of the river, the buildings are spread over an extensive plain, which is connected with the city by a handsome bridge; these buildings include the Government magazines, mills, factories, &c., and enclose an extensive square or market-place. The principal part of the town, however, is on the opposite side. Here the streets are spacious and elegant, and the stone edifices, the habitations of merchants and mine proprietors, exceedingly handsome. In this quarter there are a public granary, a public sale room, a convent and several churches. The cutting, polishing, and engraving of precious stones, forms a principal branch of industry in Ekaterinburg, and the art is here brought to the greatest perfection. Men, women, and children, are met with at every step offering bargains of these tempting valuables, consisting, chiefly, of topazes, amethysts, crystals, jasper, &c. 'The greatest neatness,' says Mr. Erman, 'is observable in the dwellings of those who work in these gems, who, even when in possession of considerable wealth, retain their native simplicity of dress and manners.'

The in-door dress of the women of Ekaterinburg is the ancient sarafan, and a covering for the head, called a kakoshnik, having a broad staring border, and sometimes covered with jewels. This head dress is worn by married women alone; long plated tresses forming the distinction of the unmarried, who do not cover the head. The young men delight in flowing locks. Parties of exiles frequently pass through the town, amounting in number yearly, it is stated, to 5000. The women are generally in waggons, the men following, in couples, on foot. Pop. (1851), 15,852.

EKATERINODAR, or **IEKATERINODAR**, a tn. Russia, cap. country of the Black Sea Cossacks or Tschernomorski Cossacks, l. bank, Kuban, about 100 m. above its mouth, and 135 m. S. Azof. It has broad, regular, and straight, but excessively dirty streets, being in fact a complete mire. The houses, mostly of earth, with a few of wood, are of one story, generally thatched, and all stand in direct lines, having usually gardens attached. There is here a cathedral, with six lofty wooden towers; and a krepost or timber fortress for frontier defence against the Circassians. Ekaterinodar is the seat of the Cossack hetman, and other authorities for the district. On every side is swamp and morass, forming a mud defence to the town, in which carriage, horse, and traveller, often stick fast for many hours. Pop. (1853), 10,000.

EKATERINOGRAD, or **IEKATERINOGRAD**, a tn. and fortress, Russia, gov. Caucasus, 20 m. W. Mosdok, l. bank, Terek; lat. 43° 40' N.; lon. 43° 55' E. It is an ordinary Cossack town; houses, regular, but poorly built. Pheasants are caught here in abundance, and form a chief article of food. This is the most important military post of the Cossacks of the line, and was founded in 1777 by Prince Potemkin, to whose memory a stone triumphal arch was here erected by the Empress, Catherine II. On the opposite bank of the Terek are seen the lofty summits of the Caucasian mountains, rising in the rear of the steppe, and although at a distance of several days' journey, they appear as if in the immediate vicinity. Pop. (1849), 2722.—(Wagner's *Kaukasus*.)

EKATERINOSLAV, or **IEKATERINOSLAV**, a gov. of S. Russia; lat. 47° to 49° 20' N.; and lon. 33° 30' to 39° 40' E., bounded, N. by govs. Pultova, Kharkov, and Voronez; E. by the Don Cossacks, S. by Taurida, and W. by Kherson, with a separate portion in Don Cossacks, at the mouth of the Don; area, 19,299 geo. sq. m. The government is divided into two sections by the Dnieper, which intersects it in a semi-circular course, N. to S., about three-fourths lying E., and one-fourth W. of that river. The E. portion belongs to the steppe country of S. Russia, being flat, monotonous, without trees, often without water, and with a lean saliferous soil. The W. portion is more undulating, and more fruitful. The Donetz forms part of the N.E. boundary, and there are sundry smaller streams, chiefly affluents of the Dnieper, and lakes and morasses are numerous. The minerals are granite, lime, chalk, salt, and garnets. The climate is moderate and healthy; the winter short, and the rivers are not very firmly frozen; the summer is very warm, and often without rain. Wheat, spelt, barley, and oats are raised in quantity sufficient for local consumption; and hemp, flax, poppies, pease, vegetables, and fruits are also cultivated. Grapes and mulberries frequently suffer from frost; but melons, cherries, &c., succeed well. But the chief wealth of the government consists in its innumerable herds of horses, oxen, sheep, many of them merinos; goats, and swine. Bees yield a large return; and the silk culture is carried on by the Greeks at Mariopol, and the Armenians at Nakichevan. In the steppes, wolves, foxes, hares, wild-cats, bustards, pelicans, partridges, quails, ducks, and snipes are found; and in the rivers fish are very plentiful. Wood is wholly wanting in the E., and quite insufficient in quantity in the W.; fuel consequently is scarce, and the poorer classes are fain to burn dung, litter, and heather. The houses are of clay, thatched with rushes. Of manufacturing industry there is little; still some cloth, leather, candle, and beer are made, and some tallow smelting carried on; and there are no less than 225 distilleries. The exports are chiefly fish, tallow, and other animal substances. Education is in a very low condition. The government is divided into seven districts. Capital, Ekaterinoslav. Pop. (1850), 887,500.

EKATERINOSLAV, or **IEKATERINOSLAV**, a city, S. Russia, cap. above prov., r. bank, Dnieper, 250 m. N.E. (Odessa); lat. 48° 27' 50" N.; lon. 35° 5' 52" E. (L.) The streets are long, broad, badly filled up with houses, and very dirty. It is the seat of an archbishop, whose jurisdiction extends over the neighbouring governments of Taurida and Kherson; and has three churches, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, 10 public schools, government offices, law courts, barracks, several bazaars, a public park, and botanic garden. In the vicinity is a large palace, in a ruinous condition, with extensive pleasure grounds attached; once the residence of Prince Potemkin, who here entertained Catherine II. in 1784, at which date the city was founded.

It has some cloth manufactures, and an important annual wool fair. In its district are one R. Catholic, and 16 Menonite colonies; the latter came in the end of last century from the vicinity of Danzig and Elbing. Pop. (1851), 12,117.

EKENÅS, a small seaport, Russia, Finland, prov. Nyland, on a tongue of land near the N.E. entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 60 m. S.E. Åbo. It contains a church, and has manufactures of woollens, linen, and sailcloth. At its harbour, which is shallow and small, some provisions and wood are exported. Pop. (1841), 1316.

EKERÖE, a small isl. Russia, Archipelago of Åland, entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, and on the W. of Åland, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 15 m. long, by 3 m. broad, and contains a small village of its own name, at which there are a chapel and a telegraph.

EKHE, or **IGA**, a river, Mongolia, issues from the S. end of Lake Koussaigol, in about lat. 50° 28' N.; lon. 100° E.; from which it flows S.E., and joins the Selenga at lat. 48° 30' N.; lon. 104° E. It receives several considerable affluents. Entire course about 170 m.

EKHMIM, a tn. Upper Egypt. See **ACHMIM**.

EKIM KHAN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 140 m. E. Sivas, near the junction of the Kamak or Ana with the Euphrates. It has well-built brick houses, and a good caravanserai, and a mosque. Pop. 1000 to 1500.

EKSJÖ, a tn. Sweden, län Småland, on an elevated plain, 160 m. S.W. Stockholm. It is an old place, but possesses no object of interest. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and rearing cattle. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity. Pop. 1100.

EL, or **AL**, the only Arabic article, and signifying *The*. For names compounded with El not found here, seek under the second word, as *El-Katif*. See **KATIF** (EL).

EL-AHSA, **EL-HAÇA**, **LACHISA**, **LASSA**, and **LAHISA**, a fertile dist. of E. Arabia, about 90 m. S.W. Katif or El-Katif, about lat. 25° 25' N.; lon. 49° 45' E. In former times, it was also called Hajar. The word Ahsa, which frequently occurs in Arabian geography, is said to signify a place where water, sinking through the surface of the ground, is retained beneath. El-Ahsa is separated from Katif by a sandy desert; but at the village of Jūniah, within 20 m. of the former place, the scene improves, water abounds, and date plantations delight the eye. The date gardens of El-Ahsa are very extensive and productive, being well watered from wells and lakes; but the inhabitants deny the existence of any constant river running through the district and connecting the lakes. The lands adjoining the date gardens produce wheat, barley, millet, and rice. The tamarisk here attains a large size, and serves for roofing timber. The domestic industry of El-Ahsa consists wholly in weaving camelots, and making abas or overcoats; but the inhabitants derive large sums annually from the sale of camels and of dates; and all the trade between the coast of the Persian Gulf and the Bedouins of Nejd, passes through this oasis. The Turks, at the conclusion of their war with the Wahābi (1819), occupied El-Ahsa, but soon after restored it to its original possessors, the Beni Khalid, who consented to pay a small tribute to the Porte. The whole oasis is supposed to contain a population of 50,000.—(Capt. Sadlier in *Trans. of Lit. Soc. Bombay*.)

EL-ARAIŠCH.—1, A tn. Morocco. See **ARAIŠCH**.—2, (or *El-Areesh*, or *Arish*), a vil., Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Torrent of Egypt or Wady-el-Areesh, on the route from Egypt to Syria. It is simply a fort surrounded by a few houses, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Rhinoclura. It was taken by the French, Feb. 15, 1799.

EL BALAD, an anc. city, Arabia, of which the ruins only now remain, on the S.E. coast, within 100 yards of the sea; lat. 17° 1' N.; lon. 54° 12' 30" E. The ruins are spread over a space 2 m. long, and 600 yards broad; and consist of extensive mounds of loose hewn stones, worn and blackened by long exposure to the weather. Groups of columns surmount each mound, with capitals, shafts, pedestals, and fragments of ornamental sculpture strewn around them, and occasionally troughs used for baths; all of which have been skillfully worked out of solid blocks of freestone. It is not certainly known, when, or by whom, this ancient city was built; but there is a tradition that it was founded about the middle of the 12th century.

EL-BASSAN, or AL-BASSAN, a tn. European Turkey, prov. Albania, 64 m. S.E. Scutari, on a tributary of the Scombi; lat. 41° 11' N.; lon. 19° 56' E. It lies in a fertile plain, is capital of a sanjak, and seat of a Greek bishop, and has some trade in iron and copper wares. Pop. 3000.

EL-BOTHER, a small, low, sandy isl. Red Sea, Arabian coast; lat. 15° 25' N.; lon. 41° 30' E.; 3 m. N.W. Kamaran Island, about 3 m. long, E. to W., surrounded by a reef, which extends off the S. side 1½ m.

EL-FUERTE, or CALBUCO, a tn. Chili, isl. Chiloe, near its N.E. extremity, on a steep slope. It contains a large wooden church. Abreast of the town there is a good anchorage, in from 20 to 22 fathoms, muddy bottom.

EL-KASAR, a tn., Upper Egypt, cap. of the Wah-el-Dakel or W. Oasis, in the Libyan Desert; lat. 25° 40' N.; lon. 29° E. It is the residence of a sheikh. Pop. 1200 to 1500.

EL-KHARGEH, or GREAT WADY-EL-KHARGEH, an oasis in the desert of Upper Egypt; lat. 24° 35' to 26° N.; and lon. 30° to 31° E. The productions are liquories, rice, barley, wheat, millet, clover, wild cotton, and some fruits, the doum palm, much wild senna, and a few other plants. The caravans from Darfur to Egypt pass through this oasis on their way to Siout. Slaves are also brought this way by Takroorees, who are blacks, from the interior of Africa, and Moslems. At the distance of about 13 m. from the hills that bound this oasis on the E., stands the town of the same name, in the vicinity of which are the ruins of the great temple of El-Khargeh, about 142 ft. long, by 63 broad, and about 30 ft. in height. There are many other interesting ruins around. Pop. of the oasis estimated at 4290; of which 3000 are in the town of El-Khargeh.

EL-KOS, a beautiful river, Morocco, near the N.W. extremity of the empire, rises in a mountain-range in the interior, from which it flows W., and enters the Atlantic at El or Al-Araish; lat. 35° 12' N.; lon. 6° 8' W. It flows through a fine valley; its banks are fertile, and adorned with many gardens; whole length, about 40 m.

EL-OBEID, cap. Kordofan. See OBEID.

EL-OOS, an isl. Asiatic Turkey. See ELUCE.

EL-TYH (DESERT OF), Arabia, comprising the extensive tract lying between the upper or N. parts of the gulfs of Suez and Akaba, or between lat. 32° 38' and 35° E. It is traversed by the Egyptian caravan route to Mekka.

ELBA [the *Ile* of the Romans; the *Atalia* of the Greeks; French, *Elbe*], an isl. Mediterranean Sea, belonging to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, from the coast of which it is separated by the strait of Piombino, about 6 m. wide. It lies 30 m. W. the N. end of Corsica; lat. (N. extremity, Cape Vita) 42° 52' 30' N.; lon. 10° 25' E. (s.); and is 17 m. E. to W., by 12 m. N. to S. at its E., and 6 m. at its W. end. It is traversed in its whole length by mountains, attaining a height of 3335 ft., and its coasts are bold and very sinuous, forming some good harbours, the best of which is that of Porto Ferrajo, on the N. coast. The climate is healthful and mild; the soil rich and fertile in the valleys, still agriculture is much neglected. Though seven-eighths of the island might be under cultivation, and three-fourths in grain and vines, yet five-eighths are covered with wood, and only three-eighths are under tillage. The grain produced does not suffice for more than three months; wine is superabundant and good; in fact, vine culture, fishing—chiefly tunnies, sardines, and anchovies—and iron-mining, constitute the chief wealth of the inhabitants. Among the numerous kinds of fruit and other trees which flourish here, may be named the date-palm, aloë, almond, fig, orange, citron, chestnut, olive, &c. Iron abounds, but there is only one mine in operation; travertine, limestone for building and for burning, bole and potter's clay, are wrought, and, to a limited extent, fine granite and marble. Marine salt and medicinal salts are made; there are about 50 limkilns; and some little vinegar, brandy, straw-hats, common pottery, leather, and cottons, are manufactured. Public instruction is much neglected; but, in 1842, there were 15 schools. It is divided into four communes—Porto-Ferrajo, Marciana, Porto-Longone, and Rio.

Elba has often changed masters; Etruscans, Carthaginians, and Romans, having become paramount in turn in its earlier days. During the Middle Ages, it belonged to the Pisans; to these succeeded the chiefs of Milan and Piombino. In 1548, the Emperor Charles V. ceded the territory of Porto-Ferrajo

to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. In 1596, Philip III. of Spain took and fortified Porto-Longone. Till near the close of the 18th century, the island was shared between the Neapolitans (who had succeeded to the Spaniards in 1759) and its feudal suzerains, the lords of Piombino. From July, 1796, till April, 1797, it was in possession of the British forces. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802; but reunited to Tuscany in 1807. The treaty of Paris, in 1814, erected Elba into a sovereignty for Napoleon, who resided in it from May 3, 1814, to February 26, 1815; and, after his second abdication, it reverted to Tuscany. P. (1853), 21,163.

ELBE (THE), [anc. *Albis*; Bohemian, *Labe*; Dutch, *Elze*], a river of Germany, one of the largest in Europe. It rises on the S.W. slopes of the Schneekoppe or Snowcap, one of the highest mountains of the Riesen-gebirge, which separates, in part, Bohemia from Silesia, at a height of 4440 ft. above sea level; lat. 50° 47' N.; lon. 15° 40' E. From this point it flows nearly due S. into Bohemia, through a narrow and wild valley, passing Königgrätz, to lat. 50° 3' N., about 50 m., when it turns to the W., and having held on that course to lon. 15° E., about 40 m., takes a general N.W. direction till it falls into the North Sea, in lat. 53° 55' N., lon. 8° 55' E., intersecting Saxony, a considerable portion of Prussia, part of Hanover, and, in the latter part of its course, separating the duchy of Holstein from Hanover, the former being on the r., the latter on the l. The entire length of the river, including windings, is upwards of 780 m., direct distance, about 395 m. The tract of country through which the river passes has been divided into two different and well defined basins, namely, the basins of the Upper and Lower Elbe, the former being a plateau surrounded by mountains; and the latter a country entirely of plains, and of twice the extent of the former. The basin of the Upper Elbe, which comprehends nearly the whole of the kingdom of Bohemia, is a hollow space excavated out by the waters of the Elbe, and the Moldau, a species of circus, the interior of which is covered by the low ramifications from the mountains that surround it, and which decrease in elevation as they approach the centre; and the two S. sides of this space are formed by the Forest of Bohemia (Böhmerwald), and by the mountains of Moravia; the two N. sides by the Riesen-gebirge and the Erz-gebirge. This basin, which is, for the most part, ill cultivated, and thinly peopled, at the same time possesses vast forests, very extensive iron mines, and a celebrated breed of war horses; its roads are few and bad, and their collective length does not exceed 870 m. The basin of the Lower Elbe is composed almost entirely of plains and of sands, covered with forests, morasses, and small lakes; but slightly fertile, yet well cultivated, well peopled, and having the advantage of extensive communication. The principal affluents of the Elbe are, on the right, the Iser, Schwarz-Elster, and Havel; on the left, the Alder, Moldau, Eger, Mulda, and Saal. In the lower part of its course, namely, between Harburg on its left bank, and Hamburg and Altona on its right, the river is divided into several arms by five large and seven small islands; these arms, however, unite again in a single channel at Blankenese, about 5 m. below Hamburg. Between the two latter places the land rises in gentle slopes, covered with wood, and studded with handsome villas and gardens. A similar scene presents itself on the r. bank, above Dresden, where picturesque hills ascend from the edge of the river, topped with luxuriant woods, while their lower slopes, turned to the southern sun, are covered with vineyards, and form a continuation of the Saxon wine district. The mean depth of the Elbe is 10 ft., and its average breadth 900 ft., but it widens at some points to upwards of 1000 ft., and at its mouth to 5 or 6 m. It is navigable for about 470 m., but its navigation is much impeded by the lowness of its bed, the greater part of its course being only from 150 to 300 ft. above sea level. Its estuary at Cuxhaven is also much encumbered with sandbanks. It is well stocked with fish, particularly salmon, eels, and sturgeon.—[Lavallée's *Military Topography*; Johnston's *Physical Atlas*; Murray's *Hand-book*, &c.]

ELBERFELD [Dutch, *Elberfeld*], a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 15 m. E. Düsseldorf, cap. circle of same name, in the beautiful valley, and on both sides of the Wupper, enclosed by lofty hills. The older part of the town contains a number of good houses; but, on the whole, is poorly as well as irregularly built; the newer part is handsome and lighted with

gas. Taken in connection with Barmen, which is properly a continuation of it, it stretches along the valley, forming an almost continuous street of 6 m. It owes its prosperity to the cotton manufacture, of which it is the central locality in Rhenish-Prussia, and has acquired the greater part of its importance during the present century. It thus has no buildings which excite interest by their antiquity; and few of any kind much deserving of notice. The most conspicuous are the townhouse, the great hall of which is adorned by numerous frescoes, of an allegorical character, by modern artists; three parish churches, one of them a handsome structure, in the Byzantine style; a museum, a gymnasium, with a library and mathematical and physical cabinet, an exchange, a theatre, an industrial and several burgher schools, a savings-bank, and infirmary. The hill of Hardt, in the neighbourhood, surmounted by a belvedere, from which a fine view of the valley is obtained, and surrounded with richly laid out gardens, furnishes an excellent promenade. In addition to the cotton manufacture, which, under a variety of forms, is the great staple of the town, linen, woollen, silk, and mixed silk goods, ribbons, and velvet are extensively made, and largely exported. There are also numerous mills for spinning cotton twist, linen yarn, and worsted, and dye-works, celebrated for the richness of their colours. The environs are almost covered with bleaching-grounds. Elberfeld is the seat of a mercantile and other courts, and possesses a chamber of commerce, a harmonic and several other societies. Pop. (1846), 38,249.—The CIRCLE, area, 88 geo. sq. m. is a plain, much broken by hills, and well covered with wood; but, in general, ill-adapted for agriculture. The far greater number of the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures. Pop. 124,736.

ELBERTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1420 ac. Pop. 190. ELBEUF, or ELBEUF, a tn. France, dep. Seine Inférieure, 11 m. S.S.W. Rouen, and about 4 m. from the Paris and Rouen railway. It is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley, l. bank, Seine; its newer streets are wide and handsome, some of them opening into a spacious area, bordered with chestnut trees, called the champ de foire; and it has eight artesian wells, with six well-supplied public fountains; and is lighted with gas. There are two parish churches—St. Stephen's and St. John's; the former, a fine Gothic edifice, with some rich old stained glass; the latter, of similar character, and larger, but less ancient. It is the seat of a tributary of commerce; a consultative board of manufactures, and a council of prud'hommes. Elbeuf is chiefly noted for its spinneries, numerous factories, dyeworks, &c.; for the manufacture and finish of woollen cloths—being the third town in France for this species of manufacture. A rivulet, which traverses the place, in several windings, called the Puchot, is usefully employed in these operations; and in fulling, washing, &c. Generally speaking, the highest-priced French cloths are not made here; but lighter woollens, such as zephyrs, habit cloths, chequered stuffs, fine coloured flannel fabrics, mostly for China, billiard table-covers, and all sorts of fancy goods, made to a great extent. Elbeuf is also an entrepôt for the better cloths of Louviers and Sedan; and for the wool of Spain, Italy, Germany, and England. Soap, chemical stuffs, oils, and all sorts of machinery for the woollen manufactures, are likewise made. It has also some trade in grain and timber; and daily traffic by steamer with Paris, Rouen, and Le Havre. Elbeuf is an old town; and as early as the 16th century, had 80 cloth manufactories; but its importance as a great exporting cloth mart, dates from about A.D. 1720. Pop. (1831), 10,258; (1845), 16,010.

ELBING [Polish, *Elbing*], a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 32 m. E.S.E. Danzig, cap. circle of same name, on the Elbing, a navigable stream, which falls a little below into the Frische Haff, and communicates by a canal with the Nogat, an arm of the Vistula. It is surrounded by lofty turretted walls, with five land, and two water-gates, is defended by two forts, and consists of the Old and New Towns; three inner and 11 outer suburbs. In the Old Town the streets are narrow, and hemmed in and darkened by lofty houses; in the new town, the streets are generally spacious, and the houses well and uniformly built. The public buildings and establishments include one R. Catholic, and eight Protestant churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, and numerous parish schools, five hospitals, a convent for poor ladies, a poorhouse, house of industry, and several other benevolent institutions. The manu-

factures consist chiefly of soap, tobacco, refined sugar, chicory, and vitriol. There are also building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are built or repaired. The trade has recently increased, and threatens to come into formidable competition with that of Danzig. Elbing is the seat of a law court and several public offices. It is always garrisoned by a body of hussars. Steamboats sail daily for Königsberg. Pop. (1846), 22,246.—The CIRCLE, area 207 geo. sq. m., is flat, fertile, and tolerably well wooded. Pop. 53,657.

ELBINGERODE, a tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, cap. bail. of same name, on the Rohrbach, where here falls into the Bude, 13 m. W. Quedlinburg. It occupies a bleak and naked site, about 1500 ft. above the sea, consists of one long street, is the seat of several public offices, contains a church, and an old castle; and has extensive iron mines and blast furnaces in its vicinity. Pop. 3051.

ELBOGEN, ELBOGEN, or ELNBOGEN, [elbow], a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle of same name, situated on a steep, rocky promontory, round which the Eger, here crossed by a chain bridge, makes an elbow-like bend, to which the town owes its name, 74 m. W. by N. Prague. It is surrounded by old walls, and defended by two forts; and is, in general, well built, and contains eight churches; one of them a handsome Gothic structure; an old castle, finely situated, but now ruinous, and used only as a prison; a townhouse, in which a large mass of meteoric iron is preserved; and a courthouse, in which the meetings of the circle are held. The only manufacture of importance is porcelain, of which there is an extensive factory in the suburbs. Pop. 2000.—The CIRCLE, area, 828 geo. sq. m. is fertile, and well-adapted for agriculture; it is also rich in minerals, and contains seams of coal. Pop. 249,800.

ELBURG, a maritime tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuider Zee, 33 m. N. by W. Arnhem; lat. 52° 26' 56" N.; lon. 5° 50' E. It forms a walled parallelogram, with towers at the four corners; and is surrounded by a ditch, now used for steeping hides, flax, &c., while the wall is chiefly a defence against the sea. It is traversed by the Oostbeek, over which are five stone bridges, on some of which are markets; and is so regularly built, that from the centre of the town the four gates, one on each side, may be seen. It has an old and a new townhouse, a Reformed church, and a synagogue; some benevolent institutions, and several schools. Besides agriculture and cattle-rearing, the chief occupations are fishing, especially of herrings; tanning and ropemaking. P. 2100.

ELBURZ, or ELBRUZ.—1, A range of mountains, Central Asia, occupying a middle position between the Anti-Taurus and the Kuen-lun, and forming the connecting range by which these two systems are united. The Elburz pursue a course nearly E. and W., skirting the S. shores of the Caspian, and stretching E. to the highlands of Merghab, in the N.W. part of Afghanistan. This mountain tract, irregular in shape, and spreading out in some parts to a breadth of full 200 m., is divided longitudinally into ridges, separating valleys which communicate with each other by passes or defiles, and form an extensive aggregate of districts, many of which are well inhabited and cultivated. One of the loftiest peaks is Demavend (*which see*).—2, The culminating peak of the Caucasus mountains (*which see*).

ELCHE [anc. *Allici*], a populous tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 14 m. W.S.W. Alicante, l. bank, Vinalopó or Elcha, crossed here by a substantial stone bridge. It was formerly surrounded by walls, flanked by towers, and a fosse, some vestiges of which yet remain. In general, the streets are wide, clean, well kept, and lined with well-built houses and handsome public buildings; and there are nine squares, of which the Plaza Mayor, containing the spacious townhouse, erected about the middle of the 15th century, is the largest; and some of the others are surrounded with fine buildings, and have agreeable public walks. Elche has three parish churches. That of Santa Maria is a noble structure, in the composite order, having a majestic dome, five gates, a famous organ, and a great variety of statues, pictures, monuments, &c., of considerable merit; those of San Salvador and San Juan Bautista are large, and have tastefully decorated interiors. There are, besides, numerous chapels and three convents, one of which is now converted into an hospital; a college, 11 schools, two prisons, an excellent market-house, and fish market, several store houses, cavalry barracks, ceme-

tery, an extensive feudal palace of the Duke of Arcos, a second of the Counts of Altamira, a third Episcopal; and in the environs, near the cavalry barracks, an old square fortress, called La Torre, belonging to the Marquis of Carras. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, soap, brandy, wine, oil, cigars, hardware, and implements of husbandry. Considerable trade in grain, fruits, barilla, soap, soda, cattle, rice, and wool. Elche contains numerous Roman remains. It suffered considerably in the Peninsular war; and was occupied by the Carlist general Forcadell in 1837. Pop. 18,060.

ELCHE-DE-LA-SIERRA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 35 m. S.S.W. Albacete. It has a church, handsome townhall, prison, and two schools; manufactures of linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, wine, and oil; and trade in hemp, esparto, silk, grain, and cattla. Pop. 3039.

ELCHINGEN (OBER), a vil. Bavaria, Swabia, r. bank, Danube, 9 m. N.E. Ulm. The Austrians were here defeated by the French under Marshal Ney, who was rewarded by Napoleon with the title of Duke of Elchingen. On a neighbouring height stand the handsome buildings of an old Benedictine abbey.

ELDA [Latin, *Adellum*], a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 23 m. N.W. Alicante, on a gentle eminence, above l. bank, Vinalapo or Elcha. The houses, generally of two or three stories, are substantially built; and two squares, and a few modern streets, are regular and spacious; but the old streets, forming the greater number, are narrow and winding. All the streets are clean. The principal buildings are the parish church, town house, Franciscan monastery, prison, hospital, and a large old castle, in a very dilapidated state. The manufactures consist of paper, and articles of esparto, in both of which there is a considerable trade. Weekly market, and a large annual fair. Pop. 8846.

ELDAGSEN, a tn. Hanover, gov. Calenberg, near r. bank, Haller, 15 m. S.S.W. Hanover. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, is entered by two gates, contains a church and a townhouse; and has manufactures of starch, tileworks, and two mills. There is a sulphureous spring in the vicinity. Pop. 2210.

ELDE, a river Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which, rising in lake Müritz, forms lakes Kölpin, Flesen, Malchow, and Plau, flows W. by S, receives the waters of lake Schwerin on the right, and falls into the Elbe at Dömitz, about 62 m. S.E. Hamburg. Total course, 94 m.

ELDEN, a vil. Holland. See *ELST*.

ELDELSFELD, par. Eng. Worcester; 3400 ac. P. 837.

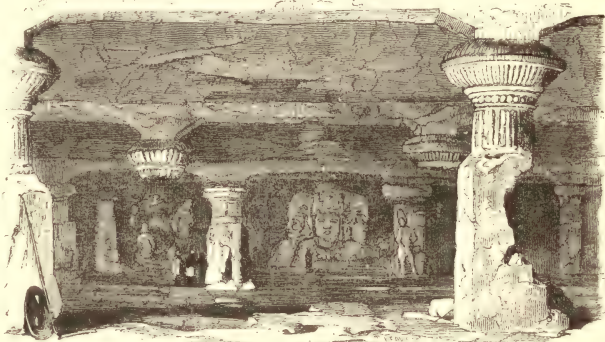
ELDELSLIE, or *ELLESLE*, a vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew, 2½ m. N.N.E. Paisley; inhabitants principally employed in weaving and cotton spinning. Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, was a native of Elderslie. Pop. 1086.

ELEK, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Arad, about 15 m. from Simand. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and is inhabited almost entirely by Germans. Pop. 2314.—2, (*Szent-Elek*, or *Stegersbach*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, on the borders of Styria, 23 m. S.W. Güns. It stands among low hills, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1725.

ELEMER, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, 9 m. N.W. Nagy-Becskerek. It contains a handsome Greek non-united church. Pop. 2773.

ELEPHANTA [native name, *Gerapori*], a small isl. Hindoostan, W. coast, in the Bay of Bombay, 7 m. E. from the castle, and 5 m. from the mainland; lat. 18° 57' N.; lon. 73° E. It is about 5 m. in circumference, and consists of two low hills, with a narrow valley intervening. It is much overgrown with wood, but has several springs of good water. The inhabitants cultivate rice, but are principally employed

in rearing sheep and poultry for the Bombay market. This island has obtained great celebrity from its remarkable cave-temple, and its innumerable mythological figures, some of them of gigantic proportions. The cave is 130 ft. long, 123 ft. broad, and 18 ft. high, supported by pillars cut out of the rock, many of which were broken down by the Portuguese, while the island was in their possession, leaving capitals attached to the roof without their supporting pillars, and columns split, and without capitals, &c. It rests on twenty-six pillars and sixteen pilasters; but neither the roof nor the floor being a plain, the height varies from 17 ft. to 15½ ft. There are eight pillars and pilasters in a line, from the N. to the S., and from the E. to the W. entrances. In the centre is a



TRIAD FIGURE IN THE TEMPLE OF ELEPHANTA.—From Ouseley's Travels.

gigantic trimurti or three-formed god—Brahma, the creator, in the middle; Vishnu, the preserver, on the one side; and Siva, the destroyer, on the other. There are several other compartments, containing various representations of the Hindoo deities. Nothing is known, either of the age when these memorials were constructed, though it is supposed not to be very far back, nor of the race by which they were executed. It is not now used as a temple, but is generally supposed to have been dedicated to Siva. The island is named Elephanta, from a large clumsy elephant cut out of an insulated black rock that at one time stood near the landing place.

ELEPHANTINE [Arabic, *Djesiret-el-Sag*], an island, Upper Egypt, in the Nile, at the extremity of the Cataracts, opposite Assouan; lat. 20° 5' N.; lon. 32° 55' E.; about 1 m. long, by ½ m. broad. It is formed of granite, covered by fertile alluvium; is inhabited by Nubians, and rich in ancient ruins. The most interesting ruin is that of the nilometer, mentioned by Strabo; the upper part of which, however, was destroyed in 1822; at which time, also, sundry other remains were dilapidated, and the stones taken to build a palace to the pasha, at Assouan. There are also a granite gateway, and numerous ruins of houses, besides quays; and fragments of pottery, with Greek inscriptions, are plentiful. —(Sir G. Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt*.)

ELEPHANT'S RIVER, Cape Colony. See *OLIFANT'S RIVER*.

ELES, or *ELLES*, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the Koros, 50 m. S.E. Debreczin. It contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, and has a trade in salt. The old castle of Solymokeo is in the vicinity. Pop. 1370.

ELETTZ, a tn. Russia. See *IELETZ*.

ELEUSIS, an anc. city, Greece, near Lepsinæ, 12 m. N.W. Athens. The site is covered with ruins. Amongst these the most remarkable are the six arches of an aqueduct the remains of a theatre, of several temples, and paved ways. The ancient port of Eleusis was artificially enclosed by a semicircular pier.

ELEUTHERA, one of the largest of the Bahama isls.; lat. (S. point) 24° 38' N.; lon. 76° 9' W. (N.) It is of very

irregular shape, and, like most of the other islands of this group, long and narrow. Its length is about 70 m., breadth from 2 to 4 m., extending at one particular point to 10 m. Pop. 1220.

ELEUTHEROPOLIS, a great and anc. city, Palestine, supposed to have stood on the site of the modern village Beto-Gabra, or Beit-Jibrin, in the S.W. plain of Judea, 14 m. N.W. Hebron, and 20 m. S.W. Jerusalem. In and around this village are extensive and massive ruins of different ages. They consist principally of the remains of a fortress of immense strength, encompassed by a very ancient and strong wall, built of large square stones, uncemented; an irregular ancient castle, numerous massive vaults, with fine round arches. Remains of ancient walls and dwellings, and of a church, exhibiting strong and beautiful masonry.

ELFDAL, a vil. Sweden, dist. of, and 70 m. N.W. Falun, amid well-wooded and picturesque scenery, l. bank, Dal, which here forms numerous falls and cataracts. The chief objects of interest are the porphyry quarries in the vicinity, and the royal manufactory, at which a great variety of articles in porphyry, including slabs, vases, basins, and boxes, of great beauty and exquisite finish, are made and largely exported. There is a mineral spring here.

ELFORD, par. Eng. Stafford; 1840 ac. Pop. 434.

ELFSBORG, or **WENERSBORG**, a län or co. of S.W. Sweden, bounded, N. by Carlstad län, E. Lake Wener and Skaraborg län, S.E. Jönköping, S.W. Halmstad, and W. Göteborg or Gothenburg; and between lat. 57° 10' and 59° 20' N.; and lon 11° 50' and 13° 45' E.; area, 2352 geo. sq. m. In the N. districts it is hilly, rocky, rich in iron, copper, and slate, and well wooded. In the S. parts it is more undulating, a zone of comparatively level and fertile lands stretching W. to E., from Göteborg to Skaraborg län. Many parts also are marshy, and full of small lakes, frequented by numerous waterfowl. Streams are abundant, and the general drainage is to the Kattegat. Besides the minerals already named, all of which are wrought, building stone, lime, and clay are found in the S. parts. Good crops of rye, oats, potatoes, turnips, pulses, &c., are produced; cattle-rearing is successfully pursued: and manufactures of various kinds, including cloths and cutlery, flourish. Pop. (1840), 209,572.

ELGG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 18 m. N.E. Zürich. It stands in a pleasant and fertile district; was once surrounded by walls, of which only some traces now remain; is tolerably well built, and contains a large parish church, several schools, and a very ancient castle, situated on a height. There are glass works, and coal is worked to some extent in the vicinity. Pop. 1038.

ELGIN, or **ELGINSHIRE**, formerly **MORAYSHIRE**, a N. maritime co. Scotland, bounded, N. by the Moray Firth; W. by Nairnshire; E. and S.E., by Banffshire; and S., by Inverness-shire; about 40 m. in length, N. to S.; and 8 to 23 m. in breadth; area, 840 sq. m. or 536,600 ac., of which 120,000 are under cultivation. Along the sea coast, the surface is flat, but inland it rises into hills of moderate elevation, intersected by fine and fertile valleys. The coast line, which extends upwards of 30 m., presents, in the middle portion, bold precipitous rocks of sandstone, with a few detached masses, while the two extremities are for several miles formed of vast mounds and raised beaches of sand and gravel. The chief rivers are the Spey, Lossie, and Findhorn, all remarkable for their romantic and picturesque scenery, particularly the Findhorn, in which, and the Spey, there is also good salmon fishing. There are several lochs in the county, having fine scenery, and abundance of excellent trout. The rocks in the S. consist of granite, felspar, rock-crystal, mica, slate, sandstone, and gravel. The banks of the Spey, towards its mouth, exhibit secondary rocks of red sandstone, which extend E. throughout the N. plain of the county. Many large and inexhaustible quarries of freestone are worked, especially near the coast. There are also some slate quarries, but neither coal, nor any metallic ores occur, while lime, even for agricultural purposes, has to be imported.

The climate is noted for its general mildness, dryness, and salubrity. The soil on the low level tract of land which stretches along the entire coast, with a breadth varying from 5 to 12 m., is, with exception of some sterile lands close by the sea, very fertile, and is occupied by cultivated fields, of which wheat is now the staple production, although of only

comparatively recent introduction. In other parts of the county oats are the chief crop. Barley, beans, peas, clover, grasses, potatoes, and turnips, are also grown, but, excepting the last two, to no great extent. Turnip husbandry has only been lately adopted, but has been attended with great success. The great majority of farms is small, ranging from 50 to 100 ac., although they sometimes reach 300 ac.; leases almost universally nineteen years. In the hilly districts there are extensive pastures, where considerable numbers of black-faced sheep are bred, the Cheviots and Leicesters forming the chief stock on the less elevated lands. The breed of native cattle has been improved by importations from Skye, Aberdeen, and Argyle, and those of horses and swine have also been greatly bettered of late years. But a great portion of the surface of the S. and high lands is still covered with native forests, or with uninclosed commons of furze and broom. The exports from the county are corn, timber, whisky, and salmon. The county unites with Nairnshire in returning one member to the House of Commons. Principal towns and villages—Elgin, the county town, Forres, Fochabers, and Buththead. Pop. (1851), 38,959; increase since 1841, 3947.

ELGIN, a royal bor. and market tn. Scotland, cap. co. Elgin or Moray, on the Lossie, about 5 m. from its influx into the Moray Firth, 116 m. N. Edinburgh. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, consists chiefly of one spacious, well paved, principal street, lighted with gas, nearly a mile long, and a number of narrow lanes. The principal public buildings are the parish church, in the centre of the main street, a beautiful Grecian edifice, with a richly ornamented cupola and a doric portico; Grey's Hospital, the Elgin Institution, the academy, assembly rooms, the Trinity Episcopal chapel, the R. Catholic chapel, several other chapels and churches, including one Established, one Free, two U. Presbyterians, one Episcopal, an Independent, and a Baptist; the jail, and courthouse. The most interesting architectural object in the town, however, is the cathedral, now in ruins, but once the most magnificent in Scotland. Of this venerable building, 'The Lanthorn of the North,' as it was called, there remains some splendid fragments only. Its entire length was 282 ft. by 86 ft. broad, the transept was 115 ft. in length, and the tower which rose from its centre, 198 ft. high. Its foundation stone was laid by Bishop Andrew Moray, July 19, 1224. It was plundered and burned in 1390, by the 'Wolf of Badenoch,' Alexander Stewart, son of Robert II.; again, in 1402, by Alexander, third son of the Lord of the Isles; and again, in 1568, when its leaden roof was stripped off by order of the Regent Murray and his council, since which period it has gradually fallen into its present state of decay. There are 10 schools in the town, including the Elgin academy, already alluded to; an extensive circulating library, a literary association, a reading room, dispensary, pauper lunatic asylum, and some minor charities.

The only manufactures in the town are a woollen cloth manufactory, a tannery, and some breweries, but it has a considerable trade in grain, butter, and other farm produce; 10 cattle fairs annually. It unites with Cullen, Banff, Peterhead, Kintore, and Inverurie, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1841), 3911. Area of par. 18 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 6334.

ELGOIBAR, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 22 m. E. by S. Bilbao, r. bank, Deva. It has a parish church, some chapels, two schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, cemetery, iron works, an extensive cannon foundry, and manufactory of swords and cutlery. Trade in wool, sheep, and horned cattle. Pop. 2000.

ELGORAB, a small isl. in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia; lat. 16° 8' N.

ELGUETA, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, on an elevated plateau, 30 m. S.W. St. Sebastian. It has a parish church, townhouse, with prison attached, two schools, and some manufactures of linen, and ironware. Pop. 1517.

ELHAM, a par. and tn. England, co. Kent; area, 6240 ac. The town, 8½ m. S. Canterbury, is in general neatly built of brick, has a spacious parish church, places of worship for Wesleyans, and Bryanites; an endowed school, and several annual cattle markets. Pop. 1291.

ELHENITZ, or **LHENEISE**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle, Prachin, on a height among mountains and forests, 23 m. S. Pisek. It has a parish church, a chapel, and two mills. P. 1218.

ELIANGOODY, a large vil. S. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 32 m. S. by W. Tanjore. It is neatly built, and populous.

ELIAS (MOUNT ST.).—1, A lofty mountain, N. America, N.W. coast, on the line of demarcation between the British and Russian territories; lat. 60° 18' N.; lon. 140° 52' W. (R.). It forms the N. termination of the coast range of the Sea Alps, and is the culminating point of the whole N. American system; height, 17,860 ft. above sea level. Its appearance is magnificent, towering majestically above a crowd of snow-clad peaks of lesser, but still of great elevation.—2, The highest peak of the isl. of Santorin, Grecian Archipelago, at the S.E. extremity of the isl.; lat. 36° 22' N.; lon. 25° 28' 45" E. (R.). It is of limestone or marble formation, and is 1887 ft. high.—3, [anc. *Taygetus*], A peak, Morea, 10 m. S.W. Mistra, 7829 ft.—4, [anc. *Ocha*], A peak, isl. Eubœa, Grecian Archipelago, near the S.E. extremity of the island, 4607 ft. high.—5, A peak, S. part of isl. Ægina, 1752 ft. high.

ELIE, a seaport, vil. and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The VILLAGE, at the head of a small bay, l. bank, Firth of Forth, 9 m. S. by W. St. Andrews, has two straight and tolerably well-kept streets; a parish, and a Free church, a Congregational chapel, two schools; a well-situated, but greatly neglected harbour; and some coasting trade in coals and agricultural produce. Elie is much resorted to during summer for sea-bathing; and is the birth-place of James Horsburgh, the hydrographer. Area of par. 2 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 826. —(Local Correspondent.)

ELING, a vil. and par. England, Hants. The VILLAGE, at the head of the Southampton water, 12½ m. S.S.W. Winchester, has an ancient church of stone and flint, with a square tower; and is the seat of a brisk trade in corn, coal, and timber. The PARISH contains a considerable portion of the New Forest. Area, 14,950 ac. Pop. 5410.

ELIS.—1, A dist. anc. Greece, N.W. coast, Morea, forming, with the anc. dist. of Achaia, a modern nome of that kingdom (see ACHIA).—2, The anc. name of the former cap. of the district of Elis, now called Paleopoli (which see).—3, The name of a small river in the same district, an affluent of the Iliaco Peneus.

ELIZABETGRAD, or **IELISAWETGRAD**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 180 m. N. by W. Kherson, cap. circle of same name, in a plain on the Ingul. It consists of the fortress, surrounded by six bastions, of the town proper, which is built with the greatest regularity; and has spacious streets, several of them lined with trees; and of four suburbs. It contains five churches and a large hospital; carries on a considerable general trade; and has an annual fair, which is one of the most important in the government. Elizabetgrad is the head-quarters of the military colonies on this side the Bug. Pop. 12,000.—The CIRCLE has, in the N., an undulating surface, and almost throughout a rich fertile soil, is watered by the Ingul and several other streams, and is well-wooded, having forests, in which the bear is not uncommon.

ELIZABETH, numerous places, U. States, including —1, A vil. N. Carolina, 144 m. E. by N. Raleigh, on the Pasquotank, about 20 m. from its mouth. It has a court-house, and exports shingles, staves, and pitch-pine lumber to the W. Indies. Pop. about 2000.—2, A tn. New Jersey, 44 m. N.E. Trenton. It has a courthouse, jail, and five churches. Pop. about 2500.

ELIZABETH ISLAND.—1, An uninhabited isl. Strait of Magalhaens; lat. (N.E. point), 52° 50' S.; lon. 70° 30' W. It is long; and, compared with the adjacent land, low, not being more than 200 to 300 ft. high. It is composed of narrow ranges of hills, extending in ridges in the direction of its length, over which are strewn boulders of various rocks, two kinds—greenstone and hornblende—being the most common. The valleys which divide the hilly ridges are well clothed with grass. Geese and wild ducks are numerous.—2, An isl. S. Pacific Ocean, 120 m. N.E. Pitcairn's Island; lat. 24° 0' 2" S.; lon. 124° 45' W. It is 5 m. long, 1 m. broad, and thickly covered with shrubs and small trees. The island is composed of dead coral, more or less porous, elevated in a flat surface to the height of 80 ft.—3, One of the Admiralty Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 2° 55' S.; lon. 146° 49' E. (R.).—4, One of the Marshall Islands, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. (S. point), 5° 48' N.; lon. 169° 36' E. (R.).—5, One of the Society group; lat. (E. point), 15° 58' S.; lon. 145° 48' W. (R.).—6, A group of 16 small isls. U. States, Massachusetts,

S.E. side Buzzard's Bay, between lat. 41° 24' and 41° 32' N.; and lon. 70° 33' and 70° 56' W. Two of them only are inhabited.

ELIZABETH (CAPE).—1, U. States, Maine; lat. 43° 33' 36" N.; lon. 70° 11' 30" W. (R.).—2, Russian America, E. of the entrance to Cook's Inlet; lat. 59° 9' N.; lon. 151° 18' W. (R.).—3, Chinese empire, N.E. extremity of Saghalin Island, Sea of Okhotsk; lat. 54° 24' N.; lon. 142° 47' E. (R.).

ELIZABETH (PORT). See PORT ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETHPOL, or **GANJA**, a tn. Georgia, dist. of same name, 90 m. S.E. Tiflis; lat. 40° 42' N.; lon. 46° 20' E. It consists of three parts, one of which is fortified by a bastioned wall, built by the Turks. It contains four Armenian churches, and one belonging to the Georgian Greeks, 11 mosques, several caravanserais, about 2000 houses, and 1300 fruit gardens, or vineyards. The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the town, and of the district in which it is situated, are horticulture, the care of silkworms, bees, and cattle, besides farming and mining. Pop. 8258, of which 4230 are Tartars, and 4028 Armenians.—The DISTRICT contains nearly 1650 sq. m., consisting in part of the mountainous tract near Ganja; this is followed by hilly slopes, and these terminate in plains. The soil varies, being in places sandy, or stony; but it is more generally of black earth. The climate varies between the extreme cold of the mountainous districts, and the powerful heat of the plains. The mountains contain alum, iron, and some gold; also forests, in which a particular sort of poplar grows to an immense size. Domestic animals are numerous. Madder, tobacco, cotton, linen, grain, &c., are cultivated, and garlic and asparagus grow wild.

ELJAS, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 58 m. N.N.W. Cáceres, in a mountainous district, near the borders of Leon. It has steep, narrow, and uneven streets; a parish church, chapel, townhall, prison, school, storehouse, cemetery, and four copious fountains. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving linen, cultivating grapes, olives, chestnuts, flax, and vegetables; and in rearing cattle and mules. Trade in oil, flour, linen, soap, and other necessities. P. 2739.

ELK.—1, A name given to the Athabasca river, during the latter part of its course (see ATHABASCA).—2, A navigable river, U. States, Tennessee. It flows S.W., and falls into the Tennessee river, in Alabama.—3, A navigable river, U. States, Pennsylvania.—4, A small stream, U. States, Maryland, which falls into the Chesapeake; lat. 39° 30' N.; lon. 76° 8' W.—5, A river, U. States, Virginia, which falls into the Kanaway; lat. 38° 9' N.; lon. 81° 48' W.—6, Two small rivers, U. States, Minisotah territory, the one falling into the St. Peter's, near its junction with the Mississippi, in lat. 44° 50'; the other joining r. bank, Mississippi, in lat. 45° 50' N.—7, One of the small lakes connecting the Lake of the Woods with Lake Superior.

ELKINGTON, three pars. Eng. :—1, Northampton; 1720 ac. Pop. 46.—2, (North) Lincoln; 1290 ac. Pop. 91.—3, (South) Lincoln; 2660 ac. Pop. 275.

ELKOSH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 30 m. N. Mosul, on the side of a low, rocky hill, and surrounded by a strong stone wall. The houses are substantially built of the same material; all are arched at the lower story, and being built on a declivity, they rise above each other, which, together with their being loop-holed, makes the town a place of great strength. The men here dress like Kurds of the poorer class; the women wear blue trowsers, and over them a large blue shift; they wear no veils; the hair hangs down behind in two plaits or tails; round the head a garland of silver coins is placed, generally old European coins. The inhabitants are all R. Catholics, and speak nothing but Arabic. Pop. between 2000 and 3000.

ELKSLEY, par. Eng. Notts; 2500 ac. Pop. 414.

ELKSTONE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2100 ac. Pop. 335.

ELLA KIRK, par. Eng., York (E. Riding); 4390 ac. Pop. 1061.

ELLAND, a township and chapelry, England, co. York, (W. Riding). Area, 3360 ac. The VILLAGE, 3 m. S.S.E. Halifax, is spacious and well-built, lighted with gas, and a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The chapel is an ancient structure, with a tower; and there are, besides, places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Pop. 6479.

ELLASTONE, par. Eng. Stafford; 7970 ac. Pop. 1308.

ELLBOGEN, a tn. Bohemia. See ELBOGEN.

ELLENHALL, par. Eng. Stafford; 1800 ac. Pop. 280.

ELLERBURN, par. Eng., York (N. Riding); 4590 ac. Pop. 686.

ELLERTON-PRIORY, par. Engand, York (E. Riding); 2320 ac. Pop. 320.

ELLESBOROUGH, par. Eng. Bucks; 3310 ac. P. 708.

ELLESMERE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop. The town, 15 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury; has five principal, and several subordinate streets, generally straight, and pretty well kept; is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas. It has a spacious church, recently rebuilt; and several Dissenting chapels; boarding and other schools; a charity school, and a mechanics' institution. In the vicinity are several lakes or meres, well stocked with fish. Maltng is the principal, and almost the only trade of the place. The Ellesmere canal passes a little S. the town; weekly market on Tuesday, well supplied with corn; five fairs annually, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The town gives the title of Earl to the Egerton family. Area of par. 25,280 ac. Pop. (1841), 7080.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

ELLESMERE (PORT), a vil. and port, England, Cheshire, 1. bank, Mersey, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. Liverpool. It has a work-house, a church, Wesleyan chapel, Primitive Methodist meeting-house, and a school. It owes its origin to the formation of a canal between Chester and the Mersey; and within the last few years has become a place of great traffic. A new soap manufactory has lately been completed, and is now in active operation; but the place is chiefly important as a transshipping port. The iron ore for the large iron manufacturers of Staffordshire, is brought here in coasting vessels from Whitehaven, Ulverston, and other places, and is forwarded by canals to its destination; and goods arriving by the canals from London, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, and N. Wales, are here transhipped into barges, and towed by steamers to Liverpool. The docks, wharfs, piers, and warehouses, are spacious, and mostly of recent construction; and the place exhibits all the bustle and importance of a thriving port. Pop. about 600.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

ELLEZELLES, a com. and vil. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 17 m. N.E. Tournai. Agriculture and linen weaving are the principal branches of industry; and there are several flour-mills, some small breweries, and a salt refinery. Pop. 6322.

ELLICE, an isl. group, S. Pacific Ocean, consisting of two isls. of considerable size, and a number of islets, about lat. $8^{\circ} 31' S.$; lon. $179^{\circ} 21' W.$ (U.) The islets are well covered with cocoa nut and other trees, which give them a sufficient elevation to be seen at 10 or 12 m. distance. One of the larger islands is 5 m. in length by two in width, the other is 13 m. long, N. by E. and S. by W., and upwards of 7 m. broad. The natives are of middle size, and have a deep brown complexion; hair, thick, bushy, and long. They are tattooed in a peculiar manner, small curved figures or zigzag lines forming the most prominent feature. Their canoes are more rudely constructed than those of many of the other S. Sea Islands.

ELLICHPOOR, a decayed city, Hindoostan, Deccan, prov. Berar, between the Sarpan and Beechun rivers, which form a junction in the vicinity, and afterwards fall into the Poorna, 350 m. N.E. Bombay; lat. $21^{\circ} 14' N.$; lon. $77^{\circ} 36' E.$ It contains no public edifices of any note; but the bazaars and houses near the seat of government are of brick; and in the environs are the tombs of several Mussulmen saints.

ELLINGEN, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, cap. bail. same name, on the Rezat, here crossed by a bridge, 26 m. S.E. Anspach. It has a palace of the prince of Wrede, a huge structure of little architectural merit; three churches, two chapels, a townhouse, and Latin school; manufactures of musical instruments and cabinet work, a brewery, and three mills. Pop. 1329. Area of bail. 54 geo. sq. m. Pop. 8021.

ELLINGHAM, five pars. Eng.:—Three in Norfolk, (1.), 1260 ac. Pop. 398.—2, (-Great), 2540 ac. Pop. 838.—3, (-Little), 1410 ac. Pop. 250.—4, Northumberland; 13,970 ac. Pop. 861.—5, Hants; 1860 ac. Pop. 350.

ELLINGTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 2910 ac. P. 448.

ELLISFIELD, or ILLSFIELD, par. Eng. Hants; 2360 ac. Pop. 246.

ELLON, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Aberdeen; area about 20,000 ac. The VILLAGE, 15 m. N. by E. Aberdeen, has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal chapel, a Congregational meeting-house, parochial school, and a savings-bank; considerable traffic, well attended fortnightly market for cattle and grain, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2941.

ELLORA, ELORA, or ELOUROU, a ruinous vil. Hindoostan, Deccan, Nizam dominions, prov. of, and 12 m. N.W. Aurangabad. Its ruins cover a considerable extent of ground, and are surrounded by a stone wall; but the interest they would naturally create is greatly lessened by the surpassing attractions of the neighbouring cave temples, the most stupendous and magnificent works of the kind in existence. They are excavated in the slope of a hill of red granite, shaped like a horse shoe, and extend about a mile in length. Some are cut down through the rock, and left open above like an isolated building, and both externally and internally richly ornamented with the most elaborate sculptures. Others are excavated under the hill in the manner of caves properly so called, the interior being supported by massive pillars, variously but harmoniously ornamented. The interior walls likewise are often richly carved with mythological designs, among which human figures are the most numerous, in a great variety of grotesque and distorted forms. The cave temples have been divided into three classes, namely, the N. which are Buddhist or probably Jain; the central, which are Brahminical; and the S., which are evidently Buddhist. The most magnificent of the whole is the Hindoo temple of Kailas or Cailas, apparently, like the other Brahminical temples, dedicated to Siva. The central portion is 100 ft. high, and forms an isolated excavated mass or immense block, 500 ft. in circumference. It is surrounded by galleries or colonades at the distance of 150 ft., in which the whole Hindoo pantheon is cut in the perpendicular rock. Every part outside and inside of this magnificent temple is elaborately carved in a most finished manner. Another temple, much smaller, though still likewise very fine, but cut under the hill, is the Buddhist cave of Bisma Kurn or Vishwa Karma. It is remarkable as being the only one excavated



INTERIOR OF THE BISMA KURN, ELLORA.—From Elliott's Views in India.

with a curved roof; and its design is characterized both by its stupendous proportions and its massive simplicity. The extreme depth of this excavation from the outer gate is 166 ft.; the main cave is 80 ft. long by 40 ft. broad, and $35\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; with 28 octagonal pillars, in two rows, besides two pillars supporting a gallery above the door-way. Above the pillars is a narrow architrave, and above this is a broad

frieze; both are most elaborately carved; and in niches formed in the latter are sitting figures of Budd, of whom also there is a colossal figure at the extreme end of the cave. There are six other principal excavations, some in the N., others in the S. quarter of the mountain, filled with sculptures. When these caves were excavated is not certainly known; but being in the vicinity of Deoghir, now Dowlatabad, which prior to the Mahometan conquest, A.D. 1293, was the capital of a powerful Hindoo principality; they probably originated in the superstitious feelings of the reigning families of that metropolis.

ELLORE, a tn. and dist. of S. Hindoostan, N. Circars. The town, about 30 m. from the coast; lat. 16° 43' N.; lon. 81° 15' E., is of considerable size, and has a pretty convenient bazaar, and is noted for carpets, and for leather manufactures. The district is one of the five original N. Circars, but is now mostly comprehended in the modern district and collectorate of Masulipatam.

ELLORIO, a tn. Spain, prov. Biscay, on a small brook in a valley surrounded by mountains, 18 m. S.E. Bilbao. It is an open straggling place; contains two churches, a court-house, and school; and has some trade in cattle, wool, and cheese, and numerous mills. Pop. 1479.

ELLOUGH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 500 ac. Pop. 155.

ELLOUGHTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2410 ac. Pop. 712.

ELLRICH, a tn. Prussia, gov. Merseburg, on the Zorge, 20 m. W.N.W. Erfurt. It contains three Protestant churches and an hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and paper; four oil-mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2914.

ELLWANGEN, a tn. Württemberg, cap. circle, Jaxt, at the foot of two hills, r. bank, Jaxt, 45 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. It is well built, consisting of spacious streets lined with handsome houses, is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, contains a Protestant, and five R. Catholic churches, several of them, particularly the high church, very handsome, and one remarkable for the numerous pilgrimages made to it; a gymnasium, and an old castle seated on a height in the vicinity, and has manufactures of leather, iron ware, crucibles, and refined wax. Its cattle and horse fairs, once very important, have greatly fallen off. Pop. 2938.

ELM, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 10 m. S.S.W. Glarus, l. bank, Sernft. It stands in a romantic Alpine district, about 3300 ft. above the sea, and on all sides, but the N., is surrounded by lofty mountains, about 8000 ft. high. It contains a parish church, and a school. The inhabitants, who are generally in comfortable circumstances, live by rearing and trading in cattle. Pop. 1013.

ELM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 11,230 ac. Pop. 1742.—2, Somerset; 820 ac. Pop. 421.

ELMDON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 2480 ac. Pop. 680.—2, Warwick; 1180 ac. Pop. 167.

ELMHAM, several pars. Eng.:—1, (North), Norfolk; 5000 ac. Pop. 1219.—Seven in Suffolk, 2, (South All Saints), 1150 ac. Pop. 224.—3, (South St. Cross, or Sanderoff), 1110 ac. Pop. 258.—4, (South St. James), 1530 ac. Pop. 289.—5, (South St. Margaret), 710 ac. Pop. 181.—6, (South St. Michael), 930 ac. Pop. 145.—7, (South St. Nicolas), 450 ac. Pop. 90.—8, (South St. Peter), 900 ac. Pop. 91.

ELMINA, or **ST. GEORGE DEL MINA**, the cap. of the Dutch settlements on the Gold Coast, W. Africa; lat. 5° 10' N.; lon. 2° 30' W.; kingdom of Ashantee, 5 or 6 m. W. Cape Coast Castle. There is here a large and excessively irregular and dirty native town, the inhabitants of which consist of traders, fishermen, and persons employed as servants to traders; some among them are wealthy. There are likewise some mulattoes in respectable circumstances, who support a number of slaves performing the duties of carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths; indeed, one-tenth of the people are supposed to be artificers. Elmina is defended by a castle, which stands obliquely on a low rocky peninsula, along the E. side of the small river Beyah, which passes within 20 yards of one of its gates. There are sundry other defensive works, including the fortress of St. Jago, on De Veer's Redoubt, &c. Elmina Point is surrounded by a bed of rocks, which extend E. and S. about two cables' lengths, and on which the sea breaks with great violence. From this point the shore recedes to the N. about a third of a mile, forming a small bay; and the surrounding country is undulating and thickly wooded. There

are, nevertheless, some country residences and cultivated farms which belong to the governor and merchants, and which afford very agreeable retreats from the business, the crowd, and the heat of the town. The castle of St. George del Mina was the first European establishment on the coast of Guinea, having been erected by the Portuguese in 1481. It was captured by the Dutch in 1637, and was finally ceded to that nation by the Crown of Portugal in 1641, together with some other smaller and dependent settlements of the Portuguese.

ELMLEY, three pars. Eng.:—1, (-Castle), Worcester; 2260 ac. Pop. 403.—2, (Isle of), Kent; 1640 ac. Pop. 42.—3, (-Lovett), Worcester; 2350 ac. Pop. 381.

ELMORE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1790 ac. Pop. 379.

ELMSETT, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1810 ac. Pop. 446.

ELMSHORN, a tn. Denmark, Holstein, co. Rantzaun, 20 m. N.W. Hamburg, a station on the Altona and Kiel Railway, and on the Krückau, a navigable stream which separates the old from the newer parts of the town. It possesses few vessels, and little traffic on the river, but it has a boat-building yard, and a considerable amount of land transit trade; also some tanneries; but boots and shoes are the principal articles manufactured, employing about 500 hands in the town. There are some charitable institutions, and an important annual cattle market. Pop. 5600.

ELMSTEAD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 3490 ac. Pop. 809.—2, Surrey; 4400 ac. Pop. 743.

ELMSTED, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 2530 ac. Pop. 505.—2, Sussex; 1790 ac. Pop. 212.

ELMSTHORPE, par. Eng. Leicester; 1650 ac. P. 36.

ELMSTONE, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 360 ac. Pop. 81.—2, (-Hardwicke), Gloucester; 2730 ac. Pop. 410.

ELMSWELL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2380 ac. Pop. 671.

ELMTON, par. Eng. Derby; 2970 ac. Pop. 453.

ELMUNCHILLY, a vil. Hindoostan, N. Circars, 40 m. S.W. Vizagapatam, in a luxuriant valley, ornamented with clusters of date trees, and environed on all sides with green mountains.

ELNE [anc. *Illeberis* and *Helena*], a tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, beautifully situated within 4 m. of the Gulf of Lyons, 8 m. S.S.E. Perpignan, l. bank, Tech. It has remains of strong fortifications, and the view from its ramparts over the plain of Roussillon is superb. The venerable church here (consecrated in 1058), modelled on that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, was once a cathedral, but the seat of the bishop was removed to Perpignan in 1602. Elne has some trade in cattle, cordage, drapery, and agricultural implements. It was founded at a very remote period. Hannibal is said to have encamped under its walls, B.C. 214; the Emperor Constantine much improved the place, and built a castle for its defence. Here his descendant Constantius was murdered, and his body interred; his monument long held a place in the church cloisters. In 1474. Elne was treacherously taken by Louis XI.; and it was often besieged afterwards. Pop. 2303.

ELPHIN, a market tn., the seat of a bishopric, and par. Ireland, co. of, and 15 m. N. Roscommon. It consists of thatched stone houses, and has an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, and several excellent schools, the most important of which is the Diocesan school, at which Oliver Goldsmith received the early part of his education. Weekly market, Wednesday; and four fairs annually. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday. Area of par. 12,545 ac. Pop. (1841), 6781; of which in the tn. 1551.—(Local Correspondent.)

ELSDON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 62,470 ac. P. 1680.

ELSENHAM, par. Eng. Essex; 1810 ac. Pop. 491.

ELSFIELD, par. Eng. Oxford; 1200 ac. Pop. 185.

ELSFLETH, a tn. Oldenburg, cap. bail. of same name, at the confluence of the Hunte with the Weser, 12 m. E.N.E. Oldenburg. It is well built, has a church with a bell tower, and a navigation school; building yards, at which only a few vessels are built; several breweries and tile-works; and a considerable trade in wood. Only vessels which draw less than 12 ft. can approach the quay. Pop. tn. 2500; bail. 8063.

ELSHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4110 ac. Pop. 458.

ELSINEUR, or **ELSINORE** [Danish, *Helsingör*], a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, at the narrowest part of the Sound, here only 34 m. broad, 24 m. N. by E. Copenhagen; lat. (Kronborg light) 56° 2' 12" N.; lon. 12° 37' 30" E. (n.) It has two churches, a classical school, and a custom-house; ite

inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce and seafaring, and considerable traffic is carried on with Helsingborg, on the opposite coast, this being the chief point of transit between Denmark and Sweden. Elsinour is defended by the castle of Kronborg, which stands on a projecting spit of land, and commands the Sound. It is a Gothic-Byzantine edifice, with walls and ditches; it is entered by two drawbridges, and was built 1574-1584. On it is a fixed light, 113 ft. high. In the vicinity of Kronborg is the royal country palace of Marienlyst. Elsinour is, however, chiefly noted as being the place where the Sound dues are levied on vessels entering or clearing the Baltic; all vessels passing, with some exceptions, requiring to salute the castle of Kronborg, and clear at Elsinour. The dues, originally instituted for keeping up lights and land-marks on the Kattegat and neighbouring coasts, now consist of dues on the ship, being light or beacon money, and dues on the cargo, a toll paid to the Danish Government. The total number of vessels passing the Sound was in 1847, 21,526; 1848, 16,837; 1849, 18,959; of which, in 1847, 4522 were British; 2562 Prussian; 2334 Norwegian; 1635 Swedish; 1507 Danish; 1447 Dutch. Of other countries the numbers were under 1000, and in some cases, as America, Naples, and Hamburg, under 100. The principal maritime countries have consuls at Elsinour. Pop. 8000.

ELSING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1530 ac. Pop. 457.

ELST, or ELDEN, two vills. Holland.—1, prov. Gelderland, 1½ m. S. Arnhem, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, three schools, and two annual cattle and horse fairs. In the vicinity tobacco, cherries, and vegetables are grown; the last for the Arnhem market. Pop. 1100.—2, prov. Utrecht, 14 m. S.W. Amersfort. Pop. 700.

ELSTER, two rivers, Germany.—1, The White or the Great Elster [*Weisse or Grosse-Elster*], a tributary of the Saale, rises in W. Bohemia, about 15 m. N. Eger, flows N. through the Saxon Voigtland, the principality of Reuss, part of the Prussian province of Saxony, enters Saxony, and at Leipzig receives the Pleisse and Parle, and, after a course of about 115 m., falls into the Saale between Halle and Merseburg.—2, The Black Elster [*Schwarze-Elster*], rises in Saxony, circle of, and about 8 m. W. by S. Bautzen, flows N., enters Prussia, and then flows N.W., unites with the Pulsnitz and Röder, and, after a course of about 100 m., falls into the Elbe between Wittenberg and Torgau.

ELSTERBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, l. bank, Elster, 73 m. W.S.W. Dresden. It contains a church, a free school, and the ruins of an old feudal castle; and has manufactures of straw plait, leather, and earthenware, dyeworks, several mills, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2379.

ELSTON, par. Eng. Notts; 1640 ac. Pop. 259.

ELSTOW, a par. and vil. Eng. Bedford; 1522 ac. In the village, 1½ m. S. Bedford, John Bunyan was born. Pop. 562.

ELSTRA, a tn. Saxony, circle, Bautzen, l. bank, Elster, 21 m. N.E. Dresden. It contains a church, with good paintings; a school, and an endowment for widows and orphans; and has a granite quarry, two mills, a cattle market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1080.

ELSTREE, or IDLESTREE, par. Eng. Hertford; 1370 ac. Pop. 360.

ELSWORTH, par. Eng. Cambridge; 3700 ac. P. 915.

ELTEN, a vil. Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, not far from the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.E. Cleves. It contains two R. Catholic churches, and has three annual fairs. Pop. 1446.

ELTEKLEIN, a tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, in a mountainous district, 53 m. S.W. Dresden. It contains a church, and has manufactures of nails, tile-works, an iron and other mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1910.

ELTHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent. The VILLAGE, 8 m. S.E. London, contains a church, an Independent chapel, a free school, and several almshouses. Here, also, are the remains of a royal palace, which was a favourite residence of several monarchs of the Plantagenet and Tudor families. Area of par., 4230 ac. Pop. 2310.

ELTISLEY, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1941 ac. Pop. 372.

ELTMANN, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank, Main, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. E.N.E. Würzburg. It contains a chapel, a poorhouse, and the ruins of a feudal castle; and has manufactures of leather, potash, and earthenware; and has several mills, and a trade

in wood. Much fruit and wine are grown in the vicinity. Pop. of tn. 1392. Area of dist. 80 geo. sq. m. Pop. 13,963.

ELTON, a salt lake, Russia, gov. of, and 165 m. S. by E. Saratov, amid vast steppes. It is 11 m. long, and fully 8 broad, but nowhere more than about 15 inches deep. In the hottest season it appears as if covered with ice and snow; so great is the illusion produced by the crystallized salt along the banks, and over the whole surface. The Mongul name of this remarkable saline lake is Elton-Nor, the 'Golden Elton.' Great quantities of hydro-chlorate of magnesia are extracted from its waters; and salt, to the amount of 3,500,000 cwts. yearly, in collecting which about 10,000 persons are employed.

ELTON, four pars. Eng. —1, Durham; 1060 ac. Pop. 92.—2, Hereford; 1700 ac. Pop. 99.—3, Huntingdon; 3250 ac. Pop. 844.—4, Notts; 980 ac. Pop. 81.

ELTSCH, JOLYA, or JELSCHAT, a tn. Hungary, co. of, and 8 m. N.N.W. Gömör. It stands in a deep valley, on a stream of same name, here crossed by a marble bridge; contains a Protestant church, a large chateau, and a high school; and has numerous tanneries, and an active trade in ironware of its own manufacture. Much excellent fruit is grown in the district. Pop. 4500.

ELTVILLE, or ELFELD, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Rhine, 6 m. W. Mentz. It is beautifully situated among vineyards, and is conspicuous from a distance by its Gothic towers, once parts of a castle built in the 14th century, and long the residence of the Archbishops of Mentz, who had here a mint. The environs of the town are covered with fine villas and country seats. A printing-press was established in Eltville as early as 1465. The town is well built, contains a R. Catholic parish church, is the seat of a court of law, and has a trade in wine. Pop. of tn. 2234. Area of bail. 30 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,167.

ELUCE, or EL-OOS, an isl. and tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the Euphrates, 25 m. N. Hit, and 130 m. N.W. Bagdad. The island, on which the town is situated, is about 1 m. long. The latter consists of 500 houses, and has several mosques.

ELVA [Latin, *Helva*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 18 m. W.N.W. Coni. It lies in a small basin, among the mountains which separate the valleys of Maira and Varaita, near a small stream of its own name. It contains a parish church and townhouse, and has a considerable trade in butter. Pop. 1165.

ELVAS [Latin, *Elva*; Spanish, *Helvas* or *Yelvas*], a fortified city, Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 12 m. N.W. Badajoz, 118 m. E. by N. Lisbon, within 5 m. of the Spanish frontier, on a hill in the midst of a plain, between the two castles of Fort Santa Lucia and Fort La Lippe, both also on eminences. It is considered, with its defences, one of the strongest places in Portugal, and, indeed, all but impregnable. The streets are in general narrow, crooked, and dirty, but the Moorish houses, of which a great part of the city is composed, have a picturesque and interesting appearance; their arched fronts, latticed windows, verandahs, and flat roofs, profusely adorned with flowers and shrubs, arranged in fanciful pots, having a singularly agreeable effect. Many of the houses have piazzas in front, which increases their accommodation, but does not improve their appearance. The Moorish houses are, in general, much better arranged, and of more cheerful aspect, than those of the Portuguese; though the better description of the latter display, in many instances, great taste, not only in their architecture, but in their ornamental grounds. Elvas has three gates, all strongly fortified, and by one of which only strangers are allowed to enter; and contains a cathedral, of mixed Arabesque and Gothic; six parish churches, several convents and hospitals, and a bomb-proof barracks for 6000 or 7000 men. One of the most remarkable objects at Elvas is its aqueduct, constructed by the Moors, which conveys water from a distance of 15 m. to the city. That part of this stupendous work which crosses the valley of the Campo de Feira, near the town, and which is 1½ m. wide, consists of four stories or tiers of arches, the lower ones being nearly 100 ft., and the upper ones about 40 ft. high, giving a total elevation, allowing for the thickness of the arch, of about 250 ft. The country around is productive in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 11,348.

ELVASTON, par. Eng. Derby; 2760 ac. Pop. 518.

ELVEDEN, or ELDEN, par. England, Suffolk; 5290 ac. Pop. 240.

ELVEN, a com. and vil. France, dep. Morbihan, 12 m. N.E. Vannes, only remarkable for the numerous druidical remains in its vicinity, and for the ancient keep, commonly called the Tour d'Elven, supposed to have been built in the 12th century. It is in a good state of preservation, and is one of the finest Middle Age remains in Brittany. Pop. 3416.

ELVETHAM, par. Eng. Hants; 2980 ac. Pop. 552.

ELVINGTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2120 ac. Pop. 478.

ELVIS (Str.), par. Wales, Pembroke; 200 ac. Pop. 34.

ELWICK-HALL, par. Eng. Durham; 4150 ac. Pop. 165.

ELWORTHY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1880 ac. Pop. 210.

ELY (Latin, *Elia* or *Helia*), an episcopal city, England, co. of, and 15 m. N.N.E. Cambridge, on an eminence, l. bank, Ouse. It consists of one principal street, and several smaller branching off on either side, is lighted with gas, partially paved, and has a spacious market-place in the centre. Some of the houses, particularly those in the vicinity of the cathedral, are very old, as their external appearance indicates. The municipal buildings consist of a commodious townhall, a house of correction, and a corn exchange; the first contains also a chapel and infirmary. The ecclesiastical structures comprise the cathedral, the churches of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity, the latter belonging to the time of Edward II., and one of the most perfect buildings of that age; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and the Countess of Huntingdon's connection. The cathedral is one of the most remarkable edifices of the kind in this country. Its entire length, E. to W., is 517 ft.; and its W. tower, which is of the most beautiful workmanship, 270 ft. high. The whole structure comprises an almost unbroken series of the various styles of architecture which prevailed in England from the Conquest to the Reformation, and so judiciously blended, and, generally, so perfect in their kind, as to produce no disagreeable effect by their admixture. The nave is Norman, and is one of the finest specimens of that style in England. This magnificent edifice is at present (1851), and has been for some years past, undergoing extensive alterations, additions, and restorations, including, amongst numerous other improvements, a new arrangement of the choir, the introduction of new and richly ornamented substats, and the restoration and re-polishing of the beautiful piers of Purbeck marble. A fine old gateway, of ample dimensions, built in the reign of Richard II., forms the principal entrance to the precincts of the cathedral. There are a grammar, national, and charity school in the city, a mechanics' institute, and a savings-bank. There are no manufactures worth noticing, most of the inhabitants being engaged in agricultural labour. There are extensive gardens in the vicinity, the greater part of the produce of which is sent to London and Cambridge. Pop. (1851), 6500.

ELY (ISLE OF), a dist. England, co. Cambridge, separated S. by the Ouse from the remaining portion of the county. It is about 28 m. long by 25 m. broad; area, 225,150 ac. Pop. (1841), 61,610.—The name is now generally restricted to a smaller tract, about 7 m. long by 4 m. broad. It is surrounded by marsh, formerly covered by water. The soil is fertile, but requires a great deal of artificial draining. It produces aquatic plants in great variety, and is much resorted to by aquatic birds. See BEDFORD LEVEL.

ELZE, a tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, at the confluence of the Saale with the Leine, 18 m. S. Hanover. It is an old place, contains a church and a townhouse, and has some trade in iron. Pop. 2036.

EMADOO, a tn. W. Africa, kingdom Yariba, about 18 m. N. Jemna; lat. 7° 10' N.; lon. 3° 10' E.; on the route from Badagry to Boosa.

EMATRIS, par. Irel. Monaghan; 12,298 ac. Pop. 7643.

EMBA, or JEM, a river of W. Asia. It has its rise in the Urkash or Camel Mountains, in the steppes of the Little Kirghis; about lat. 49° 5' N.; lon. 58° 30' E.; from which it flows S.W., and falls into Emba Bay, at the N.E. end of the Caspian Sea. The principal branch of the stream expands, before it reaches the sea, into a great many shallow basins, like lakes; the N. branch of it being nearly choked up with sand. Its principal affluents are the Uzun Temir and the Tem rissa, both flowing from the right. The entire length of the Emba is about 290 m.

EMBACH, or AMMOGJA, a river, or rather two rivers, Russia, gov. Livonia. It rises in the S.E. of dist. Pernau,

and, under the name of Little Embach, flows S.E. to Vulk, then turns N., and, after a course of about 36 m., enters S. extremity of Lake Vitzero. The stream which issues from the N. extremity of same lake, takes the name of Great Embach, flows E., past Dorpat, where it becomes navigable, and enters the S.W. extremity of Lake Peipus. Total course, 40 m.

EMBERTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 1860 ac. Pop. 658.

EMBLETON, par. Eng. Northum.; 12,810 ac. P. 2030.

EMBORROW, par. Eng. Somerset; 2400 ac. Pop. 210.

EMBOTETIU, or MONDEGO, a river, Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, which rises in the N.E. of dist. Camapuan, flows W.N.W., and, after receiving the Verde and Zezere, joins l. bank, Paraguay, about 20 m. below the junction of the Taquari. It is navigable almost to its source.

EMBRUN (Latin, *Eburodunum Caturgium*), a tn. France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, 20 m. E. Gap, on an elevated plateau, rising in the middle of a vast plain watered by the Durance, which sweeps past the foot of the rock on which the town stands. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has a very picturesque appearance, but, though the houses are good, the streets are irregular, crooked, dark, and dirty. It has a large fine cathedral, with a lofty spire; an archiepiscopal palace, some manufactures of woollen fabrics and hats, some cotton-spinning, and tanneries. It was once the seat of an archbishop, and is still that of a bishop. It was sacked, in turn, by Vandals, Huns, and Saxons; pillaged, burned, and the population exterminated by the Moors, in 966. It was pillaged and burned again in 1573, and devastated once more by the Duke of Savoy, in 1692. Pop. 2209.

EMDEN (Latin, *Embla*; Dutch, *Emden*; anc. *Amasia* or *Amisio*), a tn. Hanover, cap. E. Friesland, r. bank, Ems, near where it discharges itself into the Dollart estuary; lat. (Hotel de Ville) 53° 22' 6" N.; lon. 7° 12' 45" E. (n.) It has very much the appearance of a Dutch town, occupying a low flat intersected by numerous canals, across which the communication is maintained by 30 bridges. It was originally surrounded by ramparts and ditches. The part of the former which still remains, is used as a promenade. Towards the water, a strong wall and dyke have been constructed to prevent inundation, but the security which they afford is very imperfect, as, in 1826, the water stood in the streets for three months, up to the first floor of the houses. The town is entered by four gates, and is divided into six quarters, of which two are properly only suburbs. The streets are, for the most part, spacious, and well paved; and the houses, built generally of brick, have a substantial, comfortable look, and are remarkable, both within and without, for their extreme cleanness. The principal buildings are the great church, built, in 1455, by Count Ulrich, as part of a Franciscan monastery, a long and slender edifice, surmounted by a lofty tower; the new church, in a better style of architecture; the French Reformed church, the townhouse, built in the model of that of Antwerp, with a lofty tower and a spacious hall; the courthouse, weigh-house, custom-house, spinnhaus or house of correction, and barracks. The educational establishments include a gymnasium with six teachers, and school for navigation; the benevolent institutions are numerous, and several of them are well endowed. Emden has an excellent roadstead, in which vessels of any size can securely anchor. Its harbour is shallow; but a canal is at present (1851), in progress to connect the town with the deep water of the Dollart. It has the most extensive trade in oats of any port in Europe; and its general trade includes not merely all the export produce of the province, especially grain, dairy produce, gin, tallow, wool, and hides; but it also imports hemp, potash, timber, wine, and colonial produce. In the building yards a considerable number of vessels are annually built; and the manufactures, though far less important than the trade, include hosiery, leather, brown soap, and tobacco. There are also oil-mills, some breweries, and numerous brandy distilleries. Pop. about 15,000.

EMERALD, or MACOUR, a coral isl. Red Sea, coast of Nubia; lat. 23° 50' N.; lon. 36° 52' 30" E.; about 1 m. in length, and 100 ft. high in the centre.

EMERINA, a dist. isl. Madagascar, prov. Ankova, and formerly an independent state. It is the highest, and consequently, the healthiest district in the island; rocky, mountainous, and by no means remarkable for fertility, neither is the climate favourable to vegetation, a distressing drought pre-

vailing from April to September, with excessively cold winds blowing from the E. From October to the end of March, however, the heat increases, and becomes sometimes excessive, accompanied by heavy rains during the night. The chief crops raised are rice, manioc, and batatas, these being the chief articles of food used by the natives; but maize, earth nuts, sugar-canes, pine-apples, bread-fruit, and the vine, are also cultivated. A variety of European plants and vegetables, for which the climate seems well adapted, have been recently introduced, and are thriving well. Emerina is also productive in cattle, which are remarkably large and fat. Sheep, hogs, and poultry, are likewise successfully reared. Wild ducks are in great profusion. The natives are skilful workers in gold and silver, producing articles in these metals which Europeans would have difficulty in surpassing. The internal commerce of the district consists in rice, cotton, silk, cattle, cloth of their own manufacture, and a traffic in slaves. The capital of Emerina is Tannanarivo, which is also the chief town in the island.

EMFRAS, a considerable tn. Abyssinia, on a hill; lat. 12° 12' 38" N.; lon. 37° 38' 30" E. Chief trade, cloves and civet. EMLAGH, par. Irel. Meath; 2119 ac. Pop. 426. EMLAGHAD, par. Irel. Sligo; 9453 ac. Pop. 4811. EMLEY, par. Eng., York (W. Riding); 3120 ac. P. 2568. EMLY, par. and tn. Irel. Tipperary; 9184 ac. P. 4011. EMLYGRENNAN, par. Irel. Limerick; 2513 ac. P. 1387. EMMEN, a vil. two streams, and a valley, Switzerland:—

1, A vil. and par. can. of, and 2 m. N. by W. Luzern, in a fertile dist. r. bank, Reuss, near where it joins the Little Emmen [*Klein Emmen*, or *Waldemmen*], a stream which rises in a small mountain lake in the most S. part of the canton, flows N., and then N.E., joins the Reuss as above indicated, the united stream falling into the lake at the town of Luzern.—2, A mountain stream, can. Bern. It rises about 5 m. W. Brienz, flows, N.W., through the extensive valley of the Emmen [*Emmenthal*], famed for its cattle and horses, forest and flax culture, and numerous thriving manufactures, and joins the Aar in can. Soleure, 2 m. N.E. the town of that name. It is not navigable, but often overflows its banks, causing great damage. Total direct course, about 38 m.

EMMENDINGEN, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, in a beautiful dist., r. bank, Elz, 9 m. N. Freyburg, on the railway to Carlsruhe. It is walled, well built, contains a church, ancient townhouse, and superior burgher school; and has paper, worsted, and other mills, lime-kilns, and tile-works. On the heights above the town stand the extensive and well preserved ruins of the castle of Hochberg. Pop. of tn. 2000; of bailiwick, 25,505.

EMMERICH, a tn. Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, in a fertile plain, r. bank, Rhine, 5 m. N.E. Cleves. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, contains a Menonite, two Protestant, and two R. Catholic churches; a gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary, and orphan hospital; is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, hats, soap, leather, and tobacco; and possesses a free port, some shipping, and a trade carried on, particularly with Holland, to a very large extent. Pop. (1846), 6582.

EMMINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1230 ac. Pop. 97. EMNETH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2810 ac. Pop. 1065. EMPFINGEN, a vil. of W. Germany, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, bail. of, and near Haigerloch. It contains a parish church, and has a market. Pop. 1910.

EMPINGHAM, par. Eng. Rutland; 2780. ac. Pop. 914. EMPORION, a tn. isl. Santorin, Grecian Archipelago. It is neat and clean, and is inhabited by a great many respectable land proprietors. This place derives its name from having at one time been the residence of most of the merchants and vine-growers of the island. Pop. 1380.

EMPSHOTT, par. Eng. Hants; 1320 ac. Pop. 148.

EMPOLI, a tn. Tuscany, cap. dist. of same name, 1. bank, Arno, in the beautiful and fertile valley of that name, 16 m. W.S.W. Florence, on the railway to Leghorn. It

consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and of several suburbs, and though the streets are narrow, and the fronts of the houses project considerably over them, is built with considerable regularity, and has several good squares, one of them adorned with an elegant fountain. It contains an ancient collegiate church, somewhat defaced by modern attempts at ornament, but adorned with a fine façade and possessed of a number of good paintings; another church, formerly belonging to the Augustinians, with good frescoes; and a palace, in which the Ghibellines held a parliament, and but for the opposition of Farinata degli Uberti, celebrated by Dante, would have resolved to raze Florence to the ground, and make Empoli the capital in its stead. It is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and both from its central position and the remarkable fertility of its environs, carries on a considerable trade particularly in agricultural produce, including the straw used in making Tuscan bonnets. The principal manufactures are straw bonnets, beaver hats, and earthen vases. The weekly market is important. Pop. tn. 6141; dist. 15,048.

EMS.—1, A tn. Nassau, in a mountainous dist., r. bank, Lahn, 5 m. W.N.W. Nassau. It is beautifully situated on a narrow belt of ground, hemmed in between the river and the cliffs of the Bäderlei, and consists chiefly of a long row of lodging houses, occupied by the numerous visitors to the springs, which have long enjoyed a European celebrity. The bathing establishment [Kurhaus, or Kursaal] is on a very large



THE KURSAAL, EMS.—From Barraud's Sketches on the Lahn.

and somewhat gorgeous scale, and the number of visitors annually exceeds 3000. The springs, which are of an alkaline nature, vary in temperature from 84° to 116°, are agreeable to the taste, and easy of digestion, and are used with good effect, both internally and externally, particularly in stomachic and nervous affections. To many the chief attraction of the place is the beauty of its environs; to others, less wisely disposed, it is the gaming table, where large sums are annually lost.—2, (*Hohen*). A market tn. Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, near r. bank, Rhine, 10 m. S.S.W. Bregenz. It contains a parish church and a castle, and a quarry, from which fine whetstones are obtained. A great number of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 2133.

EMS, a river of W. Germany. It rises in Lippe-Detmold, in the S.E. extremity of the Teutoburger-Wald, about 28 m. S. by W. Minden; flows first S.W., then N.W. through the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, traverses S. to N. the W. section of the kingdom of Hanover, and falls into the Dollart estuary near the town of Emden. Total course, 234 m. The tide is felt for about 13 m. up, and for that distance the river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons; smaller vessels may ascend to Rheina in Prussia, near the Hanoverian frontier. Its chief affluents are on the right—the Hopster-Aa, Hase, and Leda; and on the left the Weser.

EMSDETTEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Münster, circle of, and near Steinfurt-on-the-Ems. It con-

tains a R. Catholic parish church, and has a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving sackings. Pop. 1180.

EMSKIRCHEN, a market tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 1 bank, Aurach, 14 m. W.N.W. Nürnberg. It contains a Protestant church, and an infirmary, and has two mills, and four annual fairs. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Königstein. Hops are grown extensively in the district. Pop. 867.

EMSWORTH, a tn. England, Hampshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Portsmouth, a station on the Hastings branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, at the head of Emsworth Channel, navigable for vessels of 200 tons, to the English Channel. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, sacking, fishing-nets, ropes, and twine; several coasting vessels, and a number of boats in the oyster fishing. Pop. 1165.

EMU.—1, A tn. Australia, New S. Wales, co. Cook, 35 m. W. by N. Sydney, on a rising ground, on the river Nepean.—2, A bay, Van Diemen's Land, Bass's Strait, between Blackman's Point and Round Hill Point; lat. $41^{\circ} 4' S$; lon. $146^{\circ} E$. It is about 8 m. in width at its entrance.

EMYVALE, a small tn. Ireland, co. of, and 5 m. N.N.E. Monaghan, on the road thence to Aughnacloy, with a dispensary, and a constabulary barrack. Pop. (1841), 694.

ENARA, a lake, Russia, in the N. of Finland, of a tolerably regular and nearly rectangular form, about 50 m. long, S.W. to N.E., and 30 m. broad. It is studded by almost innumerable islets, receives several streams, of which the Ivalo, which joins it on its S. shore, is the most important, and discharges itself by the Patsjoki into the Arctic ocean. At its S.W. extremity is a small town of same name, which is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and has an annual fair of some importance.

ENAREA, a country S. from Abyssinia, between about lat. 7° and $8^{\circ} N$.; and lon. 35° and $37^{\circ} E$; inhabited by the Gallas. It is principally celebrated for its extensive woods of coffee, the chief locality of which is the valley of the Gibbi, close beyond Sakka, the chief town and great emporium of the kingdom. The inhabitants of Enarea enjoy the reputation of being the most civilized of all the Gallas, and manufactures flourish here in a higher degree than anywhere else in this quarter of Africa. Almost all the coffee, and a large proportion of the ivory and slaves brought to Abyssinia, are from this country.

ENBORNE, or **ENBOURNE**, par. Eng. Berks; 2550 ac. Pop. 384.

ENCINASOLA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 62 m. N. by W. Huelva, on the frontiers of Portugal. It has a parish church, three chapels, town and courthouses, a prison, custom-house, storehouse, three schools, four fountains, and a cemetery. Industry:—linen and coarse cloth, weaving, agriculture, and cattle-rearing. Pop. 3000.

ENCOUNTER BAY, S. Australia, to the N.E. of the Gulf of St. Vincent. It is a large shallow indentation.

ENCRUZILHADA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, to the S. of the Jacuhi, near the little river Santa Barbara, about 50 m. W. Rio-Pardo. It contains a new parish church, built of hewn stone, and situated close to the mouth of the river. Pop. 2000.

ENDEAVOUR.—1, A strait, N. coast, Australia, between Cape York, lat. $10^{\circ} 41' 36'' S$; lon. $142^{\circ} 34' E$. (n.), and some off lying islands. It forms the S. entrance from the W. to Torres Strait; is about 30 m. long, and nowhere exceeds 12 broad, and near its N.E. extremity it is encumbered by a number of islands, called Possession islands.—2, A river, Australia, N.E. coast, falls into the sea at lat. $15^{\circ} 27' S$; lon. $145^{\circ} 10' E$; it forms a very good port for small vessels.

ENDELLION (Str.), par. England, Cornwall; 3530 ac. Pop. 1154.

ENDENICH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, 2 m. W. Bonn, on the Kreuzberg. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, which originally belonged to a Servite monastery. Pop. 983.

ENDERBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1810 ac. Pop. 1336.

ENDERBY-BAG, par. Eng. Lincoln; 860 ac. Pop. 102.

ENDERBY'S ISLAND. See AUCLAND ISLANDS.

ENDERI, tn. Russia. See ANDREEVA.

ENDIAN, a tn. Persia, prov., Khuzistan, on the Tab, 16 m. from the Persian Gulf. It carries on a busy trade with Bassora. Pop. 4000.

ENDINGER, a tn. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, at N. foot of the Kaiserstuhl, 12 m. N.W. Freyburg. It is an ancient place, surrounded by walls, and rose to the rank of a free imperial city. It contains two churches, and has a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 3000.

ENDRE (Str.), Hungary. See ANDRE (Str.)

ENDRED, several places, Hungary, particularly—1, A vil. Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, in a mountainous district, near Szarnardy. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1239.—2, *Endred*, or *Gross Andra*, a vil. Thither Danube, co. of, and 8 m. from Oedenburg. It contains a parish church. Pop. 738.

ENFIELD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Middlesex. The town, 9 m. N. by E. London, a station on the E. Counties railway, contains an ancient church, and five Dissenting places of worship, the remains of an ancient royal palace, and a handsome stone cross erected in 1826. The market has been some time discontinued, but two annual fairs are held; area of par. 12,460 ac. Pop. 9367.—2, A small tn. Ireland, co. Meath, 20 m. W. Dublin. Pop. (1841), 875.

ENFORD, par. Eng. Wilts; 7880 ac. Pop. 797.

ENGADIN [Italian, *Engiadina*], a dist. Switzerland, can. Grisons, forming the upper valley of the Inn, which rises in its S.W. extremity. The valley is about 40 m. long, terminating S.W. in Mount Maloya, and N.W. on the Tyrolean frontier. It is generally 3500 to 6000 ft. high, and is divided into Ober and Unter Engadin; produces cattle, hides, cheese, and butter; is one of the most picturesque of Swiss valleys, and is inhabited by an Italian race.

ENGANO, two isls. Indian Archipelago.—1, Off W. coast Sumatra, lat. (W. point) $5^{\circ} 21' S$; lon. $102^{\circ} 10' E$. (n.); about 20 m. by 5 broad. It is high, surrounded by coral reefs, and yields batatas, rice, sugar-cane, bananas, and cocoa nuts.—2, Off N. coast Papua, in Great Bay, lat. $2^{\circ} 20' S$; lon. $134^{\circ} 40' E$. (n.)

ENGANO (CAPE), the most E. point of island Hayti; lat. $18^{\circ} 35' N$; lon. $68^{\circ} 20' W$. (n.)

ENGEDI, or **AIN-JIDY**, an ancient tn. Palestine, on W. margin of Dead Sea, at a point nearly equidistant from both extremities of the lake; about lat. $31^{\circ} 30' N$; lon. $25^{\circ} 30' E$. The site lies among the mountains which here confine the lake, a considerable way down the descent to its shore. Here is the beautiful fountain of Ain-Jidy, bursting forth at once in a fine stream, upon a sort of narrow terrace or shelf of the mountain, about 400 ft. above the level of the Dead Sea. Near this fountain are the remains of several buildings, apparently ancient; and in the vicinity are numerous caves, which serve as lurking-places for outlaws.

ENGELBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, div. Ob-dem-Wald, in a lofty Alpine valley, on the Aa, 9 m. E.S.E. Sarnen. It stands in a deep valley, 3220 ft. above the sea, hemmed in on all sides by lofty mountains, and contains a fine old Benedictine abbey, founded in 1120, occupied by about 19 monks. A silk-mill and cattle-rearing employ the inhabitants. Pop. 1481.

ENGELHARDSZELL, or **ENGELZELL**, a market tn. Upper Austria, r. bank Danube, 29 m. N.W. Wels. It has an old parish church, numerous fine monuments, a castle of Prince Wrede, and manufactures of porcelain and crucibles. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. Pop. 1100.

ENGELHOLM, a tn. and seaport, Sweden, län Schonen, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Rönne, on the Kulavik, 54 m. W.N.W. Christianstad. It consists chiefly of a square and a single street, is clean and well built, has considerable manufactures of gloves, and a trade both in them and in salmon. The harbour is encumbered with shifting sands, and is continually decreasing in depth. Pop. 1088.

ENGELSBERG, a tn. Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 26 m. W.N.W. Troppau, with a parish church; manufactures of linen, and a trade in yarn and thread. Pop. 2200.

ENGEN, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, on the Aach, 12 m. N.E. Schaffhausen. It contains an old parish church, in which are the tombs of the lords of Howen; and has several large fairs. The French, in 1800, here defeated the Austrians. Pop. 1472.

ENGENHO-DO-MATO, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, about 140 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro. It contains a parish church, which stands 2416 ft. above sea-level. P. 3000.

ENGER, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 13 m. S.W. Minden. It contains an old Protestant church, in which is a sarcophagus erected by the Emperor Charles IV., to the famous Saxon Wittikend, who is said to have been buried here; and has manufactures of linen, a trade in yarn and cattle, and three annual fairs. Much flax is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1632.

ENGERS, EUNOSTEIN ENGERS, or ZOLL ENGERS, a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 5 m. N.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine. It has a castle, with a fine botanical garden and park; a R. Catholic church; a sandstone quarry, and two annual fairs. Pop. 868.

ENGHIEN, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 16 m. N. by E. Mons. It has a fine old château, belonging to the Duke of Arenberg; a college, and several benevolent institutions; with manufactures of linen, lace, hats, and soap, and some dye-works, breweries, tanneries, &c. Pop. 3680.

ENGHIEN-LES-BAINS, a vil. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, N. of Paris, near Montmorency, with some copious sulphureous springs, baths, &c., much visited from June till September.

ENGIA, an island of Greece. See *ÆGINA*.

ENGLAND (Latin, *Anglia*; French, *Angleterre*; Italian, *Inghilterra*; Spanish and Portuguese, *Inglaterra*; German, *England*; Dutch, *Engeland*), forming, with Wales, the southern, larger, and more important division of the island of Great Britain; between lat. 49° 57' 42" and 55° 46' N.; and lon. 1° 46' E. and 5° 42' W. The boundary between it and Scotland, the N. division of the island, is not very well defined, but consists of a tract of moor and mountain, stretching, in a N.E. direction, from the Solway Firth to the Tweed. On all other sides it is washed by the sea—on the W. by the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel, which separates it from Ireland, and has an average width of about 90 m.; on the S.W. by the Atlantic Ocean, whose vast surges here beat incessantly and uncontrolled upon its shores; on the S. by the English Channel, separating it from France by distances which, commencing at 100 m. in the W., contract till they diminish to 21 m. at the Straits of Dover; and, on the E., by the North Sea or German Ocean, separating it from Belgium, Holland, and Denmark. Its contour is very irregular, the coast-line presenting an almost uninterrupted succession of curves, bays, estuaries, and headlands, the precise form of which can only be learned by minutely tracing them; but, as it attains its greatest width on its S. shore, and narrows as it proceeds N., till it finally terminates almost in a point, its general shape may be described as that of a triangle, the base of which has its extremities at the Land's End and S. Foreland, while the sides are formed by straight lines, drawn from those two points, and converging till they meet at the town of Berwick. The three sides of the triangle thus formed measure, from Land's End to S. Foreland, 317 m.; from S. Foreland to Berwick, 345 m.; and from Land's End to Berwick, 425 m.; and thus, when added together, give a perimeter of 1087 m. This, however, is only a very distant approximation to the truth. When, instead of assuming imaginary lines, the distances between the principal headlands are measured, their aggregate amount gives a perimeter of 1200 m.; and when, for the purpose of still greater accuracy, the actual curvature of the coast is traced, and the opposite sides of its estuaries are included, the perimeter is found to be not less than 2000 m. The space thus enclosed has a length, measured on a meridian, from Berwick nearly to St. Alban's Head, of 365 m. Its breadth, measured on a parallel of latitude, attains its maximum between St. David's Head, in S. Wales, and the Naze, in Essex, where it amounts to 280 m. Elsewhere it falls far short of this, when, as frequently happens, the estuaries of the W. and E. shores are situated opposite to each other. Hence, to the S. of the parallel already mentioned, the estuary of the Severn is only 116 m. from that of the Thames; and to the N. of it, the salt water of the estuaries of the Mersey and the Humber approach within 90 m. of each other. The shortest distance between the waters of the opposite shores is in the N., where the outlets of the Esk and Eden, in the Solway Firth, are only 62 m. from those of the Blyth and Wandsbeck, in the German Ocean. The exact area continued till a comparatively recent period to be rather conjectured than known. According to an early tradition, the area of S. Britain contained 29,000,000 ac. This computation, which appears to have been made in Saxon times, must have included only that part of England which

was actually under Saxon dominion, and comes so near to the truth, as to leave little room for doubt that it must have been obtained either by actual measurement, or by means of those minute computations of superficial extent which the customary mode of levying land-revenue rendered necessary. In subsequent times, writers on geography or political arithmetic, apparently aware of the uncertainty of the data on which they proceeded, gave scope to their fancies, and estimated the area, variously, from 28,000,000 to 47,000,000 ac. The first attempt to obtain a more accurate estimate was made by the celebrated mathematician, Halley; who, employing the two maps of highest authority in his time—one general, for the whole area of England and Wales, and the other on so large a scale as to allow the areas of the different counties to be calculated separately—found the area given by the former to be 38,660,000 ac., and that by the latter 39,938,500 ac. The difference, though exceeding 1,000,000 ac., was considered not greater than might have been anticipated in the circumstances, and the truth was generally supposed to lie somewhere between the two estimates. There cannot be a doubt that Halley calculated accurately from his maps, but these were unfortunately defective. In those of the counties nearest the metropolis, where the greatest accuracy might have been expected, gross blunders existed; and even the distance between the S. Foreland and the Land's End exceeded the truth by no less than half a degree. The trigonometrical survey commenced towards the end of the last century, for the purpose of measuring an arc of the meridian, corrected many of these mistakes, and, by ascertaining the exact variations in the length of degrees of latitude and longitude, within the space over which England and Wales extend, furnished an easy means of calculating their area. The process is tedious, and was first performed for a collateral purpose by Dr. Beke, who, dissatisfied with Mr. Pitt's assumption of an area of nearly 47,000,000 ac. as the basis of his estimate of the produce of the Income Tax, determined to test its accuracy. He accordingly subdivided the whole surface into a series of minute parallelograms, formed by the intersection of lines of longitude and latitude, at the distance of a minute or the sixtieth part of a degree from each other, and, by adding all the separate areas, obtained an aggregate area of 38,498,572 ac. To this a conjectural addition required to be made for inequalities of surface, more especially in the more mountainous districts; but, after all, Mr. Pitt's assumed area was proved to be not less than 8,000,000 ac. in excess. More recent investigations have discovered that a deduction of nearly 1,500,000 ac. still remained to be made. The true area is now understood to be 36,999,680 ac., or 57,812 sq. m., of which 50,387 are in England, and 7425 in Wales; but there is still a lurking error of considerable magnitude, as the general and aggregate areas, instead of coinciding, show a disagreement of 720 sq. m.

The civil or political divisions of the area have necessarily undergone repeated changes. At the invasion of the Romans, it appears to have been portioned out among a number of half savage and independent tribes, of which the Danmonii occupied the S.W.; the Durotiges, Belgae, and Regni, the S.; the Cantii, the S.E.; the Trinobantes and Icenii, the E.; the Brigantes and Ottoni, the N.; the Silures, Dimetæ, and Ordovices, the W.; and the Cateuchlani, Dobuni, Cornovii, and Coritani, the centre. Under the Romans, the principal divisions were Britannia Prima, comprehending the whole of the S. as far as the estuaries of the Severn and Thames; Britannia Secunda, nearly equivalent to Wales; Flavia Caesariensis, occupying the centre from the Thames to the Humber; Maxima Caesariensis, stretching across the island to the opposite coasts, from the Humber to the Tyne, on the E., and the Mersey to the Solway Firth, on the W.; and, lastly, Valencia, occupying the remainder of the N., and extending indefinitely into Scotland. The next great division was the Saxon Heptarchy, so called from the seven petty kingdoms of which it consisted. It is probable that, even during their subsistence, the modern division into counties had begun to be established, but it does not appear to have assumed a definite form till the time of Alfred the Great, who subdivided his dominions into 32 counties, with the names, and nearly the boundaries, which they still retain. The existing division was first completed in the time of Henry VIII., by Stat. 84, c. 26, which increased the 32 English counties of Alfred

to 40, by the addition of the three N. counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, of which the Scots long had *de jure* or *de facto* possession; by the formation of Lancashire and Durham out of parts of Yorkshire; of Cornwall, out of part of Devon; and Rutland out of Northampton, and the annexation of Monmouth to England; and introduced a

variety of other changes, of which the most important was the complete incorporation of Wales with the English monarchy, and its subdivision into 12 counties. The names, areas, and population of the different counties, with other matters of statistical importance to be afterwards referred to, are given below:—

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Area In Square Miles.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1831.	Increase per cent. 1831 to 1841.	Population, 1841.	Increase per cent. 1841 to 1851.	Population, 1851.	Criminal Convictions.			Population per Sq. Mile.
								1840.	1844.	1848.	
Bedford.....	463	123	95,433	13	107,936	16	124,478	123	139	144	268
Berk.....	732	121	146,334	10	161,769	5	170,065	248	203	279	236
Buckingham.....	738	207	146,977	0	156,439	5	163,733	170	192	227	231
Cambridge.....	857	165	143,955	14	164,459	13	185,405	150	200	185	216
Chester.....	1,052	91	334,391	18	395,660	15	455,725	839	675	812	433
Cornwall.....	1,330	205	301,306	14	342,159	4	355,558	212	190	177	267
Cumberland.....	1,533	105	169,262	5	178,038	10	195,492	98	103	106	128
Derby.....	1,028	149	237,170	15	272,202	9	296,084	181	211	208	258
Devon.....	2,585	465	438,908	7	532,639	6	567,095	510	516	519	219
Dorset.....	1,006	275	159,385	10	175,084	5	184,307	174	127	206	183
Durham.....	1,097	76	239,266	29	307,963	27	300,997	114	275	253	366
Essex.....	1,533	414	317,507	9	344,979	7	369,318	486	404	481	240
Gloucester.....	1,238	338	387,398	11	431,495	8	458,805	767	749	788	364
Hereford.....	863	223	110,617	2	113,272	2	115,489	149	134	193	133
Hertford.....	630	134	142,844	10	166,600	7	167,498	201	177	226	265
Huntingdon.....	372	102	53,192	10	58,549	10	64,183	62	52	77	172
Kent.....	1,557	413	479,558	12	549,353	11	615,706	655	647	758	395
Lancaster.....	1,766	67	1,336,854	24	1,667,054	22	2,031,236	2,816	2,167	2,915	1,150
Leicester.....	806	213	197,003	10	215,867	7	230,308	247	339	269	245
Lincoln.....	2,611	630	317,465	14	362,602	13	407,222	288	424	401	155
Middlesex.....	282	197	1,358,330	16	1,576,636	20	1,886,576	2,775	2,922	3,633	6690
Monmouth.....	496	123	98,126	36	134,368	17	167,418	198	191	217	317
Norfolk.....	2,024	748	390,054	6	412,664	7	442,714	499	555	481	218
Northampton.....	1,316	338	179,326	11	199,259	13	219,350	200	219	227	206
Northumberland.....	1,871	94	236,959	13	266,020	14	303,568	146	211	149	162
Nottingham.....	837	212	225,327	11	249,910	8	270,427	289	278	298	323
Oxford.....	756	218	158,526	6	163,127	5	170,439	230	212	212	225
Rutland.....	149	51	19,385	10	21,302	8	22,983	0	20	34	154
Salop.....	1,343	217	213,518	8	225,820	2	229,311	259	306	218	170
Somerset.....	1,045	474	403,785	8	435,599	2	443,916	766	711	633	269
Southampton.....	1,635	318	313,976	12	354,692	13	403,370	471	338	524	249
Stafford.....	1,184	151	409,480	24	509,472	20	608,716	666	676	788	514
Suffolk.....	1,515	509	296,317	6	315,073	7	337,215	349	418	335	222
Surrey.....	759	144	486,434	20	584,036	17	683,082	722	696	1,036	900
Sussex.....	1,466	314	272,644	10	300,075	15	336,844	386	266	405	229
Warwick.....	897	201	336,645	19	401,703	19	475,013	780	673	993	629
Westmorland.....	762	33	55,041	3	66,454	3	68,287	34	22	41	76
Wilt.....	1,367	303	237,541	8	256,360	—	254,321	335	383	354	186
Worcester.....	723	173	122,655	12	148,460	12	176,936	415	414	499	383
York, E. Riding.....	1,119	187	168,891	15	194,936	12	220,983	1,374	1,336	1,550	197
— City and Ainstey	86	48	26,260	10	28,842	26	36,303				422
— N. Riding.....	2,055	192	192,306	6	204,701	5	215,214				104
— W. Riding.....	2,576	196	94,609	18	1,163,560	14	1,325,495				513
Total.....	60,880	9,942	13,090,533	14	14,907,427	13	16,921,688	10,513	18,436	22,277	335

WALES.

Anglesey.....	271	74	48,325	5	50,891	13	57,327	10	4	15	211
Brecon.....	754	68	47,763	16	55,603	11	61,474	38	33	30	81
Cardigan.....	675	63	64,790	6	68,766	3	70,796	10	20	22	104
Carmerthen.....	974	76	100,740	6	106,326	4	110,632	30	70	33	113
Cornewen.....	514	68	66,818	21	81,093	8	87,870	35	21	32	161
Denbigh.....	633	60	83,665	7	88,478	6	92,583	35	53	78	147
Flint.....	244	25	60,244	11	66,919	2	68,156	27	25	22	279
Glamorgan.....	792	125	126,612	35	171,188	35	231,849	127	150	279	292
Merioneth.....	663	34	35,315	11	39,332	—	38,843	9	6	12	58
Montgomery.....	839	52	66,844	4	69,607	—	67,335	58	63	54	80
Pembroke.....	610	141	81,435	8	88,044	6	94,140	26	26	30	154
Radnor.....	390	62	24,743	3	25,468	—	24,716	9	13	16	63
Total.....	7,889	838	806,274	13	911,705	10	1,005,721	414	483	623	136

England and Wales, viewed as part of the United Kingdom, has necessarily many heads; in common with Scotland and Ireland. These properly belong to the general article, BRITISH EMPIRE, in which the most important of them have already been considered; and, therefore, to avoid repetition, the remainder of the present article will be chiefly devoted to those points in which England and Wales may be considered as presenting peculiar features, or possessing peculiar institutions.

General View.—It would be difficult, if not impossible, to point out a portion of the earth's surface, of equal extent, for which nature and art have done so much as for this portion of Great Britain. Situated near the centre of the temperate zone, where heat and cold are seldom in extreme, and are,

moreover, greatly modified by the seas which wash its shores, it enjoys a climate under which, if ordinary care is used, the most valuable productions of the vegetable kingdom are easily matured; and animal life, also, not only in its lower grades, but in man himself, grows vigorously, and assumes its finest forms. In accordance with the excellence of the climate, are the beauty of the scenery, and the fertility of the soil. It is true, indeed, that some districts are covered with rugged, sterile mountains, or elevated tracts of barren moor, and that, in others, low monotonous flats occur, where much of the rain which falls becomes permanently stagnant, or slowly finds its way into sluggish streams, which are scarcely able to force their passage to the sea. These, however, are only exceptions, and even serve, by contrast, to render the general

rule more conspicuous. After deducting all the land which can be considered absolutely waste, there still remain, out of the 57,812 sq. m., no less than 51,000 available for cultivation, and consisting, generally, either of rural districts, where hill and valley, woods and rivers, magnificent domains, fields of corn, and meadows of richest verdure, unite in forming landscapes of unrivalled beauty, or of manufacturing districts covered with large and populous towns, in which all the great branches of manufacture and commerce have fixed their chosen seat.

Particular Features.—The loftiest heights of England and Wales are situated at no great distance from its W. shores, and consist, not so much of a continuous chain as of a succession of mountains and hills, stretching, with some interruptions, from N. to S., and throwing out numerous branches on both sides, but particularly to the W., where all the culminating summits are found. The N. portion of this range has received the name of the Pennine chain. It is properly a continuation of the Cheviot hills, and, commencing at the Scottish border, proceeds S. for about 270 m., gradually lowering till, in the counties of Derby and Stafford, it assumes the form of an elevated moorland plateau. Its principal off-sets to the E. are in Northumberland and Durham, where they stretch, almost without interruption, to the coast, form the moorlands of those counties, and separate the valleys of the rivers Tyne, Wear, and Tees, which all take their rise in the chain. Several minor off-sets proceed into the great plain of Yorkshire, and are finally lost in it. The Ouse, and numerous other streams by which this plain is so liberally watered, have also their sources in the chain. But by far the most important off-sets are those of the W., more especially if we include in them, as we properly may, the lofty mountain masses which, from being most largely developed in Cumberland, are sometimes classed separately under the name of the Cumbrian range. This range, which links with the Pennine chain, on the E. borders of Westmorland, covers a considerable part of that county, stretches across it, and, almost immediately after passing its border, attains, in Scafell, the height of 3166 ft. The heights next to it are Helvellyn, 3055 ft., and Skiddaw, 3022 ft., but several others nearly equal them, and usually retain their covering of snow from six to eight months. The proximity of these mountains to the W. coast, and the barrier interposed by the principal Pennine chain on the E., make it impossible for them to be either the sources or the feeders of any lengthened streams, and hence, perhaps, it is that, having no more immediate outlet for the vast quantities of moisture which they necessarily attract from the overcharged clouds of the Atlantic, they have accumulated it in a number of magnificent reservoirs, which give a peculiar charm to the romantic scenery of the district. The distance of the Pennine chain from the W. coast, widening considerably as it proceeds southwards, furnishes space for the course of two important streams—the Ribble, the estuary of which, in early times, before encroaching sand had nearly choked its entrance, formed an admirable roadstead; and the Mersey, at whose mouth an insignificant haven of the last century has rapidly grown up into the second port of the kingdom. The Pennine chain, with its appended Cumbrian range, is succeeded by one which surpasses it, both in the loftiness of its mountains and the extent of space covered by them. Viewed as the central portion of the great longitudinal chain, it properly begins where the northern portion terminates, in the Derby and Staffordshire moorlands, and proceeds southwards in the line of the Wrekin and other hills of Salop, the Malvern hills between Hereford and Worcester, and the Cotswold hills in Gloucester. The several hills now mentioned are not remarkable for their elevation, but owing partly to their central position, and partly to the extent of surface which they occupy, they constitute one of the most important watersheds of the country, and furnish several of its largest rivers with their most important supplies. Still, however, the great nucleus of the range must be sought much further to the W., where it covers the greater part of the principality of Wales, and has been designated, from its ancient name of Cambria, as the Cambrian range. Its principal ridge stretches through Carnarvonshire, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., ascending gradually from each extremity, till near its centre, it attains in Snowdon 3571 ft., the culminating point of S. Britain. Plenlymmon, in the S.W. of Montgomery, is much inferior in height, being only 2463 ft.

In mass, however, it surpasses Snowdon and every other mountain of the range, and may justly claim precedence of them all as the source of the Severn. The last part of the longitudinal chain has received the name of the Devonian range. It may be considered as commencing in the Mendip hills of Somerset, and then pursuing a S.W. direction through that county, and the counties of Devon and Cornwall, to the Land's End. Its culminating point, Yestor Beacon, near Okehampton, in Devonshire, is 2077 ft., and the wild and desolate tract of Dartmoor forest, belonging to the range, and forming one of its most remarkable features, is said to have an elevation of 1700 ft. The average height of the range falls far short of this, and cannot be estimated higher than 1000 ft. In addition to the principal ranges which have now been mentioned, there are a number of others which, though of inferior elevation, are so distinctly marked, and have so much influence in determining the general features of the country, that a distinct idea of it cannot be obtained without adverting to them. One of these, which may be considered as a continuation of the Cotswold hills of Gloucester, proceeds in a N.E. direction, between the counties of Warwick and Leicester, on the left, and Oxford, Nottingham, and Rutland, on the right, forming the principal watershed between the basins of the Wash and the Humber. Most of the other ridges may be considered as having a common point of departure in the county of Wilts. The most southerly, commencing near the town of Salisbury, proceeds eastward through Hampshire and Sussex, inclining gradually to the S. till it reaches the coast, near Beachy Head. Another ridge, to the N. of the former, takes a direction nearly parallel to it, across the N. of Hampshire, and the centres of Surrey and Kent, finally bending round to the S.E. and reaching the coast at Folkestone. The third, and longest ridge of all, is very circuitous. First, describing nearly a semicircle in the northern part of Wiltshire, it stretches E., across the centre of Berkshire, then N.E., through Oxford and Bucks, and between Bedford and Hertford, and Cambridge and Essex. On reaching the W. borders of Suffolk it takes a northerly direction through that county, and the W. of Norfolk, till it reaches the S. shore of the Wash. Though lost beneath that estuary, the hills, which commence almost opposite to it on the N. shore, are evidently its continuation. Its direction is now N.N.E., through the E. of Lincoln, to the S. bank of the Humber, at Ferryby. Reappearing on the opposite side of the river, it proceeds northwards, through Yorkshire, where it takes the name of the Hambleton hills, and at last spreads out into a large tract of moorlands. The principal and secondary ridges which have been described, forming what may be called the framework of the country, give shape and limits to its valleys and plains, and determine the course of its rivers. To these, therefore, it will now be proper to advert.

Valleys, Plains, and Rivers.—Beginning in the N., where, from the extent of surface occupied by mountains and moorlands, and the comparative narrowness of the island, the open space left is very limited, the first valleys which we meet with on the E. side are those of the Coquet and Tyne, the former not large, but very fertile, and the latter, though beautiful and romantic in its upper part, more remarkable in its lower for the treasures beneath its surface than for the richness of its soil. To the S. of these is the vale of Stockton, bounded on the N. by the highlands of Durham, and on the S. by the E. moorlands of Yorkshire. Its length, measured by the Tees, which traverse it, is nearly 40 m., and its breadth, where widest, about 15 m. On the W. side of the island, nearly opposite to it, commences the beautiful valley of the Eden, which, at first hemmed in between the Cumbrian range and Pennine chain, gradually widens as it proceeds northwards, and finally spreads out into a wide plain of about 300,000 acres, with the town of Carlisle in its centre. One remarkable circumstance connected with it is the course of its river, which, with the exception of the Trent, is the only one of any importance in England which flows in the main northerly. The next valley or plain which attracts our notice is in some respects the most important of all. It is known by the name of the Vale of York, and has an area of nearly 1000 sq. m. In the N. it unites imperceptibly with the Vale of Stockton, and is skirted by a number of small shallow lakes; moorlands proceeding from the Pennine chain bound it on the W., and the Hambleton hills, already mentioned, on the E.; in the S. it sinks down into the marsh lands which line the N. bank of the

Humber. Beyond this vale, on the E., is that of Pickering, in the form of an imperfect oval, of which the longer axis is 35 m., and the shorter 10 m., and the area about 190,000 acres. To all appearance it is the bed of an ancient lake. To the S. and E. of it is the district of Holderness, an extensive flat, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the Humber, and generally composed of a rich alluvium, the productive powers of which appear to be all but inexhaustible. Its area exceeds 400 sq. m. This plain is usually considered to stop here, because its continuity is broken by the Humber, but properly speaking it is still the same plain which stretches, with scarcely a single interruption, across the counties of Lincoln, Suffolk, and Essex, to the mouth of the Thames, and to a considerable distance inland, occupying a large part of several of the counties immediately to the W. Returning again to the opposite side of the island, we meet with several flat and fertile tracts in Lancashire, particularly along the course of the Ribble, and in the plain which lies between it and the Mersey. This plain, not confined to the N. bank of the river, but continued along its S. bank into Cheshire, includes in it the rich and beautiful vale of Warrington. Passing over Cheshire, in which, notwithstanding the ridges which traverse its W., and the heights which bound its E. side, there is much level land, we are brought to the confines of Wales. The nature of the country here almost precludes the possibility of extensive plains, and gives the valleys generally a narrow rugged form, which, however favourable to romantic beauty, is not very compatible with great fertility. Still favoured spots do occur. Among others may be mentioned the valley of Clwyd, chiefly in Denbigh, but partly also in Flintshire, extending along both sides of the river of its name for about 20 m., with a varying breadth of 8 or 9 m., and so superior in appearance to the general aspect of the surrounding districts, as to have gained the surname of the Eden of N. Wales. Nor can the S. division of the principality be considered destitute of vales, while it has that of the Towy, in Caermarthenshire, and the rich alluvial vale or flat which lines the shore of Glamorgan in the Bristol Channel, and stretches inland from 8 m. to 10 m. Wales, too, by giving rise to the Severn, can justly claim part in its vale or series of almost unrivalled vales, along which it pursues its romantic course through the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester. The chief vales of the W. counties, as far as the Bristol Channel, and of the E., as far as the mouth of the Thames, have now been mentioned. Of those of central England no notice has yet been taken; but though they are numerous, they need not detain us long, as they are in general more remarkable for their fertility than their extent. As specimens may be noticed the grassy vale of Aylesbury, near the centre of Bucks; that of Catmose, forming a considerable part of Rutland; and that of Belvoir, which follows the course of the Trent, through Nottingham, to the borders of Leicester and Lincoln. In proceeding S. we are first attracted by the name of Salisbury Plain, occupying a large portion of S. Wilts. But it is only in name that it can be classed with the other plains and level lands of England, as it has a character peculiarly its own. It is in fact an elevated plateau, of an oval shape, extending about 22 m. from E. to W., and 15 m. from S. to N., and covered generally with a thin chalky soil, too unsubstantial to reward the labours of the plough, and applied to its best use when left undisturbed to form a green sward for the pasture of sheep. Among the remarkable features which it presents, must not be forgotten the huge Druidical blocks of Stonehenge. Immediately to the N.E. of it, is an extensive tract of similar but rather more rugged appearance, called Marlborough Downs. From both tracts a number of streams descend and pursue different directions—N., E., and W. In the S.W., the only vales deserving of notice are those of Taunton in Somerset, and Exeter in Devon, the former containing about 100 sq. m., and the latter 200 sq. m. They lie at no great distance from each other, being only separated by the Blackdown Hills, and possess a beauty, and fertility, rendered still more striking by contrast with the rugged hills and barren moors of the neighbouring districts. A large portion of the S.E. may be regarded as a continuous plain, consisting of what are called the Wealds of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the secondary range of hills above described, as terminating near Folkstone; and on the S., for the most part, by the S. Downs,

and contains an area of about 1000 sq. m., having a length from W. to E. of 65 m., and a breadth varying from 8 to 15 m. As indicated by the Saxon name of Weald, it was originally a forest or hunting ground, occupied chiefly by herds of deer. The soil is not naturally rich, being principally composed of a stiff heavy clay, and occasionally of a sandy and gravelly loam. It is, however, well cultivated, and affords a good specimen of the great and beneficial changes which industry and skill are able to accomplish. The primeval forest has disappeared, but magnificent oaks, for which the soil is well adapted, are still numerous, chiefly in hedgerows or around the enclosures, so as to give the whole district a finely wooded appearance; rich corn fields or luxuriant pastures extend on every side as far as the eye can reach, while the numerous towns, villages, country-seats, farm-houses, and hamlets, bear testimony at once to the opulence, comfort, and density of the population. Few scenes can be imagined more delightful than that which the Wealds exhibit, when overlooked from the adjoining hills. The S.E. angle of this district is occupied by the Romney Marsh, an extensive level tract, which, taken by itself, contains 24,000 ac., but with the addition of several other small marshes, which properly form part of it, is not less than 46,000 ac. The soil is not of equal quality throughout, but is composed, for the most part, of a rich marine deposit, the whole tract having been not so much recovered as conquered from the sea. In summer it is luxuriantly verdant, and presents the appearance of one vast meadow, covered with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; but lying so low, that the water which collects upon it can only escape at ebb tide through flood-gates in the lofty embankment, which secures it from inundation, it is by no means favourable to health. Its inhabitants are few in number; and too often, by their sallow looks, justify the description which has been given of its air, as, 'in winter bad, in summer worse, and at no time good.' The mention of Romney marsh, reminds us of other extensive tracts of a similar nature, comprehended under the general names of marsh lands and fens. These are situated partly in Somersetshire, on the shores of the Bristol Channel, and the estuary of the Severn; but more especially on the E. coast, in Yorkshire and Lincoln, where they are washed by the Humber; and in the counties which either border the Wash, or, like Northampton, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, send their drainage into it, by the Nen and the Ouse. Many of these lands are naturally the richest in the kingdom; but their possession is held by a somewhat precarious tenure, and at the expense of an incessant struggle with the sea, which, having once made them part of its domain, threatens to resume them. In this strife between man and the elements, it long remained very doubtful whether he was ultimately to prove the victor. By means of gigantic cuts, of which that known by the name of the Bedford Level, is the most celebrated, thousands of acres were laid dry, and apparently placed beyond the reach of danger; but large tracts still remained, on which, from excessive moisture, no crops could be raised, or what was in some respects still more grievous, after being raised they were frequently destroyed. In these circumstances, the same mighty engine which has achieved so much in the other departments of industry, was called into requisition, and has accomplished wonders. The idea of lifting up the surplus water, which could not otherwise escape, and sending it off at a higher level, had early occurred, and the embankments of the fens were studded over with wind-mills, which, setting water-wheels and other hydraulic machines in motion, did essential service when the wind blew. But unfortunately the wind did not always blow, and the air was often as stagnant as the water at the time when its active services were most required. The steam engine has no such defect. The moment it was introduced, its superiority was so apparent, that wind-mills have been almost entirely superseded; and, in a paper read to the British Association 'On the application of steam power to the drainage of marshes and fen lands,' Mr. J. Glynn states, that he alone has applied it in 15 districts, and drained 125,000 ac. The extent of fen land, mechanically drained, is moderately estimated at 1000 sq. m., and the benefit to the country is nearly the same as if a low county, equal in extent to Dorset or Durham, and of the greatest fertility, had been added to its surface.

Several of the rivers have been incidentally referred to in tracing the valleys and plains which are watered by them, and

as each river, of any importance, moreover, is separately described at length under its own name, it seems unnecessary to do more here than to give a general idea of the principal basins to which the drainage of the country belongs. The opposite sides of the island being necessarily on the same level, and its principal watershed consisting of a mountain chain which extends longitudinally from N. to S., it is easy to understand how the general course of the rivers must be in the opposite direction of W. or E., according to the slope of the watershed in which they take their rise. In the same way, it is easy to understand how the transverse ridges which branch off from the chain divide the surface into a series of river basins, and by fixing the boundaries, determine the area occupied by each. In the N. the distance between the two shores is so narrow, that there is no room for the formation of an extensive basin, and hence the drainage is effected by a number of comparatively small streams, which, instead of communicating with each other, retain their own independent channels, and proceed directly to the sea. The same rule holds in the S., where, by the interposition of transverse ridges, only a very limited tract slopes, so as to send its waters to the English Channel. The extremities of the country being thus excluded, its larger basins are necessarily confined to its more central portion. They are four in number—the Thames, Wash, and Humber, belonging to the German Ocean; and the Severn, belonging to the Atlantic. The basin of the Thames has its greatest length from E. to W., 130 m., and its average breadth about 50 m. It may be considered as commencing W. with the river itself, in the Cotswold Hills, and includes, on its N. side, a considerable part of the N.E. of Gloucester, the whole of Oxford, the far greater part of Bucks, the whole of Middlesex, almost the whole of Hertford, and the W. and S. of Essex. Its S. side includes the N. of Wilts, the whole of Berks, and a narrow belt across the N. of Hampshire, with a very small exception, the whole of Surrey, and the far larger part of Kent. On the S. it is bounded by the narrow tract which forms the N. basin of the English Channel, and in which the Avon is the principal stream; on the W. by the basin of the Severn, on the N. chiefly by the basin of the Wash, but partly also by the small independent basins of the Crouch and Blackwater in the E. of Essex. Its area is 6160 sq. m. The basin of the Wash, consisting of the subordinate basins of the Great Ouse, Nen, Welland, and Witham, which all empty themselves into that estuary, is of an irregular shape. Its S. and larger portion, including the whole three first-mentioned basins, is irregularly oval; while the N. portion, confined to that of the Witham, is nearly square. It receives the whole drainage of the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, and Cambridge, almost the whole of those of Northampton and Bedford, considerable portions of those of Lincoln and Norfolk, and a small part of that of Suffolk. It is bounded, S.E. by small independent basins, chiefly those of the Stowe and Yare, S. by that of the Thames, W. by those of the Thames and Severn, and N.W. and N. by that of the Humber. Its area is computed at 5850 sq. m. The basin of the Severn consists of two distinct portions lying on its opposite banks. That on the r. bank is of an irregularly oval shape, and has for its principal tributaries the Teme and the Wye. It commences at Plenlymmon, on the E. frontiers of Cardigan, at not more than 13 m. from the W. coast, and includes a large belt on the S. and E. of Montgomery, the S. half of Shropshire, the W. parts of Worcester and Gloucester, the whole of Radnor, Hereford, and Monmouth, almost the whole of Brecknock, and the larger part of Glamorgan. The portion of the Severn basin on the l. bank borders, in the N., on the basins of the Dee and Mersey, and in the E. on those of the Humber and Thames, and with the exception of its E. part, which projects far between the basins of the Ouse and Humber, and is drained by the Upper Avon, consists of an irregular tract, stretching first from W. to E., and then from N. to S., and so narrow as not to average above 12 m., and sometimes not to exceed, even in the lower part of its course, as to the E. of Gloucester, 7 m. On this bank, accordingly, the present stream has no tributary of the least consequence, with the exception of the Upper Avon, already mentioned, and the Lower Avon, which only joins it at its estuary. The counties from which this part of the basin receives its supplies, are a large part of Montgomery, the N. part of Shropshire, the larger parts both of Worcester and

Warwickshire, a long strip of Gloucester, lying between the river and the Cotswold hills, the N.W. of Wilts, and part of the N. of Somersetshire. The area of the whole Severn basin is 8580 sq. m. The next basin, that of the Humber, has the largest area of all. It forms a quadrilateral figure, the longest side of which extends from the W. of Warwickshire, a little S. of the town of Birmingham, to the N. frontiers of Yorkshire, beyond the town of Richmond 145 m. Its greatest breadth, measured from the Humber W., is about 85 m. In the N.W., opposite to Morecombe Bay, it approaches within 22 m. of the W. coast. It consists of the three basins of the Humber proper, the Ouse, and the Trent, and receives the drainage of at least three fourths of Yorkshire, the far larger part of Stafford, a part of Warwick, nearly the whole of Derby and Leicester, the whole of Nottingham, and the N. part of Lincoln. On the N. it is bounded by the basin of the Tees; on the W. by small independent basins, of which the largest are the Ribble and Mersey; on the S.W. and S. by that of the Severn; and on the S.E. by that of the Wash. Its whole area is 9550 sq. m., being about one-sixth of the whole area of England and Wales. The following Table, of which the data are furnished by Petermann's *Hydrographical Map of the British Isles*, exhibits the areas of the larger basins now described, as well as those of the independent minor basins, in the order of their magnitude:—

	sq m.	sq m.	sq m.
Humber, including	1178		1210
Humber proper	1178		1180
Trent	4083	9550	
Ouse	4290		1100
Severn	8580		995
Thames	6160		862
Wash, including	2906		744
Great Ouse	1138	5850	720
Nen	708		655
Welland	1050		643
Witham	1748		603
Mersey			506
S. Avon			1180
Yare			1100
Tyne			995
Edeu			862
Dee			744
Tees			720
Ribble			655
Parret			643
Ex			603
Tamer			506
Towy			

Means of Communication.—Of these, the most important in the present times is the railway system, which, like a vast net-work, stretches over all parts of England, excepting the central part of Wales, the county of Cornwall, and the W. parts of Devon; connecting all the principal cities, towns, and seaports, and conveying daily, from one to another, thousands of passengers, and tens of thousands of tons of goods; the aggregate length of the lines in working operation is about 5000 m. In connection with the principal of them, another more subtle and more rapid means of intercourse has been established, intelligence being conveyed from one end of the country to the other, and, by submarine wires across the Straits of Dover, to all parts of the Continent, with lightning speed, by the electric telegraph. Of still greater extent, and not less important in their department, are the common roads, of which there are 191,531 m.; affording easy means of access to the most secluded districts of the country, and forming veins along which the traffic passes to the great arteries of transit—the railways and canals. Besides numerous navigable streams, England possesses 2511 m. of canal. One principal line, proceeding across the island, connects the Mersey with the Humber; another connects the Severn with the Thames. A third principal line cuts the other two transversely. Beginning in the N. at Kendal, it proceeds S., passing or communicating by branches with all the great towns of central England, and uniting them all to the metropolis, and thence continues onwards to Portsmouth.

Coast Line.—This forms an important part of the geography of every maritime country, and, in the case of such a country as England, requires to be particularly attended to, because it not only furnishes an accurate idea of its contour, but throws great light on its general structure. Commencing then at Berwick, the N. extremity of its E. coast, we are presented with a sweep of sandy shores, and an island of a similar description, separated from it by a narrow channel. On reaching Bamborough castle, a considerable change takes place. The Fern islands, opposite to it, compose a rocky group, and the castle itself occupies a promontory forming the commencement of a range of low cliffs, which are continued to the Tyne, and terminate in the bold ruin of Tynemouth castle. Beyond the mouth of the river, the coast becomes bleak and dreary till Sunderland is passed, when it rises into rocky cliffs, hollowed out into deep caverns by the action of the waves. A

flat shore succeeds, but soon again gives place to rocks of magnesian limestone, the loftiest of which form the promontory on which the town of Hartlepool is seated. Here, by means of piers and docks, a tolerable harbour has been formed, at which vast quantities of coal are shipped. With Hartlepool, forming the N. extremity of the mouth of the Tees, the county of Durham terminates, and, with the S. extremity, the coast of Yorkshire begins. It is for the most part bold, and, in many places, rises into abrupt and naked precipices, 300 ft. in height. Of these, the most conspicuous is Flamborough Head, a round and rocky promontory of chalk projecting far into the sea, and crowned by the castle, while its side is occupied by the town of Scarborough. Many of the cliffs in the neighbourhood of Flamborough Head are worn into caves and needles, and, being decomposed by the salt spray, slowly crumble down and disappear. The Yorkshire coast retains the same character to its termination in the sickle-shaped promontory of Spurn Point; but the cliffs, consisting frequently of an intermixture of beds of clay, sand, gravel, and chalk rubble, decompose still more rapidly than the chalk. The strong current, formed by the great tidal wave of the Atlantic, which rushes through the Pentland Firth, and sweeps S. along the whole of the E. coast of Britain, is continually preying upon these cliffs and headlands, and, greatly aided by the undermining process carried on by land springs, has already committed such ravages as to give some ground for fear that it will ultimately convert Spurn Point into an island, and, bursting by the new channel into the Humber, cause great devastation. There cannot be a doubt that the mouth of the Humber has already been the scene of similar disasters, and that the fen lands of Lincoln, which have been recovered by warping and embankment, only form part of more extensive tracts, which, though once dry land, are now buried by the waves; indeed, along great part of the Lincoln coast, a submarine forest is still distinctly traced. By crossing the wide bay or estuary of the Wash, we reach a coast of a somewhat different character, forming a convex line, which curves round the shores of Norfolk and Suffolk. These shores consist of alternate stretches of rocky cliffs and low sands, and furnish interesting examples of the very opposite effects produced by the action of the waves. The cliffs are composed, generally, of masses of chalk, resting on low arenaceous beds or strata of gravel, clay, and sand, alternating like those of Yorkshire, already described. On these the waste is incessant and rapid. Villages, manors, and large portions of parishes have been devoured piecemeal, and the whole site of ancient Cromer now forms part of the German Ocean. On the other hand, where low sands prevail, the agency of the waves appears to be paralysed. What might be thought the frailest barrier, not only opposes an effectual resistance, but acts on the offensive, and has made large conquests from the sea. Thus Yarmouth is built on sands, which first became firm and habitable in 1008. Since then a line of downs has been formed, and continued to increase in height and breadth, so as to silt up the whole of the original estuary, and give no ingress to the tides except by the narrow passage which the Yare keeps open. In like manner, Norwich, now situated near the centre of the E. division of Norfolk, is represented in the 13th and 14th centuries as standing on an arm of the sea. The Suffolk coast terminates at the mouth of the Stour, opposite to Essex, where stands the town of Harwich, possessing the first good harbour which we have met with on the E. coast. The possession, however, is somewhat precarious. The wasting process, already described, is here proceeding unchecked, and large parts of the peninsula on which the town is situated have disappeared within very recent times. The cliffs, composed of horizontal beds of London clay, fall an easy prey to the waves; and the removal of the septaria which they contain, for the purpose of making Roman cement, by depriving the beach of its protecting shingle, hastens the work of destruction. The Naze, a hooked promontory to the S. of Harwich, may be considered as the N. extremity of the estuary of the Thames. Its opposite extremity is the N. Foreland, expressly declared by statute to be the most S. point of the port of London. Between this point and the S. Foreland, the Kentish coast lies low, and, being marshy and sandy, would seem, at first sight, to indicate that, like the low shore of Norfolk, it has been gained from the sea. An old tradition asserts the contrary. About 7 m. distant from the shore, a

long range of sands stretches from N. to S. for 10 m., with a varying breadth, which amounts sometimes to 3 m. These banks, the well known Goodwin Sands, lie so near the surface as to be extensively laid bare at low water; and the tradition is, that they originally formed part of the extensive estates of Earl Goodwin, the father of Harold, who died in 1053, and about that time were overwhelmed by a flood. The tradition received some confirmation in 1817, when one of the shoals, on which it was proposed to erect a light-house, was ascertained, by borings, not to be a mere accumulation of sea sand, but to consist of 15 ft. of sand resting on blue clay. The Goodwin Sands are the most dangerous on the English coast, and numerous shipwrecks annually take place upon them; but they have had one good effect. By breaking the force of the waves, they have converted the channel, between them and the shore, into the celebrated roa^dstead of the Downs. Towards S. Foreland, the coast becomes elevated, and forms lofty precipices of chalk, among which the beetling cliffs of Dover are conspicuous. On the opposite coast of France, similar cliffs appear; and it has often been remarked, that the projections of the one coast have corresponding indentations on the other. The shortness of the distance across the strait, and the fact that the depth of the sea shallows very much on both sides in approaching them, seem to countenance the idea that England was at one time united to the continent, and became an island, either by the force of some sudden convulsion, which at once burst the barrier, and sent the Atlantic, in full flood, into the German Ocean, or by some wasting process continued, without interruption, through almost countless years, till the barrier was quietly consumed. The identity of the chalk on the opposite coasts, leaves no room to doubt that the formation to which it belongs was at one time continuous; but it by no means follows, that the dry land of England was ever contiguous to the dry land of France. They may, or rather, perhaps, must have been contiguous, when the chalk of which they consist was precipitated from water, and deposited at the bottom of the sea; but whether the whole formation was heaved into dry land at once, or whether the opposite coasts rose at the same or different times, and left the intervening portion of the formation undisturbed in its ancient ocean, covered with the deep, as at present, are points which the want of proper data makes it impossible to decide without presumption. The Dover, and other cliffs on this shore, are continually diminishing in height, and with the greater rapidity, in consequence of sloping to the shore. A great landslip in 1810 shook the town like an earthquake. One still greater occurred in 1710. In consequence of these falls, Shakespeare's Cliff has probably ceased to be as fearful and dizzy as it was when he described it. The coast now stretches S.S.W., retaining its elevation beyond Folkestone, till it subsides into the low tract of Romney Marsh, which has already been described. Beyond this we reach the coast of Sussex. At its commencement the beach continues low, and a considerable tract of ground has been gained, placing the town of Rye, which once stood close upon the sea, about 2 m. inland. An elevated beach near Hastings is succeeded by the low and marshy level of Pevensey, beyond which a sudden change takes place. A long chalky ridge coming from the W. bends round to the sea, and abruptly terminates in the promontory of Beachy Head, which hangs perpendicularly over the shore, and has a height of 564 ft. The bold rocky coast thus formed stretches for some distance to the W., and is the most dangerous on the English side of the channel. A long sweep of shore, with the South Downs for its background, brings us to Selsey Bill, the most S. point of Sussex. From this point a low flat leads to the W. extremity of that county. Hitherto the S. coast has proved as barren of harbours as the E. coast; but it no longer continues so. The coast of Hampshire is not only deeply indented, but guarded by a barrier of islands, especially the Isle of Wight, so placed as to break the force of the winds and waves, and afford behind them an ample expanse of smooth water, easily approached, and deep enough to float the largest vessels. In one of these indentations is the harbour of Portsmouth, the largest naval arsenal of England, and consequently of the world. Proceeding along the Isle of Wight, which belongs to, and appears to have been at some remote period actually united to Hampshire, and passing those well-known rocks, the Needles, in which the high ridge of chalk, which stretches

across the isle from E. to W., so remarkably terminates, we are brought to the E. extremity of the coast of Dorset, where the waves have cut deeply into the soft sands and loams of Poole Bay, and where, by the action of the frost, great land-slips are frequently produced. Immediately to the S. of this is the so called Isle of Purbeck, celebrated for its quarries, chiefly of a limestone which, from taking a polish, gets the name of Purbeck marble. The most S. point of the isle is St. Alban's Head; and from it the coast, curving slightly, stretches almost due W. till near Melecomb Regis, when it suddenly turns S., forms the Bay of Weymouth, and terminates in the remarkable insulated headland, known by the name of the Isle of Portland. This consists of an immense mass of freestone, admirably adapted for building, and extensively quarried. It is surrounded by high and inaccessible cliffs, from which vast masses, undermined by the waves, are often thrown down; but is not truly an island, the long narrow projection, called Chesil Bank, which consists of a singular accumulation of pebbles, and extends about 9 m. N.N.W. along the coast, at a short distance from the mainland, becoming finally united to it. This extraordinary barrier rises from 20 to 30 ft. above ordinary high water mark, and is one of the most curious features presented by the S. coast. From it the land sweeps round in a N.W. direction to the W. extremity of Dorset, at Lyme Regis, where lofty cliffs of lias are wasting away at an average rate of one yard annually, and then in a S.W. direction, along the county of Devon, as far as Torbay. Here the geological structure of the coast undergoes a remarkable change. From Berwick, S. to the Straits of Dover, and thence W. along the English Channel to our present position, various sections of strata have appeared; but the prevailing rocks have been chalk, and beds lying sometimes immediately below, but more frequently above it. From Torbay, W. to the Land's End, and thence N. to the Solway Frith, the chalk does not again appear, its place being supplied by rocks of earlier date, and generally of firmer texture. Torbay forms a beautiful semicircular expanse, the N. and S. sides of which are skirted with ramparts of rock belonging to the Devonian system, while its central shore is the level termination of a valley, which slopes gently down from the interior to the water's edge. The spacious basin thus enclosed varies in depth from 6 to 9 fathoms, and having a bottom of strong clay, affords excellent anchorage. The coast now continues S.S.W. past Dartmouth, which possesses an excellent harbour, to Start Point. From this noted promontory it proceeds W.N.W., presenting a succession of bold headlands and intervening bays, till the W. borders of Devon are reached. Here, between that county and Cornwall, at the confluence of the Plym and Tamar, the great harbour and docks of Plymouth have been formed. The width and depth of the estuary, and its complete shelter on the N.W. and E., together with its important position in the channel, evidently marked it out as a great naval station; but it unfortunately lay open to the S., the heavy swell from which often made the anchorage unsafe. A remedy has been provided by one of the most stupendous works in existence—an artificial breakwater, of about a mile in length, stretching across the Sound; ascending from the bottom of the sea above the level of its highest tides, and founded so deeply, and cemented so firmly, as hitherto to have resisted and tamed its utmost fury. In the greatest storms large fleets ride safely under the cover of this mighty barrier. Nearly opposite to it, in the channel, at the distance of about 9 m., is the Eddystone lighthouse, another great work, less astonishing by its magnitude, but equal in utility, and perhaps superior as a monument of engineering skill. The coast of Cornwall, which curves round in a W.S.W. direction, is generally bold and stormy, but presents nothing remarkable till the excellent harbour of Falmouth is reached, where there is good anchorage for the largest ships, and where, from its position just within the chops of the channel, those ships which are outward bound can lie in readiness to avail themselves of the first wind that will carry them out to sea. From Falmouth, across the mainland to Portreath, on the W. coast, the distance is only about 12 m.; and the coast which lies between these two points may be considered as forming the contour of two rocky peninsulas, and of the large circular expanse of Mounts Bay, which is between them. Each of these peninsulas terminates in a remarkable headland—the one the most

southerly, and the other the most westerly point of England. The former, Lizard Head, is composed of steep crags of serpentine and diallage, surmounted by two lights, 224 ft. above the sea; the latter is less elevated, but more striking in its appearance, and possesses, with the peninsula which it terminates, the peculiarity of being the only part of the English coast composed of cliffs of granite. About 30 m. W. of the Land's End, is the group of the Scilly Isles, open on all sides, and incessantly preyed upon by the billows of the Atlantic. Nothing but the stubborn materials of which they are composed, seems able to save them from destruction. They are thought to have been united to the mainland by a long ridge, which has been completely submerged; and there is a tradition that their number has been greatly increased by the channels which the sea has excavated, thereby subdividing larger islands into a series of smaller ones. The coast of Cornwall has, in various parts, suffered from similar causes. Within Mounts Bay, from a tongue of land near Penzance, formed of granitic sand, more than 30 acres have been gradually swept away; and even St. Michael's Mount, now a bold insular rock, is said to have once stood in a wood several miles from the sea; indeed, a stratum of black vegetable mould, full of hazel nuts, branches, leaves, roots, and trunks of trees has been traced seaward to the lowest ebb. A bold coast, the cliffs of which are chiefly composed of a clay slate, called *killas*, and of other slates of the Devonian system, is continued N., along the coasts of Cornwall and Devon to Hartland Point, and thence across Bideford Bay, and E. into the Bristol Channel, as far as Minehead Bay, in Somersetshire. Farther E. it becomes low and marshy. The opposite shore of the Bristol Channel is, at first, of a similar nature, but as we proceed W., becomes rocky, and deeply indented by a number of minor bays, opening into the larger bays of Swansea and Caermarthen. The navigable importance of these bays, and of the Bristol Channel generally, has been much increased by the opening up of the great coal field of South Wales, and the extensive iron, copper, and other works that have, in consequence, been established. The coast of Pembroke, properly outside the channel, continues rocky; and, by the force of the sea, has been hollowed out into numerous caves, and other curious openings. It is also deeply indented by bays and creeks, and furnishes, in Milford Haven, one of the noblest natural harbours in the world. It consists of a capacious basin, with several subsidiary inlets, is completely landlocked, and has anchorage of the best description. It has the disadvantage, however, of being at a considerable distance from the shores, where it is of the utmost importance that our naval resources should be chiefly concentrated; and hence, notwithstanding its unrivalled excellence as a roadstead, and the erection of a dockyard within it, it holds only a secondary place among our naval stations. Milford Haven is succeeded to the N. by St. Bride's Bay, beyond which, in the same direction, stands the celebrated promontory of St. David's Head. The remainder of the coast of Pembroke continues lofty throughout, and, in many places, is bordered by steep or perpendicular cliffs of primary rocks. On reaching the mouth of the Teify, where Pembroke terminates, and Cardigan begins, the coast takes a vast, and almost unbroken sweep, forming what is called the Bay of Cardigan, but including, besides the shores of the county of that name, those of Merioneth, and of the S. and E. of Carnarvon. Along the whole of this line, not one harbour of the least importance occurs. The rocks belong to the most ancient of the formations of S. Britain, and the general character of the scenery is wild and mountainous. Between Cardigan Bay and the Irish Sea, the S. part of Carnarvon forms a peninsula, the coast of which is remarkable for its ruggedness and elevation, the lofty mountains which almost cover the county, sometimes sending out their arms as if to embrace the shore. On some of these mountains, at the height of 1400 ft. above the sea, are beds of gravel and sand, with marine shells similar to those still found upon the beach, thus disclosing the interesting fact, that at a period not more remote than our most recent geological epoch, these mountains, and the beds which cover them, must have been upheaved from the bottom of the sea. The coast of Carnarvon may be considered either as terminating at the entrance of the Menai Straits, or as continued through them. In the former case, we must trace our coast line round the rocky island of Anglesea, where, though the coast is very romantic,

the only object to attract particular notice is the important packet station of Holyhead. In the latter case, our course carries us past the spot on which, perhaps more than any other portion of the globe, the wonders of human genius are displayed, in the bridges which span the tide. At the N. end of the Menai Strait stands the town of Bangor, beyond which the coast of Carnarvon, partly formed by Penmaenmawr, the N. termination of the Snowdon range stretches magnificently E.N.E. to the mouth of the Conway. Here the coast turns suddenly N., and a peninsula is formed, terminating in Great Orme's Head, a vast and lofty limestone rock, hollowed out into deep caverns, and connected with the mainland by a low marshy neck, through which the sea appears to have at one time flowed. Another stretch of the coast E., along Flintshire, reaches the Point of Air at the mouth of the Dee, and terminates the principality of Wales. The rocks at this point belong to the carboniferous formation, which, composed at first of a narrow belt, widens to the S., and forms a coal field. The coast between the Dee and the Mersey bounds the large rhomboidal peninsula which constitutes the maritime part of Cheshire, and is composed of abrupt and wasting cliffs of red clay and marl, belonging, like that county generally, to the new red sandstone. The estuary of the Mersey may be considered as the terminus of the great ocean thoroughfare between the western and eastern hemispheres, but owes its pre-eminence, in this respect, more to its admirable position than to the excellence of its fairway, the navigation of which, in consequence of numerous sandbanks, is intricate and difficult. The Lancashire coast is very much indented by the Irish Sea, and consists of a succession of curved and flat peninsulas, which appear to have once been more elevated, as in one of them a subterranean forest has been traced. In the N. the large expanse of Morecambe Bay penetrates to Westmorland, and isolates the tract of Furness, which, though included in Lancashire, more properly belongs, both locally and geologically, to Cumberland, the coast of which, with Furness included, curves round, nearly in the form of a semicircle, with its convexity towards the sea, and may be considered as terminating at the mouth of the Eden. From the proximity of the Cumbrian mountains, which send out branches toward the shore, it contains a number of bold headlands, among which that of St. Bee's Head, surmounted by a lighthouse, is conspicuous. Immediately beyond it a coal field begins, and apparently forms a long narrow belt along the shore. In fact, however, it is continued into the sea, and has been extensively worked beneath it. The busy ports of Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport, bear testimony to its importance. Beyond this coal field the coast loses all its ruggedness, and finally subsides into the marshes and sands of the Solway.

Geology.—In tracing the coast, its principal geological features were noticed in succession, when the different strata were brought into view; and as these strata, instead of merely forming an external border, are generally continued far into the interior, the only parts of the island which might seem to require further consideration, are those situated towards its centre. In some respects, the geology of these is the most important of all, as including our principal coal fields, and in them, one main source of our national prosperity. But these, as well as our other mineral fields, and the geology of the country generally, having been described under the *BRITISH EMPIRE*, it seems sufficient here, while referring to that article, to add the following brief statement:—England and Wales, geologically considered, admit of being divided into three districts—a western, middle, and eastern. The western district is the most ancient. It consists partly of crystalline, but to a far larger extent of sedimentary rocks. The crystalline rocks occur chiefly in the N.W. part of N. Wales, where they are composed of varieties of trap; and in Cornwall and Devon, where they consist of granite, which forms the extremity of the island at Land's End, disappears, and again, as if by a succession of bursts, pierces the surface, and finally spreads out, covering the greater part of Dartmoor Forest. The oldest sedimentary rocks belong to the Silurian series, so called from being most largely developed in that part of Wales supposed to have been occupied by the ancient Silures, and composed of various beds of marl, limestone, slate, sandstones, and conglomerates. It is the oldest series in which remains of animal and vegetable life have been discovered.

Immediately above it, and not unfrequently grouped along with it, is the Devonian series, which not only appears under its own name in Devon, which is almost entirely composed of it, but is supposed to have its equivalent in the old red sandstone, which, commencing on the borders of the Silurian series in Wales, spreads over almost the whole counties of Radnor and Hereford, and a great part of Shropshire and Monmouth. In calling the western the most ancient district, an exception must be made of the Welsh and Cumberland coal fields, which, of course, belong to the carboniferous system. To this system all the strata of the central district belong. It may be considered as commencing in the mountain limestone, in which our richest veins of lead are found, and terminating in the new red sandstone, sometimes called the saliferous series, from the extensive beds of rock-salt, and the great number of brine springs which it contains. Between these extremes, all our workable seams of coal, and all our best seams and bands of ironstone, are situated. The central district, thus limited, does not extend farther S. than the Bristol Channel, nor, as a mineral field, farther E. than a line drawn N. through the towns of Nottingham and Sunderland, and hence leaves, both to the E. and S., a space which far exceeds it in extent, and to which we have given the name of the eastern district. The rocks belonging to it are very numerous, and have been classified, in ascending order, under the name of the oolitic series, of which the limestones of Portland, Oxford, and Bath, composed of rounded grains, not unlike the roe of a fish, are characteristic specimens; the wealden series, largely developed in the weald of Sussex, and rich in the remains of animals bred on land, in fresh-water and estuaries; and the cretaceous series, composing numerous secondary ridges of the island, and conspicuous in its chalky cliffs. Above these are tracts of deluvial gravels, sands, and clays, in which the remains of existing animals of warmer climates are often found; and higher still, though the boundary is not well defined, alluvial tracts, the formation of which, by natural or artificial processes, may still be witnessed.

Again referring to the article *BRITISH EMPIRE*, for information on a variety of important heads, among others, *Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade, &c.*, which might otherwise have been here appropriately introduced, we proceed to other heads, the consideration of which was, in that article, expressly reserved. The one which first claims attention is the

Church.—In no country are the principles of religious toleration better understood, or more generally practised, and hence all religious sects have perfect freedom to hold their peculiar tenets, and labour as assiduously as they choose in propagating them, whether by the pulpit or the press. But while this cannot be denied, it must also be admitted that there is no country in which the principle of a religious establishment is more distinctly recognized, and its incorporation with the State more fully carried out; for not only is the sovereign declared to be the only temporal head of the Church, but its leading dignitaries sit merely in virtue of their office, or, which is nearly the same thing, of emoluments inseparably annexed to it, in the House of Lords, and are entitled to take part, both by speech and vote, in all its deliberations. The Church of England is Protestant, and its form of government is Episcopal. It divides the whole kingdom into the two provinces of Canterbury and York, each presided over by an archbishop—the former, styled Primate and Metropolitan of all England, crowns the sovereign, whether king or queen; the latter, styled Primate and Metropolitan of England, crowns the queen consort. Each archbishop, considered as the head of his province, has a general superintendence over the dioceses within it, and has, moreover, a diocese of his own, in which he possesses the privileges and performs the duties of an ordinary bishop. The number of dioceses is twenty-eight, of which twenty-one are in the province of Canterbury, and seven in that of York. Each diocese has a dean and chapter, in whom, in the case of a vacancy, the power of election is formally placed, but all archbishops and bishops are nominated, and, as the nomination must take effect, actually appointed by the Crown. Their emoluments are chiefly derived from land, and have been estimated to yield, in the aggregate, a nett produce of about £160,000. Till recently the incomes were very unequal; but by Stat. 6 and 7, Will. IV., c. 77, an extensive modification has taken place. The archbishop of Canterbury has now £15,000 per

annum; the archbishop of York, £10,000; the bishop of London, £10,000; the bishop of Durham, £8000; the bishop of Winchester, £7000; and the bishop of St. Asaph and Bangor, £5200. None of the rest have more than £5000, nor less than £4000. The aggregate income of the benefices of the Church is estimated at about three millions sterling. Several of these are above £2000, and a considerable number beneath £50; but the far greater proportion range between £150 and £400, making the average nearly £280. The doctrine of the Church is contained in Thirty-nine Articles, which having been ratified by Parliament, cannot be altered, except by its authority. The public services of the Church are regulated by the Book of Common Prayer. There cannot be a doubt that the Church of England possesses a strong hold on the affections of the people, and that nothing of a public nature moves them so suddenly and so strongly as an attempted aggression on its rights. Still a large minority are nonconformists, of whom the Methodists, Independents, and Baptists are the most numerous. What proportion these bear to the whole is not accurately ascertained; but we shall not be far from the truth in assuming that the adherents of the Establishment include about two-thirds, and dissenters one-third of the population. Mr. Baines of Leeds, in evidence recently given before a committee of the House of Commons, estimates the number of dissenting chapels at 14,340, and the churches of the Establishment at about the same number, but guards against being understood to mean that one-half of the population are dissenters.

Education, Crime, &c.—For the higher and wealthier classes, and the clergy of the Established church, England possesses in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, two of the most celebrated institutions in the world. For the middle classes, notwithstanding the number of endowed schools, much more scanty provision had been made; but the deficiency has, in a great measure, been supplied by the erection, within comparatively recent times, of a great number of colleges, and similar superior establishments, in which instruction in the various branches, both of general and professional education, is furnished at a moderate expense. But the education which, in a national point of view, is the most important of all—that suitable to the great masses of the population, and more especially necessary under a free government, was for a long time greatly neglected. In many quarters the value of universal education was called in question; in others, it was thought that the natural affection of parents and guardians would seldom fail to furnish it in sufficient abundance, while not a few satisfied themselves on principles of political economy, that education, like all other commodities, might safely be left to adjust itself, by the rule of demand and supply. The public mind has now been awakened to the necessities of the case, accurate statistics of the educational state of the most important districts of the kingdom have been obtained, proving both the lamentable extent to which ignorance prevails, and its decided tendency to foster pauperism, immorality, and crime; and all classes of the community, more especially the religious bodies in it, are vying with each other in extending the blessings of education. The two institutes by which the great work is at present most extensively carried on, are the national schools in connection with the Established church, and the British and Foreign School Society, the constitution of which is so framed as to receive the support of all denominations; but, in addition to these, there are vast numbers of local associations operating not the less effectually, because they are not under the immediate superintendence of some more public body. Nor can the Government be considered as standing aloof, and acting the part of an indifferent spectator. The mere establishment of a public board of education was one great step in advance, and the original grant of £30,000, now raised to £125,000 per annum, proves that great progress continues to be made. It is of importance, however, to have a distinct view of the immense task which remains to be accomplished, and it ought therefore to be borne in mind, that while a country, to be fully educated must, like some of the Swiss cantons, have at least 1 in 5 of the population actually under instruction, England has barely 1 in 11. This fact discloses one of the most prolific sources of crime. Out of 335,429 persons committed for offences in England and Wales between 1836 and 1848, not fewer than 304,772, in other words, more than 90 per

cent. were uninstructed. It must be admitted, however, that the state of crime depends not merely on moral, but partly also on physical causes, and that while its amount rises with a diminished, it falls with an increased employment of labour. The rates of increase or diminution, for a series of years, in so far as ascertained by the number of convictions, is exhibited in Table p. 930.

History.—The first historical record of the island is furnished by Julius Cæsar, who, about half a century before the Christian era, having been brought, in the course of his victorious career, to the opposite coast, determined to visit its shores, and add it to the number of his conquests. His landing was opposed by hordes of painted and half-naked barbarians, who not only displayed dauntless courage, but possessed some acquaintance with the arts of war. As usual, however, superior discipline prevailed, and though Cæsar, occupied with more ambitious aims, soon withdrew, his successes were followed up by other leaders, and the greater part of the island became a Roman province. It had continued so for nearly 400 years, when Rome, attacked in the very heart of the empire, was obliged to withdraw her legions from Britain. The natives were now again independent, but they had lost the spirit of freedom; and when the tribes of the N., which had never ceased to battle for their independence, came pouring down upon the S., the pusillanimous Britons found no better alternative, than first to claim the protection of their old masters, and when that was refused, to call in the aid of warlike tribes from the E. shores of the German Ocean. The N. assailants were thus expelled, but the new allies remained, and, continually reinforced by large arrivals of their countrymen, spread rapidly over the fairer parts of the island, till the Britons were cooped up in its wildest and almost inaccessible fastnesses. The Saxons were now masters, not united under one head, but governed by a number of independent chiefs, who, having ultimately been reduced to seven, formed what is called the Saxon Heptarchy. This state of matters could not long exist. Each chief was naturally desirous to extend his dominions, and seldom scrupulous as to the means of accomplishing it. Feuds accordingly arose, and war and intestine dissensions raged almost without intermission till 827, when Egbert, in whom military prowess and political sagacity were happily combined, made himself sovereign of the whole country, and gave it its name of England. His most distinguished successor was Alfred, who came to the throne in 871. His reign is one of the brightest in English history; and his numerous virtues, and admirable institutions, have justly procured him the surname of Great. Long before his time the Danes had gained a footing in the country, and even occasionally acquired the ascendancy in it. The vigour of Alfred's government had kept them in check; but when on his death, in 901, the succession to the crown was contested by his two sons, the Danes saw their advantage, and so diligently improved it during a few feeble and troubled reigns, that in 1014, Sweyn, King of Denmark, who had recently arrived at the head of a powerful force, obliged Ethelred, the reigning sovereign, to take refuge in Normandy, with Duke Richard, whose daughter he had married. The Saxon was thus supplanted by a Danish dynasty, under which the only great name which appears is that of Canute. His son, Hardicanute, a compound of cruelty, rapacity, and intemperance, died of a debauch in 1041. With him the Danish dynasty closed, and the Saxon was resumed in the person of Ethelred's son, Edward, who was called to the throne by universal acclamation. His reign, though marred by the excessive partiality which he showed for the Normans, among whom he had been educated, and the affectation of a sanctity, which the monks found nowhere so vividly manifested as in his neglect and maltreatment of a beautiful and accomplished queen, was long and prosperous; and would, doubtless, have had a happy issue, had he left an heir of his own body to succeed him. The preposterous virtue to which he aspired, and for which, mainly, he has been ridiculously surnamed the Confessor, made this impossible, and cost his subjects dear. On his death, in 1066, Harold, maternal grandson of Canute, and brother of Edward's queen, assumed the reins of government. He had previously proved himself able to hold them, and the defects of his title might also seem to have been remedied by the voice of the people in his favour. His competitor was William of Normandy, whose title, by blood, was

as defective as Harold's, but was strongly aided by the will of Edward, which made him his heir. Harold was not the man to renounce possession, nor William the man to forego his claim; and hence, no alternative remained but *lecion* by the sword. William landed at Hastings, in 1066, with a powerful army, and in the great battle which was fought, the Normans proved victorious, and Harold was slain. William thus added to his former titles that of conquest, and though he chose rather to accept the sceptre as a gift, there is no doubt that he wielded it as a conqueror. His abilities were of the highest order; but by his harsh laws, and tyrannical temper, he not only increased the animosity of the English, but created dissatisfaction among his own barons, and narrowly escaped falling in the field by the hands of his own son. He died in 1087, and was succeeded in England by his son William II., surnamed Rufus, who, in 1100, was accidentally shot, during a hunting excursion, by one of his attendants. The crown belonged of right to his brother Robert, then absent in the Holy Land, but was usurped by his brother Henry, who, aware of the weakness of his pretensions, saw the policy of making concessions to his subjects, but soon proved his innate tyranny, by withdrawing them the moment their purpose seemed to be served. Though he was a usurper, and had occasionally fought his way both through blood and crime, he long seemed to be the most fortunate prince of Christendom. His competitors disappeared from the field, generally, when they threatened to become most formidable; a peace, which promised to be lasting, had been made with his great enemy of France; all was tranquil, both in England and on the Continent, and the summit of his wishes seemed to be gained. At this moment a domestic blow struck him, and pierced so deeply, that it is said he never laughed again. His only son, William, a prince of great promise, in his 18th year, the undisputed heir of his crown, perished by shipwreck, with about 140 young noblemen of the principal families of Normandy and England. Henry's daughter, Matilda, married to Geoffrey of Plantagenet, eldest son of the Count of Anjou, had a son named Henry, who, now that William, son of Duke Robert of Normandy was dead, became lawful male heir to the crown. He was not allowed, however, to succeed till after a long struggle, during which England was miserably distracted. The succession opened to him, by the death of his grandfather Henry I., in 1135; but in consequence of the usurpation of Stephen, son of a daughter of William the Conqueror, and an interregnum during which his mother was acknowledged as queen, he did not actually possess the throne till 1154. His reign is one of the ablest in English annals. Among its most interesting events are his struggles with the clergy, the murder of Becket, the conquest of Ireland, and the dissensions in his family, which made him curse the day of his birth, and sent him to the grave with an unrecalled malediction on his un dutiful children. He died in 1189, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard I., who, partially stung by remorse for his conduct to his father, and partly actuated by a love of military glory, soon set out on a crusade to Palestine. His achievements there gained him the surname of *Cœur de Lion*; but the kingdom was in the meantime sadly misgoverned, and intrigues were carried on, chiefly at the instigation of his brother John, with the view of depriving him of his crown. The nation, however, remained faithful to him, and cheerfully paid the ransom which the Duke of Austria exacted before releasing him from a most iniquitous and ungenerous imprisonment. His return was hailed by his subjects with universal joy; but before he had time to requite their attachment, or even show how far he was inclined to requite it, he met his death in 1199, while besieging one of his vassals in the castle of Chalons, near Limoges. His heir was Arthur, son of Geoffrey his next brother; but the crown was usurped by a younger brother, John, a cruel, unnatural, and despicable villain. Obtaining possession of the person of his nephew, he put him to death, it is universally believed, by his own hand. The great event of his reign, though no part of the honour of it belongs to him, was the granting of Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215. He died the following year, and was succeeded by his son, Henry III., an imbecile prince, whose reign, one of the longest and feeblest on record, did not terminate till 1272. He was succeeded by his son, Edward I., a man of a very different stamp. His warlike temper led him to pursue schemes of

conquest, in which honour and justice were too often regarded as matters of very secondary moment. His oppression of the Scots, and barbarous attempt to extinguish all evidence of their national independence, by the destruction of their ancient records, are well known. His treatment of the Welsh, though equally cruel, was more successful, and Wales became an integral part of his dominions. His domestic government was conducted on better principles, and has a just claim to praise. The existing laws were for the most part impartially executed, and at the same time so many valuable improvements were introduced by the new laws which he enacted, that he has sometimes been styled the English Justinian. He has, moreover, the merit of being the only prince who, up to his time, ventured to resist, and successfully resisted, the arrogant pretensions of the church of Rome. He was succeeded in 1307 by his son Edward II., whose reign contrasts very unfavourably with that of his father. His attempted subjugation of Scotland met with its just punishment at Bannockburn; his faithless queen wrested the reins of government from his hands, to place them in those of her paramour, and at last, after all imaginable insults had been heaped upon him, he died a horrid death in prison by the hands of assassins. In 1327, when this atrocity was perpetrated, his son and successor, Edward III., was 15 years of age, and the government continued to be carried on by a regency, which had been previously established. But the young prince soon gave proofs of his fitness for rule, and, assuming the sceptre, wielded it with a rigour which never relaxed for a moment till his death in 1377, a year subsequent to that of his celebrated son, surnamed the Black Prince. The great events of this reign are the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, and a naval engagement, in which an English fleet of 250 sail, commanded by the king in person, defeated a French fleet of 400, with the loss of 230 ships, and 30,000 men. Edward III. was succeeded by his grandson Richard II., son of the Black Prince. At first great hopes were entertained of him, chiefly in consequence of the intrepidity and presence of mind which he had displayed in suppressing Wat Tyler's insurrection; but he soon belied the promise which he had given, became a mere puppet in the hands of worthless favourites, was formally deposed by Parliament as unfit to govern, confined in Pontefract Castle, and there murdered in 1400. The chief mover in the rebellions of this reign was the Duke of Lancaster, who immediately assumed the sovereignty, and laid the foundation of the fierce and bloody contest between the houses of Lancaster and York. He took the title of Henry IV., and had he reached the crown by fairer means, would probably have been generally acknowledged not unworthy to wear it. In his time the Lollards and Wickliffites made great progress; and it is said that in early life he had himself embraced their opinions, but the favour of the clergy having become necessary to his ambition, he scrupled not to gratify their bigotry by lighting the fires of persecution. He was succeeded in 1413 by his son, Henry V., whose youth, spent among low and profligate associates, gave little promise, but who afterwards redeemed his character, and proved both an able and a virtuous sovereign. The great blot in his reign was the continued persecution of the Lollards; its most illustrious event the victory of Agincourt. He was cut off in 1422, in the 34th year of his age, and was succeeded by his son, Henry VI., a mere infant. The guardianship of the kingdom was entrusted to the Duke of Bedford, and during his absence in France to his brother the Duke of Gloucester. The king attained majority, but proved too imbecile to hold the reins of government. His reign accordingly was a perpetual scene of distraction, rival factions contending for the superiority, and often securing it by the commission of horrid crimes. Even during Henry's lifetime, the House of York resumed its ascendancy in the person of Duke Edward, who was proclaimed king, by the name of Edward IV., in 1461. He maintained his seat till 1470, when he was obliged to flee, and Henry was restored to nominal sovereignty. Factions, however, still continued to rage, and the most barbarous atrocities were openly perpetrated. Henry's eldest son, Edward, Prince of Wales, was despatched by the daggers of Clarence and Gloucester, and he himself, a few days after, met the same fate. Edward IV. was now again sole sovereign, and continued a course of cruelty and profligacy till his death in 1482. He left two sons, the elder called in history, Edward

V., though he never reigned, 13, and the other 9 years of age. They were both murdered by Gloucester, better known as Richard III.; who in shape was scarcely a man, and in mind was less a man than a demon. His possession of the throne, to which he had cut his way by a series of unparalleled atrocities, was short lived. In 1485, only two years after his usurpation, he was slain on the field of Bosworth. The victor was the Duke of Richmond, who mounted the throne as Henry VII., and by marrying the representative of the house of York, happily united the two roses, and terminated the feuds by which the kingdom had been torn asunder. After a long, prosperous, and peaceful reign, during which the revenue of the kingdom was carefully husbanded, and its trade and commerce greatly extended, he died in 1509, and was succeeded by his son Henry VIII., then in his 18th year. His reign is distinguished by many events of importance; but the one which far eclipses all the rest is the Reformation. Very little of the merit of this great work can be claimed by the king. His own violent passions appear to have been his only law, and it may readily be admitted, that in all the measures he took to free the kingdom from the thralldom of Rome, he followed anything rather than the dictates of a pure conscience. But this only proves him to have been an unconscious instrument in a higher hand, and throws no disparagement on the Reformation, which stands on its own merits, and is not afraid to be judged by them. He died in 1547, leaving a son and two daughters, who all successively mounted the throne. The son Edward VI., succeeded in his 9th, and died in his 16th year, after giving proof of talents and virtues which made his early death more deeply regretted. This regret was doubtless increased by the character of his successor, whose atrocious bigotry and cruelty have transmitted her to posterity under the name of the bloody Mary. Like her father, though not in the same way, she was unconsciously a most important instrument in promoting the Reformation. The honour of completing it, not as an unconscious or unwilling instrument, but from deep and enlightened conviction, belongs to her illustrious successor Elizabeth, whose reign, though not free from blemishes, proved one of the ablest and most prosperous which the kingdom had till then enjoyed; and is, perhaps, partly the cause of the predilection which Englishmen still continue to show for a female reign. Under her successor, James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, the history of England begins to form part of that of the United Kingdom, and is accordingly contained in the article **BRITISH EMPIRE**.—(Maculloch's *British Empire*; Lyell's *Geology*; Porter's *Progress of the Nation*; *Jour. Stat. Soc. Parliamentary Papers*, &c.)

ENGLEFIELD, par. Eng. Berks; 1510 ac. Pop. 373.
ENGLISH BAZAR, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank, Mahanada, an affluent of the Ganges, 32 m. N. by W. Moorsheadabad.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, the sea which separates England from France, extending, on the English side, from Dover to the Land's End; and on the French, from Calais to the island of Ushant. On the E. it communicates with the German Ocean by the Strait of Dover, 21 m. wide; and on the W., it opens into the Atlantic by an entrance about 100 m. wide. At its greatest breadth, it is about 150 m. On the English side, off the coast of Hampshire, lies the beautiful Isle of Wight; while Guernsey, Jersey, and the other Channel Islands are situated off the French coast. The pilchard, and mackerel, and oyster fisheries in the Channel are very important.

ENGLISH-COMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1760 ac. P. 486.
ENGLISH COMPANY'S ISLANDS, a group N. coast Australia, at the entrance to Arnhem Bay, a little W. from the gulf of Carpentaria; lat. 11° 42' S.; lon. 136° 44' E. (r.)
ENGLISH HARBOUR. See **ANTIGUA**.

ENGLISH RIVER, E. coast Africa. It is an estuary in Delagoa Bay, into which three rivers discharge themselves, none of whose sources are believed to be above 30 or 40 m. distant. The shores of English river are an extensive mud-flat, covered with mangrove trees. The water is quite salt, and discoloured by mud; depth sufficient for ships of the largest size.

ENGUA-GUAQU, an isl. Brazil, prov. of, and about 30 m. S.S.E. São-Paulo. It is quite close to the mainland, and has recently been connected with it by a road built upon piles. It is low and swampy, and in consequence very unhealthy.

The town of Santos stands at its N. and that of São-Vicento at its S.E. extremity. Its circumference, before the erection of these towns had made it look almost like part of the mainland, was 24 m.

ENGUERA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 38 m. S.W. by S. Valencia. It has narrow and irregular streets, a large parish church, chapel of ease, convent, towahall, prison, fountain, seven schools, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, and woollen fabrics, soap, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain, cattle, wool, flax, &c. Pop. 5242.

ENHAM KNIGHTS, par. Eng. Hants; 2490 ac. Pop. 92.
ENKHUIZEN [Latin, *Enchusa*], a seaport tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 29 m. N.E. Amsterdam, on a point projecting out into the Zuider Zee, from which it is protected by strong sea-walls. Its harbour is good, and is connected by canals with all parts of the town. Enkhuizen is built with great regularity, almost in form of a circle. It has an elegant townhouse, a weigh-house, and other important buildings, several Reformed, and two R. Catholic churches, and a small synagogue, several benevolent institutions and schools. Fishing is the chief occupation, besides which a good trade is done in cheese and seeds. There are three establishments for preparing herrings, two ship, and two boat building yards, with saw-mills, roperies, &c. Enkhuizen once had a population of 40,000, a chamber of the East India Company, and numerous other important establishments, and sent annually 400 to 500 boats to the herring fishing. It now only has six herring boats, and its population is reduced to 5000.

ENKIRCH, atn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 33 m. S.W. Coblenz, at the confluence of the Grossbach with the Moselle. It contains a parish church, and has a trade in wine, and cattle; slate quarries, and four annual fairs. Lead, copper, and lignite, are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1971.

ENKÖPING, a tn. Sweden, län, Upsala, on a small stream, which about two miles below falls into lake Mälär, 37 m. N.W. Stockholm. It is tolerably well built, and stands in a fertile district, in which a good deal of corn, garden vegetables, and potatoes, are grown. Pop. 1253.

ENNEMO, par. Eng. Somerset; 930 ac. Pop. 302.

ENNEDA, or **ENNENDA**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 1 m. E.S.E. Glarus, l. bank, Linth, here crossed by a bridge at the foot of Mount Schilt, which has a height of above 6000 ft. It is generally well-built, contains a handsome church and excellent school-house; and is the residence of a number of retired merchants and others. Pop. 2129.

ENNEREILLY, par. Irel. Wicklow; 3214 ac. Pop. 600.

ENNIS, an inland tn. and par. bor. Irel. co. Clare, on the Fergus, crossed by four bridges, 19 m. N.W. Limerick. It has a mean, straggling, and disorderly appearance; but contains many neat detached houses; streets in general narrow, crooked, and irregular, and not remarkable for cleanliness. The public buildings are the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, Methodist and Independent meeting-houses, a R. Catholic college, an endowed and a national school, the county court house, a fever hospital, and infirmary; a prison, a union work house, the townhall, markethouse, linen market, and a barrack. None of them, however, have to boast of any great architectural excellence. Adjoining the parish church are the ruins of an old Franciscan abbey, founded in 1240. Some linen and flannel are manufactured in the town; and there is a considerable trade in grain, flour, and other agricultural produce, which are conveyed in lighters for shipment to Clare, about 2½ m. farther down the river. Races are held annually in the neighbourhood. The borough returns one member to the House of Commons; registered electors (1850), 118. It is the head-quarters of a constabulary district. Fairs on April 22, and September 3. Markets on Saturdays. Pop. (1841), 9318.

ENNISCORFFEY, par. Irel. Westmeath; 4467 ac. P. 872.

ENNISCORTHY, an inland tn. Ireland, co. Wexford, on the Slaney, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, 60 m. S.W. Dublin. In the centre of the town are many respectable houses; but the suburbs consist of long lines of poor cabins. It has a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, meeting-houses for Methodists and Friends; a courthouse, markethouse, union workhouse, fever hospital and dispensary, and a convent. Its ancient castle, a massive square building, flanked at each corner with a round tower, is one of the earliest military structures of the Anglo-Norman settlers. It was built originally by Raymond le Gros, about

the end of the 12th century; and at one period belonged, together with its manor, to Spencer, the poet, to whom it was granted by Queen Elizabeth. Enniscorthy has some retail trade and traffic in corn, and other agricultural produce, which is sent in barges by the Slaney to Wexford, for shipment; whence coal, timber, iron, limestone, manure, &c., are brought up in return. There are here a woollen manufactory, a large brewery and distillery, tanyards, flour-mills, and a ropery. It is a constabulary station. Vinegar Hill, from which the rebels were driven with great loss by the royal forces under Lord Lake, on June 21, 1798, is close by the town. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful. Pop. (1841), 7016.

ENNISKEEN, par. Irel. Meath and Cavan; 20,810 ac. Pop. 11,548.

ENNISKERRY, a tn. Ireland, co. Wicklow, 11 m. S. by E. Dublin; consisting chiefly of tastefully built cottages, occupied by respectable families. The beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood, and the mildness and purity of its air, attract numerous visitors and invalids. Pop. (1841), 448.

ENNISKERRY, a number of small isls. off the W. coast of Ireland, co. Clare. Of these, the most important is Mutton Island, about 1 m. from the shore. It contains about 210 ac. of excellent pasture land; and some curious caves, formerly used by smugglers.

ENNISKILLIN, a market tn. and parl. bor. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, on an island in the river, which connects the upper and lower sections of Lough Erne, with suburbs on both sides of the adjoining mainland, with which it communicates by two elegant bridges, 34 m. N.E. Sligo. It is well-built, cleanly, and thriving; has lately been lighted with gas, and in other respects greatly improved. It has a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; with a county court-house, prison, infirmary, linen hall, several schools, a union work-house and two barracks, one of them for artillery. There are two small forts, one at either end of the town; and in the vicinity is the royal school of Portora, founded by Charles I., and one of the best endowed in the kingdom. Fort Hill, at the E. entrance of the town, has been tastefully laid out in walks for the recreation of the inhabitants; and on its summit is a monument to General the Hon. Sir G. Lowry Cole. Enniskillen has two tanneries, a brewery, a manufactory of leather, and a small cutlery establishment, and the females make straw plait, and sew muslin. The retail trade is considerable; and a great deal of corn is sent to Derry and Armagh. Live cattle and pigs are also sent to the former place. Timber, coals, and slate, are imported in barges from the lower lake. Numerous fairs, and four weekly markets, are held. Enniskillen is the seat of county assizes, and of quarter and petty sessions, and the head-quarters of a constabulary district; it returns a member to the House of Commons; registered electors (1850), 269; and gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Cole, proprietors of the town. Pop. (1841), 5686.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

ENNISNAG, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 1736 ac. Pop. 594.

ENNISTRALHUL, an isl., off the N. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal, 7½ m. N.E. Malin Head. On it is a lighthouse, with bright revolving lights, visible in clear weather at a distance of about 19 m.

ENNISTYMON, a market tn. Ireland, co. Clare, on the Inagh, 15½ m. W. by N. Ennis. It is irregularly built; has a church, R. Catholic chapel, male and female free schools, and a dispensary. Weekly market, Saturday; several fairs annually. Pop. (1841), 2089.

ENNS, (Latin, *Anisia*), a river, Austria, which rises in the N. slope of a branch of the Noric Alps, in Salzburg, about 12 m. S. Radstadt, flows nearly due N. to that town, then E.N.E. across the N. part of Styria, then circuitously N.N.W. into the archduchy of Austria, separating and giving name to the two great divisions of Austria above, and Austria below the Enns, or Upper and Lower Austria, and finally joins r. bank Danube, a little below the town of Enns. Its principal affluents are the Styrian Salze on the right, and the Steyer on the left. Total course about 160 m. In the upper part of its course, it flows between parallel mountain ranges, through a country rich in wild and romantic scenery; in the lower part it becomes navigable, but its importance throughout is chiefly derived from its great amount of valuable water power.

ENNS, (Latin, *Anisia*), a tn. Upper Austria, circle, Traun, 1. bank Enns, here crossed by a bridge, near its confluence with the Danube, 11 m. S.E. Linz. It is walled; has a townhouse, school, two churches; manufactures of iron and steel, and a weekly market. It is one of the oldest towns in Austria. It is built on Roman foundations; is mentioned in the song of the Niebelungen, and in its vicinity is the castle of Ennsack, belonging to the Auersberg family, where numerous Roman remains have been dug up. Pop. 3640.

ENODER (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 4050 ac. P. 1127.

ENONTEKIS, a vil. Russia, Finland, 253 m. N. W. Uleåborg, r. bank, Muonio; lat. 68° 50' 30" N.; 1755 ft. above sea level. Mean temperature about 26°; mean heat, January, —8°; mean heat, July, 65° Fah. Pop. 800.

ENORE, a vil. Hindoostan, 8 m. N. by E. Madras, on a small salt water lake. It is composed chiefly of about 100 native, and a few European houses, and is the resort of pleasure parties from Madras, to enjoy boating on the lake.

ENOS, a maritime tn. and gulf, European Turkey, on N. coast, Grecian Archipelago. The town stands on a point of land at the entrance to the gulf, S. side, 70 m. S. by W. Adrianople; lat. 40° 42' N.; lon. 26° 30' E. (n.) It has a commodious, but shallow harbour, and has a considerable traffic with the adjacent country. It is the port of Adrianople, with which it has some trade in wool, camels' hair, cotton, leather, saffron, silk, wax, and copper. Pop. 7000.—The gulf has a very narrow entrance, but is spacious within, running into the land 14 or 15 m., with an average breadth of about 5 m. One of the mouths of the Maritza falls into the gulf, and the main stream disembogues a little to the W. of its entrance, where a considerable fishery is carried on.

ENOTAEVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 80 m. N.W. Astrakhan, in an elevated position on an arm of the Volga, and surrounded by barren plains of moving sand. It has a church, and a fort in which a garrison is kept, and in its vicinity wandering Calmucks encamp both summer and winter. Pop. 3000.

ENSCHEDÉ, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 41 m. S.E. Zwolle, near the Prussian frontier. It has Reformed, R. Catholic, and Baptist churches, a synagogue, elegant town-hall, three schools, and a spacious market-place; a cotton spinning mill; damask, diaper, and bombazine manufactures; bleacheries, print and dyeworks; and is altogether the busiest manufacturing place in the province. It has four annual fairs. Pop. 3700.

ENSENADA, a tn. and bay, La Plata, prov. of, and 30 m. S.E. Buenos Ayres, within the estuary of the Rio-de-la-Plata; lat. 34° 55' S.; lon. 57° 55' W. It consists of but a few houses, and a fort.—The bay is narrow and deep, and was the port of the provinces of La Plata before Monte Video was built. Vessels that have to take mules to the E. Indies, repair here for them. Two small rivers, the San Borombon, and the Salado, empty themselves into the bay.

ENSHAM, par. Eng. Oxford; 5060 ac. Pop. 1893.

ENSISHEIM, or ENSHEIM, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 15 m. S. by E. Colmar, r. bank Rh. at the junction of the Neufbrisach canal. It has a large and ancient Hotel de Ville, a Jesuit college, now converted into a prison; a parochial church; manufactures of calicoes and straw hats; and four annual fairs. It was formerly capital of Alsatia, was fortified, and three times taken during the Thirty Years' War. Pop. 2590.

ENSIVAL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 13 m. E. by S. Liège, on the Vesdre, and a station on the railway to Aix-la-Chapelle. It has manufactures of cloth, soap, tiles, and pottery, several quarries, limekilns, breweries, and flour-mills. Pop. 2586.

ENSTONE, par. Eng. Oxford; 4850 ac. Pop. 1121.

ENTLEBUCH, or ENTLIBUCH, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 12 m. S.W. Luzern, r. bank, Emmen, 2280 ft. above sea level, cap. bail. of same name. It has a picturesquely situated church, surrounded by the neatly built houses comprising the village. It has an important cattle-market. Pop. 2741.—The BAILWICK consists of the upper portion of the valley of the Emmen, with some adjoining valleys; area, 80 geo. sq. m. On either side of the valley lofty mountains rise, but do not reach the snow line. They are frequently cut by deep ravines, and are partially covered with pine forests. Pop. 13,743.

ENTRAIGUES, several places, France, particularly a tn. dep. Aveyron, 21 m. N. Rodez, at the confluence of the Truyère with the Lot, which here becomes navigable. It lies between three hills, was formerly a strong place, and has manufactures of turnery wares, and some trade in horn. Pop. 1096.

ENTRAQUE, **ENTRAIGUE**, or **AUTRAGUE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 13 m. S.S.W. Coni. It has an elegant church, a communal hall, some charities, a cemetery, two schools, and an annual fair. Pop. 3230.

ENTRE-DEUX-MERS [Latin, *Binaria*], a wine dist. France, dep. Gironde, between the Dordogne and the Garonne. Large quantities of good common white wines are produced, the best of which are exported to Paris and the Baltic ports; the remainder is made into brandy.

ENTRE DOURO-E-MINHO, a former prov. Portugal, now comprised in provs. Douro, and Minho.

ENTRE RIOS, a prov. [between the Rivers] Republic La Plata, lying between the Uruguay and the Paraná, the former constituting its E., the latter its W. and S. limits, the province of Corrientes bounding it N. Its area is estimated at 32,000 sq. m. The S. extremity is a low alluvial plain, subject to annual inundation; towards the N. the country has an undulating surface, with an extensive swamp in the interior, overgrown with low trees. There are, however, some large tracts covered with fine grass, which supplies good pasture for cattle and horses, from which all the articles of export—hides, horns, tallow, and jerked beef, are derived. It has numerous river, affluents of the Uruguay, and Paraná. Cultivation is limited to a few places. The climate is moderate and healthy. The population, which amounts to about 30,000, is much scattered, and almost entirely occupied in the *estancias* or cattle farms, in which the wealth of the province chiefly consists. The villa del Paraná or Bajada, is, nominally, the capital of the province.

ENTRINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Schwarzwald, 15 m. S.E. Herrenberg. It contains a Protestant church, and has a number of looms employed in cotton-weaving. On a height above the town stands the castle of Hochentringen. Pop. 1344.

ENTRY ISLAND.—1, or **KAPITO**, A small isl. E. side Cook's Strait, New Zealand; lat. 40° 54' S.; lon. 174° 55' E. (a.) It is 1800 ft. high.—2, One of the Magdalene isls. gulf of St. Lawrence; lat. 47° 17' N.; lon. 61° 42' W. (a.) It rises 480 ft. above sea level, and may be seen from 25 to 27 m. off in clear weather; its red cliffs are magnificent and beautiful, rising at the N.E. point to 350 ft., and at the S. point to 400 ft.

ENVIE [Latin, *In Vibiis*, or *Invie*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, division of, and 23 m. N.N.W. Coni. l. bank, Giandone. It was formerly surrounded by walls flanked with towers, of which only a small portion now remains; contains a very ancient church, several chapels, and an old castle, with a fine English garden, and has a trade in corn, wine, butter, and silk. Pop. 2470.

ENYED-NAGY, **EGIDISTADT**, or **STRASSBURG**, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, cap., co. Nieder-Weissenburg, on a small stream not far from the Maros, 19 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg. It possesses some good houses, but is for the most part very poorly built, consisting of a collection of wood or mud huts, thatched with straw. It contains a R. Catholic, a Greek United, a Lutheran, and a Calvinistic church, the two last formed out of an old castle in the centre of the market place; a Protestant college, liberally endowed by Gabriel Bethlen, and attended by above 800 students; a library, Minorite cloister, casino, hospital, and cavalry barracks. The manufactures consist chiefly of hosiery, paper, and brandy, and there is a weekly market, and three annual fairs.—The district is fertile, and grows much wine. Pop. 5000.

ENYENG, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and about 10 m. from Veszprim, in a somewhat sandy but still fertile district. It contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church. In the vicinity a tolerable wine is grown. Pop. 2117.

ENYICKZE, or **HANYISZKA**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Ava-Ujvar, about 8 m. from Kaschau. It is situated in a plain, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1050.

ENZ, a river, Württemberg. It rises in the Black Forest, 2505 ft. above sea level, 35 m. S.W. Stuttgart, flows

N.E. past Willbad, Pforzheim, &c., receives the Nagold on the right bank, and falls into the Neckar, at Besigheim, 534 ft. above sea level, 16 m. N. Stuttgart. A considerable quantity of wood is floated down the Enz to the Neckar. Total course, 82 m.

ENZBERG, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Neckar, and 6 m. S. Maulbronn, near the Enz, on the frontiers of Baden. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has a paper, and several other mills. Some wine, and much fruit, are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1054.

ENZERSDORF, several places, Austria, particularly.—1, A vil. Lower Austria, on the Fischa, about 4 m. from Fischamend. It contains a parish church, and a castle. Good wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1050.—2, *Enzersdorf Gross*, or *Städte Enzersdorf*, a tn. Lower Austria, in front of the isl. of Loben, r. bank, Danube, 9 m. E. Vienna. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and contains a parish church, and a military school. It was bombarded by the French, in 1809. Pop. 910.—3, *Enzersdorf am Gebirge*, a vil. Lower Austria, about 5 m. from Vienna. It is the summer residence of many of the Viennese; contains a parish church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; a Franciscan monastery, and the ruins of an old castle. The post Werner is buried here. Pop. 820.

ENZILLI, a tn. Persia, prov. Ghilan, on the Caspian shore, at the extremity of a low spit of land, which, with a corresponding point opposite, called Kazeran, forms a kind of bay or lagoon; lat. 37° 27' N.; lon. 49° 25' E. It is a miserable collection of scattered wood and reed houses, with three brick caravanserais, all separated from each other by reed enclosures. Some low detached towers constitute its only defence. A narrow strait, about 500 yards broad, divides the tongue of land on which Enzilli is built from the opposite point; its depth seldom exceeds 5 ft. The bay is about 20 m. long by 10 m. broad, and its water, at some seasons of the year, is so fresh as to be drinkable, there being, it is said, about 70 streams that discharge themselves into it. Pop. between 2000 and 3000.

ENZWEIHINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Neckar, 1 m. S.E. Vaihingen, r. bank, Enz, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of four arches. It contains a Protestant parish church, and the remains of an old castle, and has a paper-mill. Pop. 1520.

EOA, **EOOA**, or **MIDDLEBURG ISLAND**, one of the Friendly isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 21° 24' S.; lon. 174° 57' W. (a.) It is about 30 m. in circumference, rocky, and high, rising to an elevation of 600 ft. above sea level. The earlier accounts of this island ascribe to it a degree of fertility and luxuriance of vegetation, that more recent accounts do not confirm. It was first discovered in 1643, by Tasman, by whom it was called Middleburg. Pop. estimated at 200.

EÖRS (ALSO, **FELSO**, **KIS**, and **KÖVAGO**), four nearly contiguous vils. Hungary, co. Szalad, not far from Füred, on the Platten-See. The first contains a Protestant church, and grows good wine in its vicinity. Pop. 510.—The second contains a R. Catholic church, and from the number of antiquities found near it, appears to have been a Roman station. Pop. 607.—The third, which consists only of nine houses, has an acidulated spring.—And the fourth contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue. In its vicinity an excellent wine is produced. Pop. 1397.

EÖKS-TISZA, a vil. Hungary, co. Heves, about 6 m. from Tisza Füred. In the vicinity are the traces of a Roman fort, near which many coins have been found. Pop. 1184.

EPANOMERIA, a tn. isl. Santorin, Grecian Archipelago, singularly situated on the face of the cliffs of the N.W. promontory of the island. The houses are piled one over another from 15 to 20 deep, the whole surrounded by numerous wind-mills, perched on the very top of the cliff. Many of the dwellings are excavations in the rock; others are built above them, some with arched roofs, others flat, the lower tier full 400 ft. above the deep waters of the gulf; the strata below are perpendicular, and of a bright red and black lava, much calcined, and score. The town is approached from the sea by a zig-zag road out into the cliffs; and has a very striking appearance, the houses towering on high far above the mast heads of the largest ships. At night the voyager would hardly be aware of the presence of a town, were it not for the twinkling lights along the face of the cliffs.

silver mine in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1515.—2, A vil. in the territory, and 3 m. N. Hamburg, r. bank, Alster. It contains a church and three schools, and has a bathing establishment, supplied by mineral springs, a cattle-market, and annual fair. Pop. 708.

EPHING, a market tn. and par. England, co. Essex, the former pleasantly situated 16 m. N.N.E. London. It consists of two parts, called Epping Upland and Epping Street, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart, and contains an ancient church, a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Independents and Friends. In Epping Street the weekly market is held, and there are three annual fairs.—The PARISH is noted for the quality of its butter, pork, and sausages; and the famous royal forest of Epping, though much of it is now under cultivation, still presents some fine woodland scenery. Area, 5250 ac. P. 2424.

EPHINGEN, a tn. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, on the Elsenz, 25 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. It is an ancient place, having had a church as early as the seventh century, and early became a free imperial city. It contains two churches, and has a considerable trade, chiefly in cattle. Pop. of tn., 3237; of bail., 14,718.

EPSOM (Saxon, *Ebbsham*), a market tn. and par. England, co. Surrey. The town, 15 m. S.W. London, on a branch of the Brighton Railway, is regularly laid out, but contains a number of good houses, is lighted with gas, and has a church and two Independent chapels. Some brick-making, brewing, and malting are carried on. In the vicinity is a celebrated mineral spring, from which the well-known Epsom salts were at one time manufactured. After the discovery of this medicinal Spa, Epsom became a fashionable watering-place, and rapidly increased in buildings and population, but afterwards fell into decay. Another source of attraction, however, has since arisen—the annual races, held on the Downs. These commence on Tuesday, and continue to the end of the week preceding Whitsuntide; the Derby stakes are run for on Wednesday, which is the principal day, and the Oaks on Friday. They are fashionably and numerous attended, from 300,000 to 400,000 persons, it is said, visiting Epsom during the race week. The grand stand on the race-course is a spacious and handsome building. Area of par. 3970 ac. Pop. 3533.

EPTE (Latin, *Epta*), a river, France, which rises near Forge-les-Eaux, arrond. Neuchâtel, dep. Seine-Inferieure, flows S., between depes. Seine and Eure, on its r., and depes. Oise and Seine-et-Oise on its l. bank, and joins r. bank, Seine, above Vernon, after a course of about 50 m.

EPTINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Basel-Landschaft, in a mountainous district, among precipices so steep that in winter the sun is visible only about mid-day, 15 m. S.E. Basel. It contains a large parish church, and has sulphureous and alum springs, with a well-frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 646.

EPWORTH, a par. and small market tn. England, co. Lincoln; area, 8140 ac. The town, which is situate in the isle of Axholme, 23 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, contains a Gothic church and several Dissenting chapels. The dressing of hemp and flax, which are grown in large quantities in the neighbourhood, forms the principal occupation. Two annual fairs are held, for the sale of cattle, flax, and hemp. John Wesley, founder of the Methodist body, was born here, 1703. Pop. 1843.

EQUATOR, State, S. America. See ECUADOR.

ERBA, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 7 m. E. by N. Como, near the r. bank, Lodi, on a hill slope, and possessing a church, convent, and a manufacture of silken fabrics. A large cattle fair is held in January. Pop. 1554.

ERBACH, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Mimming, 22 m. S.E. Darmstadt. It stands in a narrow valley, overhung by lofty rocks, and contains a parish church, and a castle of the Counts of Erbach, a handsome modern structure, with an interesting armoury, and other antiquities; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, a paper, and several other mills; and two annual wool and cattle fairs. Pop. 2078.—2, A vil. Nassau, beautifully situated on the Rhine, 7 m. W. Mentz. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and at a short distance is the old convent of Eberbach, founded by St. Bernard de Clairvaux in 1131, once the largest monastic establishment on the Rhine, and

now used partly as a prison, and partly as a lunatic asylum. Pop. 1307.—3, A vil. Württemberg, circle, Danube, 8 m. E. Ehingen, near l. bank, Danube; with a parish church, and a fine old castle belonging to the lords of Ulm. Pop. 1037.

ERBENDORF, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Waaldnaab, 21 m. E.S.E. Baieruth. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has manufactures of mirrors, and two mills. Pop. 1410.

ERBESBUDESHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhesse, near Alzey. It contains two churches, two schools, a townhouse, and four mills. Pop. 865.

ERBIL, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See ARBEL.

ERBISTOCK, par. Wales, Denbigh; 1468 ac. Pop. 423.

ERCALL, two pars. Eng. Salop:—1, (*-Child's*), 3340 ac. Pop. 471.—2, (*-Magna*), 11,780 ac. Pop. 1999.

ERCE, a vil. France, dep. Ariège, 11 m. S.E. St. Girons, on the Garbet. It has some trade in butter and cattle; and in its vicinity iron forges, and mines of marble and iron. Pop. 1236.

ERCSI, or ERECSÉNY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 8 m. from Adony, on a height above the Danube, on which there is here a steam-boat station. It contains a parish church, and an elegant castle; and has extensive distilleries, oil-mills, and vinegar works. In the vicinity madder, woad, weld, teazel, and anise are extensively grown. The Roman town *Saline* stood near this. Pop. 3296.

ERDING, a tn. Upper Bavaria, l. bank, Semt, here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. N.E. Munich. It is the seat of a law court; contains five churches, to one of which numerous pilgrimages are made; a townhouse, hospital, and infirmary; and has manufactures of leather, numerous smithies, a trade in corn and cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1826.

ERDINGTON, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Warwick. The former, 4 m. E. Birmingham, contains a handsome church, and chapels for R. Catholics and Independents; with national, infant, and Sunday schools. The Tame Valley Canal here joins the Birmingham Canal. Pop. 2579.

ERDMANNSDORF.—1, A vil. Prussia, gov. Breslau, circle of, and near Hirschberg; with a Protestant church. Pop. 862.—2, A vil. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, on the Zschopau, here crossed by a long bridge. It contains tile-works, a calico bleachfield, an iron, two large cotton, and several other mills. Pop. 634.

ERDOD.—1, A vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Verocze, dist. and 10 m. from Eszek, beautifully situated on a height, covered with vineyards, near the junction of the Drave with the Danube. It contains a parish church, and the ruins of an old castle, on a promontory which projects into the river. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen.—2, A market tn. Hungary, co. and about 10 m. S. Szathmar, at the foot of lofty hills, forming distant ramifications of the mountains of Transylvania. It has a parish church, and a castle seated on a height; and has glassworks, extensive limekilns, and an annual fair. Pop. 1670.

ERDOHEGY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, on the White Körös, 8 m. from Simand. It contains a Protestant and a Wallachian church. Pop. 1440.

ERDOVEGH, or ERDEWICH, a market tn. Austria, Slavonia, co. Symria, dist. of, and 8 m. from Illok, in a plain near the Bahony. It contains a Greek church, and has numerous mills. Pop. 2460.

ERDRÉ, a river, France, which rises in a hilly district on the W. of dep. Maine-et-Loire, flows E. into dep. Loire-Inferieure, past St. Mars-la-Jaille, and on reaching Joze begins to turn S. At Nort it communicates with the Nantes and Brest Canal, and is thereafter navigable to its junction with r. bank, Loire, at Nantes; course about 60 m.

EREBUS volcano. See ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

EREE, or ERIH, one of the Souakin isls. Red Sea; lat. $18^{\circ} 10' N$; lon. $28^{\circ} 20' E$; about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long N. to S., of very irregular shape, low, and sandy. On the E. part are the ruins of the ancient Ptolemais Theron; the highest part is a mound of ruins, which is visible from a distance of 3 m. Many tanks, also, are to be seen. A bay, W. side of the island, has 3 and 4 fathoms water, muddy bottom, the former depth being pretty close to the island.

EREKLI, or EREGLI.—1, [anc. *Heraclea*], A tn. and seaport, Asiatic Turkey, S. coast of the Black Sea, 130 m. E.N.E.

Constantinople; lat. $41^{\circ} 15' 30''$ N.; lon. $31^{\circ} 30'$ E.; consisting of an ancient and modern town. The latter stands at the head of a beautiful bay on the W. side, and near the extremity of Cape Baba. When viewed from the sea, its walls and towers form a conspicuous and pleasing feature in the general landscape. It contains several mosques, baths, and a Greek church. It has still a considerable coasting trade, and some manufactories of red and yellow Morocco leather. The walls of the ancient town, which consists of about 250 houses, and 50 of Greek-Christians, are now in a ruinous condition, and constructed chiefly of the remains of a former rampart. In that part which fronts the sea, and where there are remains of an outer as well as an inner wall still existing, huge blocks of basalt and limestone are piled upon one another, and intermingled with columns and fragments of Byzantine cornices and tablets, with sculptured crosses and Christian inscriptions. On a height overlooking the town are the ruins of an ancient castle. The ancient Hieraclea was founded by the Megareans, and was the port where the fleet of the Goths awaited the return of the second expedition that, in the time of Galienus, ravaged Bythynia and Mysia.—2, An inland tn. Asiatic Turkey, supposed to be the ancient Amhalla, 80 m. E. by S. Koniye; lat. $37^{\circ} 32'$ N.; lon. $34^{\circ} 6'$ E.; agreeably situated among gardens full of fruit and forest trees. It is, however, but a poor place; streets dirty; small market; and containing 800 to 1000 Turkish, and 50 Armenian houses. There are some remarkable hot springs a few miles N. from the town, and a large shallow lake a short distance W. of it.

ERFURT, a gov. Prussian Saxony, bounded, N. by Hanover and Brunswick, N.E. and E. by Merseburg, principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar; S. by same grand duchy, principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and duchy of Saxe-Meiningen; and W. by Hesse-Cassel; area, 988 geo. sq. m. It does not form one compact whole, but is extremely irregular and dislocated, consisting of a long narrow belt, and of nine minor portions mixed up with other states. Its surface is very much diversified. In the S. and S.W., in the circles of Erfurt, Langensalza, and Weissensee, it presents a large and fertile plain, only occasionally broken by a few low ridges. In the circle of Nordhausen, on the S. slope of the Harz, and also in circle Mülhausen, it becomes more hilly, and higher up in the Harz, and in the Thuringen forest, it rises up into mountains, many of which are bleak and bare, while others are densely wooded. The culminating point is the Beerberg, 3060 ft.; and next to it the Finsterberg, 2900 ft.; the Eisenberg, 2700 ft.; the Adlersberg, 2580 ft.; and the Döllberg, 2480 ft. At least four other summits exceed 2000 ft. It is watered by numerous streams, which almost all take an E. direction, and belong to the basin of the Elbe. The principal exception is the Werra, which only traverses a small portion of the W. of the government, and belongs to the basin of the Weser. The minerals are both numerous and valuable, including copper, iron, silver, cobalt, coal, lignite, limestone, gypsum, and potter's clay. In the fertile plains of Erfurt, Weissensee, and Langensalza, heavy crops of wheat and pulse are grown, and a considerable portion of surface is devoted to the culture of oil seeds, hemp, flax, fruit, and dye plants. In the more elevated arable districts, oats, and potatoes, are the principal crops. Higher still, the country, where not absolutely bare or covered with forest, becomes entirely pastoral, and feeds great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine. Manufactures, though still far behind those of the Rhenish provinces, have made considerable progress. They include all the ordinary tissues of wool, linen, and cotton, ribbons, worsted, leather, starch, tobacco, and chicory, and particularly iron, steel, and numerous articles of iron ware. The inhabitants, of whom nearly two-thirds are Protestants, are very industrious. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into nine circles—Erfurt, the capital; Heilystadt, Langensalza, Mülhausen, Nordhausen, Schlesingen, Weissensee, Worbis, and Ziegenack. Pop. (1846), 343,617.

ERFURT (Latin, *Erfordia*, *Erfurtum*), a tn. Prussian Saxony, cap. gov. of same name, advantageously situated near the centre of Thuringia, on the Gera, the great thoroughfare through Germany, and the railway from Frankfurt to Dresden, 62 m. W.S.W. Leipzig. It is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls with six gates, and defended by two forts and other outworks, on which exten-

sive repairs and improvements have recently been made, and by its numerous towers presents, at a distance, a very imposing appearance. It consists of the town proper and six suburbs, and covers a large extent of space, but is dull and inanimate, exhibiting marks of decay. It has two principal squares—the great market, with a large obelisk in memory of the elector Frederick Charles Joseph, and the fish market, in which there is a statue of Roland. The most remarkable building is the dom or cathedral, belonging to the R. Catholics, a fine gothic structure of the 14th century, situate on a height, and surmounted by two stately towers. It was much injured by war, but great sums have recently been expended on its improvement. It has a famous bell, called Grosse Susanna, weighing nearly 14 tons. Its N. portal is much admired, and several of its altars are very elegant. Among its pictures are one, a Holy Family, by L. Cranach, and another still older, supposed to be by Van Eyck. The Severuskirche, in the neighbourhood of the dom, is conspicuous by its three towers covered with copper, and has a good organ, and fine high altar. The orphan asylum called Martinstit, in honour of Luther, was originally the Augustinian monastery in which he was a monk. His cell has been preserved as nearly as possible in its original condition, and contains his portrait and Bible. The other buildings and institutions deserving of notice, are the churches of Laurentius, and Allerheiligen [All Saints], the townhouse, library, museum, college, gymnasium, normal, industrial, and other schools, Ursuline nunnery, public courts and offices, asylum for the blind, deaf and dumb asylum, poorhouse, barracks, and other military buildings, botanical garden, &c. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, cotton, and mixed goods; leather, shoes, candles, bells, ironmongery, oil, vinegar, chicory, brandy, and liqueurs. Erfurt is an ancient town, and had acquired considerable importance in the time of Charlemagne. It became one of the Hanse towns, and shared largely in the trade which passed through Germany, between Italy and the Baltic. At this time it was the capital of Thuringia. Its university, once of some celebrity, was suppressed in 1816. Pop. (1846), 31,277, including 4599 military.

ERGENZINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 6 m. W.N.W. Rottenburg. It has a parish church; manufactures of hosiery and pipe-bowls, and several worsted mills. Pop. 1528.

ERGHEN, a river, Central Asia, Turkestan Proper, region, Thian-Chan-Nanlo, rises in the Karakorum mountains, on the N.E. borders of Little Tibet, under the name of the Yarkand, and flows N.W.W. to lon. 75° E., when it bends round to the N.E., passes the town of Yarkand, and at lon. $80^{\circ} 30'$ E., is joined by four large rivers, three from the left, one of which is the Kashgar, and one from the right, the Khoten. From this point it flows E. by S., under the name of the Tasim, which it retains till it reaches about lon. 85° E., when it is called the Erghen, or Ergono, and subsequently falls into the W. end of the lake called Lob Nor. Entire course about 700 m.

ERIBOLL (Locm), an inlet of the sea, N. coast, Scotland, co. Sutherland, about 10 m. long, and from 1 to 3 broad. It forms a spacious harbour, and affords good anchorage.

ERICEIRA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, com. Torres Vedras, on a small bay, 22 m. N.W. Lisbon. It has an annual fair. Almost all the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Pop. 3000.

ERICHT (Lochn)—1, A lake, Scotland, cos. Perth and Inverness, about 15 m. long, by 1 broad. It lies N.E. and S.W., in one of the wildest and most inaccessible districts of Scotland, and by the small stream Erich, from its S. end, sends its surplus waters to Loch Rannoch.—2, A river, Scotland, in the N.E. of co. Perth, formed by the union of the Shee and the Airdle. After a S.E. course of about 17 m., through a beautiful and romantic country, it falls into the Isla.

ERIE, a lake, N. America, the most S. of the Canadian lakes. It lies N.E. and S.W., between lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$, and $42^{\circ} 52'$ N.; and lon. $78^{\circ} 53'$, and $83^{\circ} 25'$ W. It is about 265 m. long, $63\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad at its centre, 658 m. in circumference, and from 40 to 45 fathoms deep at the deepest part. Its surface is 565 ft. above sea level, and 30 ft. below Lake Huron, which is 45 m. N. from it. The whole of its S. shores is within the territory of the U. States, and its N. within that of Upper Canada. It receives the waters of

Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and St. Clair, through the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, at its S.W. extremity, and discharges its waters into Lake Ontario, by the Niagara river, at its N.E. end. Several small islands are scattered over the W. end of the lake; only one of which, Point Pele Island, is inhabited. This is the most dangerous of all the lakes to navigate in stormy weather, in consequence of the heavy ground swell, proceeding from its shallowness. It has, however, a vast and increasing traffic, upwards of 50 steamers, and several hundred sailing vessels, navigate it, and find abundant employment. The banks vary in height; no portion of them, however, is above 100 ft. high. There are considerable quantities of red cedar on particular portions of the coast. The principal harbours on the Canadian side are Port Dover, Port Stanley, and the Round Bay; those on the U. States side are Buffalo, Erie, and Cleveland. An engagement in the W. waters of Lake Erie, between the armed flotillas of Great Britain and the U. States, ended to the advantage of the latter country.—(Smith's *Canadian Gazetteer*; Bonchuet's *Canadas*; *U. States Gazetteer*, &c.)

ERIE, a tn. and port, U. States, Pennsylvania, finely situated on Presque Bay, S. shore, Lake Erie, 307 m. N.W. Philadelphia. It contains a court house, a jail, seven churches, and several academies and schools. The harbour is one of the best on the lake, and the trade of the place is considerable. The value of the exports and imports, in 1846, amounted to \$6,373,246 (£1,254,649). Pop. 3412.

ERISKA Y, an islet, Scotland, Hebrides, co. Argyll, immediately S. of Uist, about 2½ m. long, by 1 m. medium breadth.

ERISWELL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 6620 ac. Pop. 501.

ERITH, par. Eng. Kent; 3860 ac. Pop. 2082.

ERIVAN, a tn. Asiatic Russia, cap. gov. Armenia, formerly prov. Erivan, l. bank, Zengia or Sangha, a considerable river that flows from the lake Ghokcha or Sevan to the Aras, 33 m. N.N.E. from the foot of Mount Ararat, on the border of the great plain of the Aras; lat. 40° N.; lon. 44° 30' E.; 3311 ft. above sea level. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on the margin of the stream, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of several arches, and is very unhealthy during the summer heats. It is irregularly built, with narrow, dirty, and ill-smelling streets, and is mean in appearance, the houses being built of boulders, and mortar made of clay and straw. It contains a large bazaar, five mosques, five Armenian churches, and several caravanserais. On the summit of the hill on which the town is partly built, there are some fortifications, which inclose the palace of Sardar, with the houses of the public functionaries. Erivan being on the caravan route between Persia and Russia, has a considerable transit trade. It manufactures cottons, and has some potteries and tanneries. Pop. (1842), 12,310.

ERKE, par. Irel. Kilkenny and Queen's co.; 18,584 ac. Pop. 5678.

ERKELENZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle of same name, in a plain. It is the seat of several courts and public offices; contains a R. Catholic parish church, and a superior burgher school; and has manufactures of linen cloth, ribbons, hats, pins, and lace, a dye-works, flax-mill, and several breweries, a trade in corn and linseed, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2058.—The circle, area, 84 geo. sq. m., is, for the most part, flat and well adapted for agriculture. Pop. 34,586.

ERKENE, a river, European Turkey, formed by several head streams that have their sources in the Little Balkan mountains, near Viza, about lat. 41° 30' N.; lon. 27° 40' E. It flows first S.S.W. for about 18 or 20 m., then turns W. by N., and falls into the Maritza at Djers Erkene; lat. 41° 30' N.; lon. 26° 35' E.; after a course of about 60 m.

ERKENEK, a pass and vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marsh, 45 m. N.E. Samisat, r. bank of the Euphrates. The pass occurs in Mount Taurus, where the Gok-Su forces its way through the mountains.—The village, 3828 ft. above sea level, is beautifully situated in the ravine, where the river, continually descending amidst rocks and precipices to the W., finally reaches a varied and boundless mountain scene. It is surrounded by gardens and trees, watered by innumerable springs.

ERLANGEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, in a plain not far from the Regnitz, 10 m. N.N.W. Nürnberg, on the railway to Bamberg. The greater part of it having

been consumed by a fire in 1706, it has been rebuilt in a much improved form. It is nearly of a square shape, is entered by seven gates, and its streets cross each other at right angles. The buildings most deserving of notice are the French church, a massive structure, with a tower 180 ft. high; the town church, with a still loftier tower; the German Reformed church, the old castle, and the townhouse, both forming part of the finest square which the town contains; the theatre, a capacious building, of an imposing appearance; and the university, attended by about 250 students, provided with a good library and museum, and celebrated at present as a school of Protestant theology. In addition to the university, the educational institutions include a gymnasium, a Latin, an agricultural, and an industrial school; the chief charitable establishments are an infirmary and a poorhouse. The manufactures, which are numerous and important, owe their existence and prosperity to the French emigrants who found an asylum here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The leading articles are mirrors, tobacco, hosiery, gloves, steel-wares, gold and silver wire, musical instruments, paper, hats, woollen and linen cloth, calico, leather, and gingerbread. There are also tile-works, potass-works, and a great number of breweries. The environs are laid out in gardens and fine walks. Pop. 10,630.

ERLAU, or EGER [Latin, *Agria*], a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Heves, in a beautiful and fertile valley on both sides of the Eger, a small affluent of the Theiss, 65 m. E.N.E. Pesth. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by old walls, with six gates, and of two suburbs; is the seat of an archbishop, and of several courts and public offices, has plain, but generally well-built houses; contains a cathedral, a handsome modern structure, finely situated on a height; six other churches, a castle, now ruins, but celebrated in early Hungarian history for its resistance to the Turks; an archbishop's palace, lyceum, in the buildings formerly occupied by a university; a seminary, gymnasium, library, high school, monastery, hospital, and county buildings; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, combs, hats, shoes, leather, harness, &c. There are here two thermal baths, one on each side of the river, and both well frequented. Erlau repeatedly distinguished itself by its valiant resistance to the Turks, but ultimately fell into their hands in 1595, and continued under their sway till 1687, when King Leopold I. wrested it from them. Pop. 19,800.

ERLBACH, or MARKT-ERLBACH, numerous small places, Germany, particularly:—1, A market tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 16 m. N.W. Nürnberg. It contains a parish church, castle, and townhouse. Hops are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1211.—2, A market tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, bail. of, and near Voigtsberg. It consists of an upper and under village; contains a parish church; and has manufactures of musical instruments and wooden combs, a paper, saw, and flour mills; and two annual fairs. Pop. 817.

ERLENBACH, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Neckar, bail. of, and near Neckarsulm; with a parish church, and a market. Pop. 1053.

ERLENBACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 20 m. S. by E. Bern, in a lofty valley, surrounded by mountains, l. bank, Simme. It consists of a number of wooden houses, generally of comfortable appearance; contains a parish church, handsome schoolhouse, and parsonage; and has sulphureous springs. Pop. 1242.

ERMATINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, on S. shore of the Untersee, 4 m. W. Constance. It stands in a beautiful and fertile district, in which much wine, fruit, and hemp are grown; and has manufactures of copper utensils, several distilleries, and a small harbour on the lake, at which a considerable trade is carried on. There are several fine castles in the vicinity. Pop. 1584.

ERME (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3780 ac. Pop. 552.

ERMELAND [Latin, *Warmia*; French, *Warmie*], an anc. dist. Poland, comprised now in the Prussian prov. of Königsberg, and circles of Braunsberg, Rossel, Heilsberg, and Allenstein. It forms a bishopric of same name, the seat of which is Frauenburg.

ERMELO, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 125 m. N.W. Arnhem, in the midst of a heath. It has a church and school, and, with some dependent hamlets, a population of 1400, chiefly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, the wood trade, and paper-making.

ERMENONVILLE, a vil. France, dep. Oise, 28 m. N.E. Paris; with a Gothic parish church, and a chateau with beautiful grounds, which was a favourite retreat of J. J. Rousseau, who died here, July 2, 1778. Pop. 488.

ERMENT, a vil. Upper Egypt. See ARMENT.

ERMINGTON, par. Eng. Devon; 4920 ac. Pop. 1607.

ERMSLEBEN, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 40 m. N.W. Merseburg, r. bank, Selke. It contains a parish church; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, frieze, and flannel, a dyework, linen printfield, oil-mills, and a trade in cattle. The poet Gleim was born here. Pop. 2288.

ERNE.—1, (*Lough*), a lake, Ireland, co. Fermanagh, which it intersects N.W. to S.E., 148 ft. above sea level. It consists of two expanses of water, connected by a narrow winding channel, and called, respectively, the Lower and Upper Lakes. The former, the most N., is about 15 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth at the broadest part, with a depth, in some places, of 225 ft. It contains nearly 28,000 ac., and embraces 109 islets, some of the larger varying from 10 to 150 ac. Its N. shores consist of gentle slopes, the S. of bold and picturesque acclivities, but towards the N. or lower end, the margins on both sides become flat and boggy. The upper lake is about 12 m. in length, and about 2 to 2½ m. broad at the broadest part; depth nowhere exceeding 75 ft., but, generally, not more than 20. Area, 9278 ac. The islands in this division are also numerous, amounting, altogether, to 90; but the greater part of them very small. The shores here are, in general, tame and marshy. There are several ruins of ancient castles along the margin, and on the island of Devenish is a round tower, in good preservation. Several rivers empty themselves into the lake, which are navigable for boats from 2 to 3 m. up. The boats in use on the lake are flat bottomed, on account of the numerous shoals and fords, and are chiefly employed in supplying the town of Enniskillen with turf. Both lakes abound with trout, salmon, pike, perch, bream, eels, &c. There is not a single village on the banks, and the country around is thinly peopled. —2, A river which, rising in Lough Gounagh, co. Longford, flows N., traverses co. Cavan, and falls into the Upper Lough Erne. It appears again at the N. end of the Lower Lake, forming the outlet of both lakes, carrying their waters to Donegal Bay, below Ballyshannon, a distance of about 8 m. A succession of falls occur from Balleck to Ballyshannon.

ERNÉE, a vil. France, dep. Mayenne, 16 m. N.W. Laval, agreeably situated on river of its own name. It is well built, has broad straight streets, bordered with good-looking houses; and some trade in wine, brandy, thread, and linen. In the environs are iron mines and forges. Pop. 3577.

ERNSTBRUNN, or EHRENSBRUNN, a market tn. Lower Austria, in a beautiful valley, 12 m. N. Kornuburg. It contains a parish church, and a college; and about 2 m. N.W. on a height, isolated on three sides, stands the castle of Ernstbrunn, with a fine garden. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1400.

ERROOB, or ERROOB, an isl. Torres Strait. See DARNLEY.

ERPEL, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 20 m. N.W. Coblenz, r. bank, Rhine. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. High and steep behind the town rises the Erpel Lei, a basaltic hill, 700 ft. high, the S. and W. slopes of which produce the much esteemed Lei wine. Pop. 890.

ERPFINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 10 m. S. Reutlingen. It contains a Protestant parish church, and the ruins of an old castle. Much flax, hemp, corn, and fruit are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 744.

ERPINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1350 ac. Pop. 475.

ERRIGAL, three pars. Ireland; —1, Londonderry; 19,625 ac. Pop. 5748.—2, (*Keerogue*), Tyrone; 21,140 ac. Pop. 9171.—3, (*Trough*), Monaghan and Tyrone; 24,793 ac. Pop. 9535.

ERRIS.—1, A wild and desolate maritime dist. Ireland, in the N.W. part of co. Mayo. Area, 232,889 ac. Pop. 26,428.—2, (*Head*), a lofty promontory in the above district, forming the W. point of Broadhaven Bay; lat. 54° 17' N.; lon. 10° W. (N.)

ERROAD, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, prov. of, and 55 m. N.E. Coimbatore; lat. 11° 21' N.; lon. 77° 45' E.; on a canal from the Blawani. It was formerly a much larger and more important place than it is now, having fallen off greatly during Tipoo's reign. Since then, however, it has

much recovered, and is still improving. The situation of the town is said to be healthy.

ERROL, a vil. and par. Scotland, Perthshire. The PARISH, about 15 sq. m. of highly fertile land, or about 8600 ac.; and the VILLAGE, on rising ground, near centre of Carse of Gowrie, 9 m. E. by S. Perth, and a station on the Dundee and Perth Railway, has a large and somewhat heavy-looking parish church, a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, three schools, and a subscription library. The weaving of the coarse linen fabric, called Hessian, is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Area of par. 9600 ac. Pop. (1851), 2796; of vil. 1113.

ERROMANGO, a large isl. S. Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides group, N.E. New Caledonia; lat. 18° 46' S.; lon. 169° 15' E. (N.); of volcanic origin, and rich in vegetable productions, including sandal-wood. It is inhabited by a race of Papuan negroes, who are rude, savage, and cannibals. It was on this island that the late lamented missionary, the Rev. John Williams, was murdered, November 20, 1839.

ERRONAN, or FOOTONA, an isl. S. Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides; lat. 19° 31' S.; lon. 170° 8' E. (N.); about 15 m. in circumference.

ERSKINE, par. Scot. Renfrew; 20 sq. m. P. (1851), 1232.

ERSTEIN, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 15 m. N.E. Schelestadt, on the Ill. It has tanneries, dyeworks, tile and brickfields, roperies, potteries, manufactories of cotton, hosiery, and bleachfields. Much tobacco is grown in the district. Pop. 3357.

ERTH (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3050 ac. Pop. 2452.

ERTINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Danube, bail. of, and S. from Riedlingen. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has manufactories of linen. Flax is grown extensively in the district. Pop. 1879.

ERTVAAG, one of the numerous islands which line the W. coast of Norway. It belongs to dist. Romsdal, and is 65 m. W.S.W. Trondhjem. It is nearly of a square form, about 10 m. across.

ERVAN (Sr.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3110 ac. Pop. 477.

ERVAZ, or ERVAZZE, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle of, and 17 m. N.N.E. Spalato, near the Cetina. It consists of thatched houses, beautifully situated among trees, on an elevated knoll, the summit of which is crowned by a white church.

ERWA, an isl. Red Sea, one of the Dahalac group; it is moderately high, and about 12 m. in circumference; inhabited by a few fishermen.

ERWARTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 870 ac. Pop. 199.

ERWASH, a river England, co. Nottingham, which falls into the Trent about 4 m. S.W. Nottingham.

ERXLEBEN, a vil. Prussia, gov. Magdeburg, circle of, and 10 m. S. Neuhaldensleben. It contains a parish church, castle, and poorhouse, and stone quarries, and several mills. Pop. 1587.

ERZERROOM, ERZ-RUM, or ANZERROOM, a tn. Turkish Armenia, cap. pash. of same name, 166 m. N.N.E. Diarbekir; lat. 40° 9' N.; lon. 41° 46' E.; on a plain, and 6114 ft. above the level of the Black Sea, from the S.E. coast of which it is distant about 90 m. It is composed of a central portion, called the Ark or Citadel, surrounded by a wall, and extensive suburbs stretching out on all sides. The streets are narrow and filthy, and infested with savage dogs. They present, however, a lively and bustling appearance, being thronged with a motley assemblage of Kurds, Persians, Georgians, Armenians, and Turks, exhibiting their various physical characteristics, and different costumes. In the centre of the town stands the citadel, now nearly in ruins; it is surrounded by a double wall, flanked by bastions, on which are a few brass guns. There are here several respectable bazaars, some clean and well attended baths, a large custom-house—said to be the largest in the empire—and no fewer than 36 khans, the latter an evidence of the extent of the trade of the town, or, at least, of the number of visitors; and numerous mosques and minarets, many of them, however, in ruins. Although an old town, Erzerroom boasts of but few antiquities; the most remarkable is the Chifteh or Tchifteh Minareh, so called from its two lofty minarets, now in ruins. The architecture of this structure is a modification of Byzantine and Saracenic; the minarets are composed of small coloured bricks and glazed tiles, and deeply fluted. It appears to have been originally a

church, but is now occupied as an arsenal. The principal manufactures of Erzeroom are morocco leather, carpets, silk, and cotton fabrics, and articles in iron and brass, the former comprising swords and horse shoes, the latter drinking cups and candlesticks; it has also an extensive transit trade, being

on the great line of travel between Constantinople and the Eastern portion of the empire. It has been estimated that £300,000 worth of British goods pass through the town annually. Pop. estimated at 30,000, 35,000, and 50,000. According to Col. Chesney, it was formerly 130,000.—



ERZEROOM. —From Chesney's Expedition to the Euphrates

The PASHALIC includes a large portion of Armenia. It lies between lat. 38° 42' and 41° 7' N., and lon. 39° 10' and 44° 30' E.; bounded N. by pash. Trebizond, Akhalzik, and Kars; E. by Russian Armenia, and Persia; S. by pash. Van and Diarbekir; and W. by Sivas. It is a lofty plateau, very mountainous, with a long, cold winter, accompanied with heavy falls of snow, and a short, very hot summer, and watered by the head streams of the Euphrates, Aras, and Tchoruk. It is treeless, and has a poor soil, but well cultivated; in this respect presenting a favourable contrast to most other parts of the Ottoman empire, and has excellent pastures. It is divided into 12 districts.—(Southgate; Col. Chesney; Hamilton; Flandin, *Voyage En Perse*, &c.)

ERZGEBIRGE [ore mountains]:—1, A mountain range, Germany, part of the Sudetes chain, and forming the boundary between Saxony on the N.W., and Bohemia on the S.E. From the narrow valley of the Elbe, which separates them from the Riesengebirge, they extend S.W. to the Fichtelgebirge, in Bavaria, lowering down considerably towards their S.W. extremity. Total length of the range, nearly 100 m. On the Bohemian side the mountains are steep and abrupt, and send out few streams, and those small; but towards Saxony they sink gradually down, and send forth numerous and important streams, including all those in Saxony W. of the Elbe, to which river they all flow. They are composed of gneiss and granite; porphyry and basalt appearing only as superimposed or as inserted masses. In Saxony the gneiss and granite is followed by clayslate, above which again are porphyry, granite, and eyenite. Towards Bohemia, brown-coal and clay-slate are developed over a considerable space. The Erzgebirge are well wooded, and rich in silver, tin, and cobalt; copper and lead appearing only as accessories. The richest mines are those of Freyberg. The highest peaks are Schwarzwald, or Sonnenwirbel, 4124 ft., and the Little Fichtel, 3712 ft.—2, (*Erzgebirge*, or *Erzgebirger-Kreis*), a dist. or circle, Saxony, prior to the new division of the kingdom in 1835. It lay along the mountains of same name, and is now included chiefly in the circle or prov. of Zwickau, excepting small portions in the circles or provs. of Dresden and Leipzig.

ERZINGAN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 82 m. S.W. Erzeroom, r. bank of N. branch, Euphrates, and at the W. extremity of the well cultivated and thickly peopled plain of Erzingan. It contains about 3000 houses, and is noted for the excellent breed of sheep which is reared in the environs.

ESA [Latin, *Isia*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 6 m. E.N.E. Nice, on a lofty height, commanding a view of the sea, and, in clear weather, of the mountains of Corsica. It contains a parish church, with

some paintings, and the remains of an old castle. The olive thrives well, and is the chief product of the district.

ESCALA, a tn. and port, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 19 m. N.E. Gerona, on the Mediterranean. It has a church, convent, and customhouse; and some trade in wine, oil, grain, fruit, fish, barilla, wool, and lime. Many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and fishing. Pop. 2212.

ESCALAPLANO, or SCALAPLANO, a vil. isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and 15 m. E. Isili, on the S. slope of a hill, between two streams. It contains a parish and three minor churches, and a primary school; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn, wine, cheese, and cattle. P. 1220.

ESCALONA, two tns. Spain:—1, New Castile, prov. of, and 26 m. N.W. by W. Toledo, near r. bank, Alberche, here crossed by a good stone bridge. It is badly built, has narrow, crooked, dirty and ill-paved streets; old and dilapidated dwellings; a parish church, chapel, townhall, prison, school, hospital, theatre, and the old and once superb palace of the counts; a trade in grain, wine, oil, fruits, and cattle. Pop. 581.—2, Old Castile, prov. of, and 16 m. from Segovia, and has a townhouse, storehouse, two schools, and a parish church. Trade in agricultural products. Pop. 831.

ESCALONILLA, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. W.N.W. Toledo, in a pleasant valley. It has good streets, a parish church, townhall, prison, two schools, a fountain, and a cemetery, with a chapel attached. Manufactures:—serge, coarse cloth, wine, and oil. Pop. 2195.

ESCATRON, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 45 m. S.E. Saragossa, l. bank, Martin, at its confluence with the Ebro. It is indifferently built, has badly kept streets, a parish church, chapel, school, townhall, prison, and hospital. Wine and oil are made, and silk worms reared. Pop. 1698.

ESCAUT, a river, Belgium. See SCHELDT.

ESCHAU, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Elsave, 30 m. W. Würzburg, with a Protestant church, manufactures of nails, and red and white leather, dyeworks, a trade in wood, a monthly cattle market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 760.

ESCHELBACH, a vil. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, bail. of, and near Wiesloch. It has a parish church, a townhouse, and old castle, now used as a R. Catholic chapel; and manufactures of linen and shoes. Pop. 973.

ESCHENAU, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Neckar, 6 m. E. Weinsberg, with a parish church and a castle. Good wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 951.

ESCHENBACH, several places, Bavaria:—1, A tn. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist. of same name, 16 m. S.E. Bai-reuth. It is surrounded with a wall, is the seat of a court of

justice, contains a castle and three churches, and has manufacturing of cloth and two mills. Pop. of tn. 1800. Area of district, 192 geo. sq. m. Pop. 18,194.—2, A vil. Middle Franconia, dist. of, and near Hersbruck, on the Pegnitz, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church and a castle, and has a stone quarry and a mill. Pop. 338.—3, A tn. Middle Franconia, dist. Heilsbronn, 21 m. S.W. Nürnberg, with two churches and a courthouse. Pop. 936.

ESCHENZ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, l. bank, Rhine, 13 m. E.S.E. Schaffhausen. It consists of Ober and Unter Eschenz, is well built, contains a R. Catholic parish church, a R. Catholic and a Protestant school. Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the vicinity. Pop. 2016.

ESCHERSHAUSEN, a vil. Brunswick, circle, Holzminden, on the Lerne. It contains a church and a townhouse, and has manufactures of linen, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1070.

ESCHOLTZ BAY, an inlet, W. shores of Russian America, in the bay of Good Hope; lat. 66° 15' N.; lon. 161° W. Several remarkable fossil bones were discovered here by the naturalists of Kotzebue's expedition, which they believed to have been encased in ice, but were really, as Captain Beechey has shown, imbedded in clay.

ESCHOLZMATT, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Luzern, bail. Entlebuch, nearly 3000 ft. above sea level. Pop. 2908.

ESCHREFF, a tn. Persia. See ASHRUFF.

ESCHWEGE, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, in a beautiful valley, on the Werra, 26 m. E.S.E. Cassel. It is walled, has six gates, consists of the old and new town, and a suburb, and is well built, having good houses, lining spacious well-formed streets. It contains a castle, long the residence of the landgraves of Hessen-Rotenberg, three churches, a townhouse and infirmary, and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, numerous extensive tanneries, several glue-works, a soap-work, oil, and other mills, and a trade in meal, fruit, lard, hams, and sausages. Pop. 6042.

ESCHWEILER, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 9 m. E.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, a station on the railway to Cologne, at the confluence of the Inde and Dente. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has extensive malleable iron-works and rolling-mills, a large machine factory, and manufactures of woollen cloth, wax cloth, velvet and silk, needles and ironwire, lace, vinegar, vitriol and leather, glass-works, and smelting furnaces. Calamine and lead are mined in the vicinity, and at some distance are extensive coal-works. Pop. (1846), 9036.

ESCONDIDO.—1, A port, Yucatan, at the N.E. end of Lake Terminus, lat. 19° N.; lon. 91° W.—2, A harbour, Cuba, S. coast, 60 m. E. Santiago.—3, An inlet, New Grenada, W. coast, Bay of Panama, lat. 7° 40' N.; lon. 78° W.—4, A harbour, Gulf of California, lat. 25° 55' N.; lon. 91° 5' W.

ESCORIAL, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 32 m. S.E. Cáceres, on the side of a hill. It is badly built, has irregular, mean, and unpaved streets, a parish church, townhouse, prison, storehouse, and two schools. Agriculture, and the manufacture of linen, baize, serge, &c., are the chief occupations. Pop. 2300.

ESCORIAL, or ESCURIAL, a small tn. and celebrated palace and monastery, Spain, New Castle, prov. of, and 27 m. N.W. Madrid, 2700 ft. above sea level, in a barren, rocky, mountainous district. The town is well built, and has a townhouse, prison, neat theatre, two schools, a parish church, and two palaces, and is surrounded by fine walks and beautiful gardens. Pop. 1442.—THE PALACE AND MONASTERY, properly designated El real Sitio de San Lorenzo el real del Escorial, and formerly looked upon as the eighth wonder of the world, is a vast grey granite, chiefly doric, building, with slate and leaden roofs, combining the purposes of a palace, monastery, and mausoleum; but its multitude of small windows impart to it much of the appearance of a huge factory; in form it is a rectangular parallelogram, measuring, N. to S., 744 ft., and E. to W. 580. It was built by Philip II., in fulfilment of a vow made after the victory of St. Quintin, gained over the French, August 10, 1557, and was dedicated to San Lorenzo [St. Lawrence], who, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom by being broiled on a gridiron. In

commemoration of this event, the ground plan of the buildings represents that instrument of torture. The interior is divided into courts, which represent the intersections of the bars of the gridiron, while the royal residence forms the handle, and towers at the four corners supply feet. The first stone was laid April 23, 1563, by Juan Bautista de Toledo, and the edifice was finished September 13, 1584, by his great pupil, Juan de Herrera.

The building comprises a convent, with cloisters, two colleges, a royal palace, three chapterhouses, three libraries, with about 30,000 volumes, and some valuable MSS.; five great halls, six dormitories, three halls in the hospital, with twenty-seven other halls for various purposes; nine refectories and five infirmaries, with apartments for artisans and mechanics. There are altogether 1110 windows in the outside of the building, and 1578 within; there are also sixty-three fountains, twelve cloisters, eighty staircases, sixteen court-yards, and 3000 ft. of painted fresco. In the centre stands the church, the most remarkable part of the entire structure. It is in the form of a Greek cross, with three naves, 320 ft. long, 230 ft. wide, and 320 ft. high to the top of the cupola. It is gorgeously adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones, and has altogether an air of extraordinary grandeur and magnificence. Eight of the compartments of the vaulted roof are painted in fresco. The high altar is ascended by a flight of red-veined marble steps. Many of the columns are of jasper, with bronze gilt bases and capitals. In the sacristy are a number of pictures by the old masters. In 1802 it was sacked by the French, and everything of value carried off. It was subsequently gradually going to decay; but grants of public money have been made for its restoration since the accession of the present sovereign, Isabella II.—(Madoz's *Diccionario de España*; Ford's *Hand-book of Spain*.)

ESCORIAZA, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, l. bank, Deva, in a deep valley among mountains, on the great road from Madrid to France, 30 m. S.W. St. Sebastian. It is well built, contains a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and the buildings of a magnificent hospital, not now in use; and has some manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle and hams, numerous mills, and some sulphureous springs. P. 1896.

ESCRICK, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6400 ac. P. 895.

ESCUDO, an isl. Caribbean Sea, about 9 m. from N. coast, Veraqua; lat. (W. point) 9° 6' 24" N.; lon. 81° 34' 30" W. (a). It is low, but covered with cocoa and other trees, and is surrounded on the E. and N. parts with various kays of a chalky clay, also covered with foliage. All the island and kays are surrounded by a shoal of sand and gravel, which extends out 5 m. On the S. and S.W. parts there is an anchorage, well sheltered from the N. winds; and W., on the mainland, is a promontory of same name.

ESCUINTLA, a tn. Central America, state of, and 42 m. S.W. Guatemala; with a fine parish church. Pop. 2500; mostly Indians.

ESENS, a tn. Hanover, principality, Aurich, on the Tief, 27 m. N.E. Embden, not far from the German Ocean. It contains a church, townhouse, an orphan, and a widows' hospital; and has manufactures of linen, a brewery, and distillery, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2248.

ESGUEIRA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 30 m. N.N.W. Coimbra. It contains a Benedictine convent, said to be the oldest in the kingdom; an hospital, and almshouse; and has an annual fair. Pop. 1527.

ESHER, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, the former 15 m. S.W. London, and a station on the South-western Railway. The royal palace of Claremont, in this parish, was built by Lord Clive, and purchased for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, now King of the Belgians. Here her Royal Highness resided till her death. Louis Philippe took up his abode here, after his abdication of the French throne, in 1848. Esher Place is another celebrated mansion in this parish, once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey. Area, 2120 ac. Pop. 1261.

ESIANO, a vil. isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, in an exposed and rugged district on the elevated plateau of Planargia. It is poor, irregularly built, and filthy in the extreme; has a parish and two auxiliary churches, a primary school, and manufactures of woollens and linens, and some trade in wine, oil, and fruit. Pop. 1500.

ESINE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Bergamo, dist. of, and 4 m. S. Breno, in the Val Cammonica,

1. bank, Ollio. It contains two churches, one ancient, and the other a handsome modern structure, with some good paintings; and has several saw-mills, and a trade in wood, both for fuel and carpentry. On a rock above the town are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1311.

ESK.—1, A beautiful lake, Ireland, co. of, and 3 m. N.E. Donegal.—2, A mountain range, Ireland, between cos. Cork and Kerry.—3, A small river, England, co. Cumberland, which rises in the S. Fell, and after a S.W. course, of 20 m., falls into the Irish Sea, near Ravensglass.—4, A river, Scotland, formed in co. Dumfries, by the junction of the Black and White Esk; after forming for a short space the boundary between England and Scotland, it enters Cumberland, and falls into the Solway Firth, about 2 m. from Sarkfoot. Total course, about 24 m.—5, A river, Scotland, co. Edinburgh, formed by the junction of the N. and S. Esk, which unite $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Dalkeith. It flows N., and falls into the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh.—6, (N. Esk), A river, Scotland, co. Forfar, which rises among the Grampians, and after a S.E. course of about 22 m., during part of which it forms the boundary between the cos. of Forfar and Kincardine, falls into the German Ocean 3 m. Montrose. The salmon fisheries on this river are of considerable value.—7, (or S. Esk), A river, Scotland, co. Forfar, which rises in the Grampians, flows S.E. and E. past the town of Brechin, and falls into the German Ocean at Montrose, inland from which it forms a large basin. Its salmon fisheries are valuable; but it is navigable for only a short distance from the sea.

ESKDALE, a dist. Scotland, co. Dumfries. It is the most E. part of the co., and is, for the most part, rugged and mountainous.

ESKDALEMUIR, par. Scot. Dumfries; 42,250 ac. P. 646.

ESKER, par. Irel. Dublin; 2509 ac. Pop. 857.

ESKI-HISSAR [old castle], a small tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 117 m. S.S.E. Smyrna, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Stratonicea*, which was founded by a colony of Macedonians; and there still exist here the ruins of a theatre, pilasters, columns, inscriptions, and sepulchres. Tobacco is grown in the vicinity.

ESKI-SAGRA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, on a S. slope of the Balkan mountains, 170 m. N.W. Adrianople. It has a manufacture of carpets and coarse linen, with some tanneries. In the environs roses are extensively cultivated, and there are numerous orchards, with several well-frequented mineral springs. Pop. 20,000.

ESKI-SHEHR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 22 m. N.E. Kutaya, r. bank of an affluent of the Sakaria. It consists of two portions, one at the foot of a range of hills, the other between two rivulets in the plain, where the market is held. It contains a khan, and a manufactory of meerschaum pipe-heads.

ESKI-STAMBUL [old Constantinople], a maritime tn. Asiatic Turkey, about 18 m. N. from the S.W. entrance into the Dardanelles. Many remains of antiquity are to be met with in the vicinity.

ESKILTUNA, a tn. Sweden, län Nyköping, 54 m. W. by S. Stockholm, intersected by the Eskiltuna or Hyndevad, which flows from Lake Hjelmär to Lake Malar. It is a good looking place, and is the principal seat in the kingdom of the iron manufactures. It has copper and iron forges, a steel-work, mills, and machine shops; and in its vicinity is a famed factory of arms. Pop. 2486.

ESKIMOS. See ESQUIMAUX.

ESLA, a river, Spain, which rises in the N. of prov. Leon, near Valdeburon, in the S. slope of the mountains of Asturias, flows S.S.W., and joins r. bank, Douro, about 15 m. below Zamora, after a course of about 125 m. It receives a great number of small streams, and abounds with fish.

ESMERALDA [emerald], a missionary vil. S. America, Venezuela, r. bank, Orinoco, about 10 m. S. from the base of the celebrated mountain Duida; lat. $3^{\circ} 10' N.$; lon. $66^{\circ} 3' W.$ It obtained its name from a mineralogical error, which consisted in mistaking the rock crystals, and chloritic quartzes of Duida, for diamonds and emeralds. It is extremely miserable, and the inhabitants, noted for their ability in the manufacture of wourali poison, are in great poverty; but the country around is extremely beautiful and fertile, and capable of producing, in great abundance, plantains, sugar, and cacao.

ESMERELDAS, a maritime tn. Ecuador, prov. Imbabura, 95 m. N.W. Quito, at the mouth of the Esmeraldas; lat. $1^{\circ} N.$; lon. $79^{\circ} 35' W.$ (n.) It is one of the principal commercial ports in the republic. In its vicinity excellent cacao is produced; and, from mines along the river, emeralds are gathered, chiefly by Indians. The river, formed by the junction of numerous streams about 40 m. S.E. the port, has a N.W. course, and is bordered by impenetrable forests.

ESNEH, or ESNA [Coptic, *Ené*; Latin, *Latopolis*], a tn. Upper Egypt, l. bank, Nile, opposite to Taud, which is hence called Anti-Latopolis, 28 m. S.S.W. Thebes. The extensive mounds, evidently covering the remains of ancient buildings, prove it to have been once a place of great extent and consequence; but the only buildings exposed to view is the portico of a temple, in the finest style of the time of the Pharaohs, and supported by columns, many of which are remarkable for elegance and massive grandeur. The number of the pillars is 24, each about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter, and 40 ft. high. All their capitals are adorned with leaves of various kinds of trees; and, being all formed on one plan, harmonize with each other. The portico is 112 ft. long, by 53 ft. broad. On its ceiling is a zodiac similar to that of Dendera; and on the



INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE OF ESNEH
From Horeau, Panorams d'Egypte.

pillars, on either side of the front row of columns, are several lines of hieroglyphics, containing the names of the Egyptian months. Over the dedication, at the entrance, are the names of Tiberius, Claudius Caesar, Germanicus, and Vespasian; and within are those of Trajan, Adrian, and Antoninus. This has led several distinguished antiquaries to maintain that the whole temple, or at least the portico, the only part of it exposed to view, is not of the early date which its style would seem to indicate; but was built in imitation of that style in the time of the Romans. The modern town of Esneh is a poor filthy place, composed chiefly of mud huts, and a bazaar of similar construction. It is the place of banishment for all the Almehs and other women of Cairo, who offend against the rules of the police. At Esneh the Nile widens out into an extensive and well cultivated plain, and is bounded, E. and W. by picturesque looking hills. Pop. about 4000.

ESO, an isl. Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, lying parallel to, and nearly midway between the islands of Lunga or Grossa, on the W., and Ugliano on the E.; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 7 m.; average breadth little more than 1 m.

ESOOAN, a tn. Upper Egypt. *See* ASSOUAN.

ESPAÑA (SANTIAGO DE LA), a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 50 m. N.E. Jaén. It is tolerably well built, has two squares, and level streets, a parish church, three chapels, a townhouse, prison, storehouse, fountain, and an extramural cemetery. Manufactures:—cloth, linen, and woollen fabrics, wine, oil, &c. Trade in grain, cattle, and fruits. Pop. 4335.

ESPALION, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, 17 m. N.E. Rodez, 1. bank, Lot, here crossed by a bridge; with some ruined Gothic castles crowning several neighbouring heights. It is neatly built, and thriving; is the seat of a sub-prefect, and has a communal college. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, leather, glue, &c., with wool-spinning, and a traffic in timber and buckhorn wares. Pop. 2487.

ESPADELL, one of the Balearic isls. Mediterranean, a little N. of Formentera, and between that isl. and Liza; lat. 38° 48' N.; lon. 1° 25' E.

ESPAÑAGOSA-DE-LARES, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 80 m. E. Badajoz, 1. bank, Guadalema. It has four squares, a church, four chapels, school, townhall, storehouse, fountain, and the ruins of an ancient palace. Manufactures:—linen. Trade:—grain, fruits, and cattle. P. 2450.

ESPARAGUERA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 21 m. N.W. Barcelona. It consists chiefly of one street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and has a parish church, school, hospital, and storehouse. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics; paper, soap, wine, oil, &c. Pop. 2647.

ESPEJO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. S.E. Cordova, on the slope of a hill. The streets, in general, are wide, regular, and paved, the houses indifferently built. It has a townhouse and prison, a parish church, eight chapels, a convent, college, two schools, an hospital, storehouse, cemetery, and an ancient castle of the Duke of Medina Celi. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, earthenware, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain, cattle, wool, and hemp. P. 5284.

ESPERANCE, a bay, Australia, S. coast; lat. 33° 36' S.; lon. 121° 46' E. (n.); about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and above 4 m. in extent, first in a N.W., and afterwards in a S.W. and W. direction. The bay contains several inlets, the principal of which, Lahage, is half a mile long, and covered with trees. The coast is barren, consisting chiefly of sand hills, with low vegetation; mountains appear in the interior, and there are salt lakes near the shore.

ESPERANCE PORT. *See* ADAMSON'S HARBOUR.

ESPICHEL [anc. *Barbarium Promontarium*], a cape, W. coast, Portugal, 21 m. S. by W. Lisbon; lat. (ighthouse) 38° 24' 54" N.; lon. 9° 13' W. (r.) The coast, immediately N., is low and sandy, but becomes lofty on approaching the cape, which rises perpendicularly out of the sea; is of a whitish colour on the N., and reddish on the S. side, and is crowned by a small chapel and lighthouse; the latter 617 ft. above the sea.

ESPINARDO, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 2 m. N.N.W. Murcia. It forms chiefly one long street, along the high road to Albacete; has a church, townhouse, two schools, a prison, storehouse, two rural chapels, and a palace of the Marquis of Espinardo, with delightful gardens. Manufactures:—Silk and linen fabrics, earthenware, and glass. P. 1887.

ESPINOSA-DE-LOS-MONTEROS, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 49 m. N. by E. Burgos, 1. bank, Trueba, at the N. base of a mountain. It is indifferently built, and has six churches, one chapel, a townhall, prison, school, three fountains, and a stronghold belonging to the Count Mustard. Pop. (agricultural), 2298.

ESPIRITO (SANTO), a maritime prov. Brazil, between lat. 18° and 21° 40' S.; and lon. 39° 40' and 42° 40' W.; length, about 260 m.; breadth, 120 m.; area, 43,290 sq. m.; bounded, N. by prov. Bahia; W. by Minas-Geraes; S. Rio-de-Janeiro; and E. the Atlantic. The N. frontier is formed by the Murcury; the W. by the Guandu and the Cordillera dos Aimorez; and the S. by the Cabapana. The province, on the whole, is very imperfectly known. It is tolerably well peopled along the sea coast, where a number of small towns have been built, but the interior, covered with lofty mountains and impervious forests, is almost entirely in the hands of wild Indians, descend-

ants of the ancient Aimorez and Tupis, and now known by the name of Puris and Botocudos. The principal rivers are the Benevente or Reritiga, Cabapana, Caralipe, Cricaré, Doce, Guandu, Guarapari, Itape Mirim, Jecu, and Santa Maria. They all flow E., in courses nearly parallel, and fall into the Atlantic; and are frequented at their mouths, which are generally safe and deep, by coasting vessels, and in the interior by canoes, some of which ascend almost to their sources on the slopes of the Cordillera. The climate is in general healthy, and the land fertile, but very little of the soil is under proper cultivation. Considerable attempts at improvement have recently been made, but as yet the exports are of little importance. They consist of unrefined sugar, rum, cotton, mandioca flour, rice, maize, timber and dyewoods, drugs and salt fish. The province is not yet properly divided into administrative districts, but nominates three candidates for the appointment of a senator, and sends two deputies to the General Assembly, and 22 members to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, which holds its sittings in Victoria. Pop. 140,000.

ESPIRITO (SANTO), a tn. Brazil, principally cap. of above prov. and at the S. entrance of the bay of same name. It is better known as Villa Velha, which it owes to the erection of Victoria, which is now the capital. Though once a place of importance, and visited by numerous vessels from all quarters, it has degenerated into a mere village, of about 40 thatched houses. Pop. of dist. about 1000.

ESPIRITU (SANTI), SPIRITO SANTO, or SPIRITUS SANCTUS, a tn. isl. Cuba, 202 m. E.S.E. Havannah; lat. 21° 57' N.; lon. 79° 28' W. It is the centre of a thriving district, and was founded by Velasquez. It has some trade in sugar, coffee, &c. Pop. tn. 5296 whites, 2722 free coloured, and 7466 slaves; pop. dist. 21,969 whites, 4958 free coloured, 6784 slaves.

ESPIRITU SANTO.—1, A spacious bay, U. States, W. coast, Florida; lat. 27° 50' N.; lon. 82° 45' W., having, on its E. side, Hillsboro bay, and at its N. extremity Tampa bay.—2, A bay and inlet, Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico; lat. (inlet) 28° N.; lon. 97° 30' W. The bay is landlocked, having the long narrow island of Matagorda between it and the open sea.

ESPLUGA DE FRANCOLI, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 22 m. N.N.W. Tarragona, r. bank, Francoli, overlooked by the ruins of a spacious and once strong castle. It has a handsome Gothic church, four schools, an hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen and cotton fabrics, brandy, soap, white wax, and tiles. Trade:—manufactured goods, agricultural produce, hardware, and salt fish. Pop. 2702.—ESPLUGA, with different affixes, is also the name of four small villages in Catalonia, and one in Aragon.

ESPORLAS, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 8 m. N.W. by N. Palma, in an agreeable valley surrounded by hills. It is irregularly built; has a parish church, two schools, a townhouse, prison, and cemetery; and in its vicinity are some curious natural caverns. Manufactures:—paper and earthenware. Pop. 1857.

ESPOZENDE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, where it has a small harbour. It contains a church, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1170.

ESPRIT (St.), a suburb of BAYONNE (*which see*).

ESPRIT (THE St.), a group of small isls. China Sea, between Borneo and the S.E. extremity of the Malay peninsula; they extend about 12 m. W. by N., and E. by S., the body of them being in about lat. 0° 34' N.; lon. 107° 10' E.

ESQUERMES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, about 2 m. from Lille; with manufactures of ivory black, cotton thread, and paper; some bleaching grounds and oil-mills. Pop. 1707.

ESQUILLADO (L), a small isl. Mediterranean, near the coast of France; lat. 43° 3' N.; lon. 6° 36' E.

ESQUIMAUX, or ESKIMOS [eaters of raw flesh], the present inhabitants of Arctic America and Greenland, of Mongol origin, and consisting of three principal stocks—the Kalaiits, better known by the name of Greenlanders; the Esquimaux proper, on the N. and E. coast of Labrador; and the Western Esquimaux, found along Hudson's Bay, the W. side of Baffin's Bay, the polar shores of America, as far as the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie rivers, and both on the American and Asiatic sides of Behring's Straits. This last locality gives them the remarkable peculiarity of being the only aboriginal race common to the Old and the New World. Their leading physical peculiarities are a stunted

stature, flattened nose, projecting cheek-bones, eyes often oblique, and yellow and brownish skin. The dress of the men consists chiefly of a cloak of seal-skins, which reaches to the knees; and that of the women differs from it only in a few minute points, often scarcely discernible. In summer they live in tents, covered with the skins of rein and fallow deer; in winter they may be said to burrow beneath the snow. Vegetation being extremely stunted within the limits of their territories, their chief dependence for food is on fishing, particularly on that of the seal, which seems to be as essential to them as the reindeer to the Laplanders. Their weapons are bows and arrows, and spears or lances, generally pointed with stones or bones, but sometimes also with copper. Their language consists of long compound words, and has regular, though remarkable, inflections. In grammatical structure, at least, it is American. In intellect they are by no means deficient, and show a considerable aptitude for instruction; in manners they are kind and hospitable, love freedom, and manifest a deep attachment to their homes and native land. Their religious ideas appear scanty, but the success which ultimately attended the labours of the Danish missionaries, after they had almost begun to despair of it, proves their capability of receiving Christianity, of understanding its truths, and conforming to its precepts.

ESQUIMAUX, an isl. and harbour, N. America, gulf of St. Lawrence, N. or Labrador coast; lat. $54^{\circ} 35' N.$; lon. $56^{\circ} 21' W.$ (n.) The island is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and about 200 or 250 ft. in height on the N. side. The harbour is between the N. side of the island and the main. The tides running through Esquimaux harbour seldom exceed a mile: the flood setting in from the E., and the ebb the contrary.

ESQUIPULAS, a tn. central America, state, Guatemala, 18 m. S. by E. Chiquimala. It is chiefly remarkable for a fair, which continues for three days, commencing on January 15th, and is attended by a vast concourse of people from all quarters, some attracted by the hope of gain, others by the prospect of amusement and dissipation, but the greater portion by religious motives, there being a celebrated image of the crucifixion in a handsome new church, about 1 m. from the town, a pilgrimage to which is deemed highly meritorious by faithful R. Catholics. Pop. 1890.

ESROM, a lake, Denmark, isl. Seeland, 11 m. W. Elsinør, area 8 sq. m., from 30 to 36 ft. deep in the centre, with well wooded shores. A canal, 6 m. long, is used for floating timber from it to the small harbour of Dromingemølle, on the Kattegat. Near its N. end is a small village of same name.

ESSEN, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 13 m. E.N.E. Osna-bruck, with a parish church, and an important market for flax. Pop. 832.

ESSEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Berne. It is surrounded by walls, is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; contains two Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, Capuchin monastery, orphan and ordinary hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, iron, and steel-ware, leather, and vitriol; a trade in colonial produce, drugs, wine, and wool; and seven annual fairs. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 7912.

ESSENDON, par. Eng. Hertford; 2170 ac. Pop. 690.

ESSEQUIBO, a dist. British Guiana (which see).

ESSEQUIBO, a large river, British Guiana, formed by several head streams which rise in the sierra Ariéna or Acaray, on the S. limits of the territory, about lat. $1^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $57^{\circ} W.$ From this point it flows N.E. to lat. $4^{\circ} N.$, when it proceeds due N., and falls into the Atlantic about lat. $7^{\circ} N.$, lon. $58^{\circ} 20' W.$, after a course of about 430 m. Its principal tributary is the Cayuni, which rises in Venezuela, and joins the Essequibo about lat. $6^{\circ} 20' N.$ The other tributaries of any note are the Mazaroni, Arasari, Siparona, and Quitaro from the left, and the Amu from the right. This river has been ascended about 400 m. from its mouth. It is impeded by numerous falls and rapids, which cease to occur only 50 m. from its mouth, to which the tides ascend. Five miles lower down it enters a plain, where it is 1 m. wide, and it grows continually wider until at its mouth it forms an estuary 14 m. across. The entrance is very dangerous, and difficult even for small vessels, on account of the numerous banks of mud and sand. For a great part of its course the Essequibo flows through dense and magnificent forests, the

majestic trees of which are intertwined with convolvuli and parasitical plants of every variety, the flowers of which make the woods appear as if hung with garlands. The most remarkable fish met with in the Essequibo is the *peri* or *omah*, 2 ft. long; its teeth and jaws are so strong that it cracks the shells of most nuts to feed on their kernels, and is remarkable for its voracity. The electric eel is also an inhabitant of these waters, as is also the *manuti* or river cow, which sometimes attains a weight of 22 cwt.

ESSEX, a maritime co. England, E. coast, bounded, N. by Suffolk, S. by the Thames, W. by Hertford and Middlesex, and E. by the German Ocean; 60 m. in length, S.W. to N.E.; greatest breadth, about 45 m. Area, 981,120 ac., of which about 15,000 are reckoned waste lands. The surface, though generally level, is not wholly so, being in many parts diversified by gentle hills and dales, especially towards the N.W., where there is a continued inequality of surface. The most level tracts are those of the S. and E. hundreds, where there are extensive marshes, that give rise to fever and ague; but the middle and N. districts are remarkably healthy. Agriculture is in a forward state here, the farmers of Essex being reckoned amongst the best in the kingdom. The soil is in general extremely fertile, and particularly well adapted for the growth of corn, as the superiority of the Essex wheat sufficiently proves. Beans and pease also thrive uncommonly well, perhaps better than in any other land in England. The other principal productions are potatoes, barley, oats, turnips, tares, rape, mustard, rye-grass, and trefoil. Hops are also raised to a considerable extent, and their cultivation is on the increase. The raising of caraway, coriander, and teal, is peculiar to this county. There is no particular breed of cattle here. Grazing is chiefly confined to the marsh lands, the principal stock fed on which is composed of Welsh and Scotch runts. Lincolns, Leicesters, Southdowns, and most other breeds of sheep are met with, but the Southdown is the most prevalent. A good many hogs are kept, chiefly of the Berkshire breed, especially in the S. parts; in the N. there is greater variety. The suckling of calves, for which Essex is celebrated, is carried on to a great extent. They are fattened for about three months, when they are slaughtered for the London markets. The principal dairy farms are in the parish of Epping and vicinity, and have been long famous for the excellence of their cream and butter. The size of farms varies greatly, but averages from 150 to 200 ac. Fish are plentiful on the coast, and in its various creeks. Near Colchester, and about the Mersey island, are some valuable oyster beds, the oysters from which are exported in considerable quantities. Above 30 decked boats, from 8 to 50 tons burden, belonging to the island of Royston, are engaged in this trade; but many more from different places may be seen on the fishing ground. It is calculated that 15,000 bushels are taken in a season, and that the capital employed in the trade is from £60,000 to £80,000. The manufactures of the county are not very extensive, with the exception, perhaps, of the silk mills at Colchester and several other towns. The woollen manufacture was at one time of some importance, but is now extinct. Many of the industrious poor are employed in making straw plait for the London market. The principal rivers in the county are the Roding, Crouch, Chelmer, Blackwater, Colne, &c. It has also the Thames, Lea, and Stour, as boundary rivers—the first on the S., the second on the W., and the third on the N; and it is traversed S.W. to N.E. by the Eastern Counties Railway. The chief towns are Chelmsford, the capital; Colchester, Maldon, and Harwich. Essex is divided into 14 hundreds, 5 half hundreds, and a royal liberty, and into 406 parishes. It returns 10 members to Parliament, namely, four for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Colchester, Harwich, and Maldon. Pop. (1841), 344,979; (1851), 369,318.

ESSINGTON (Port), an inlet, N. coast of Australia, Arnhem's Land, on the N. side of the Coburg Peninsula, which projects N.N.W. from the mainland; lat. $11^{\circ} 6' S.$; lon. $132^{\circ} 12' E.$ The approach to it is perfectly open and unobstructed by any danger whatever. At its entrance it is 7 m. wide and its general direction, which extends between 17 and 18 m., is S.S.E., having a depth of water throughout of 9, 12, and 5 fathoms; its average breadth is 5 m., and at the S. end it forms three spacious harbours, each of them extending inwards 3 m., with a width of about 2 m., the depth of water

being 5 fathoms. These harbours are sheltered from every wind, and afford excellent and secure anchorage. The shores of Port Essington present a pleasing variety of little bays and sandy beaches, alternating with bold cliffs and steep clay banks, whilst, inland, continuous forests of monotonous dark-green foliage spread over a great extent of country. The climate is extremely hot, often as high as 96° in the morning and 100 at noon, while long periodical droughts almost extinguish vegetation during their continuance. In the rainy season, again, the rain falls in torrents, but seldom continues above two or three hours at a time. The soil in the vicinity is various, but mostly of an indifferent quality. There are a few palms and pandanus trees on the coast. The animals and birds most numerous are kangaroos, bandicoots, iguanas, pigeons, quails, curlews, wild geese, ducks, swamp pheasants, besides great varieties of parrots, cockatoos, hawks, herons, cranes, and gulls. Fish and trepan are also abundant. A government settlement, called Victoria, was founded on the W. shores of Port Essington, in 1838; but, owing to the heat and unhealthiness of the climate, unproductiveness of the soil, and want of markets for such produce as might be raised, it gradually declined, and was altogether abandoned in 1849, when the last unfortunates stationed there were removed by Captain Keppel.

ESSLINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle, Neckar, cap. bail, of same name, beautifully situate on the Neckar, 7 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart, on the railway to Ulm. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and is divided into seven distinct portions, of which one is occupied by the castle, and three are properly suburbs. It is the seat of a law court for the circle, and of several public offices; contains two churches, one of which, the Liebfrauenkirche, is a handsome gothic structure, built in 1440, and surmounted by a tower, 230 ft. high; two townhouses, one ancient, and adorned with paintings and stuccoes, and another of modern construction; an hospital, theatre, and the buildings of an old Dominican monastery; and has manufactures of articles in wood, gold, and silver, of cutlery, optical and philosophical instruments, tinware, &c.; dyeworks, paper, spinning, and other mills; and a trade in the above articles, and in wine, wood, vegetables, and fish. Esslingen is of Roman origin, and was long a free imperial town. It came into the possession of Württemberg in 1802. Pop. tn. 6333. Area of bail. 37 geo. sq. m. P. 25,300.

ESSONE, a river, France, which rises in arrond. Pithiviers, dep. Loiret, flows circuitously N.N.E. past Malesherbes, into dep. Seine-et-Oise, and joins l. bank, Seine, at Corbeil, after a course of about 50 m. It has been proposed to employ the river in feeding a canal between Orleans and Corbeil, uniting the Loire with the Seine.

ESSONNES, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 19 m. S. by E. Paris, in a fertile valley, near the junction of the Essonne and Seine. It is neat and pretty, has several fine villas around it, and manufactures of wool-cards, lime, indianas, linen, gingerbread, paper, copper, &c., with cotton and wool spinneries, numerous mills, and tanneries. Pop. 2776.

ESTACA (PUNTA DE LA), a promontory on the N. of Galicia, forming the most N. point of Spain; lat. 43° 48' N.; lon. 7° 42' W. It presents a steep and lofty front to the sea.

ESTAGEL, a tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 12 m. N.W. Perpignan, on the Agly. It is a handsome and prosperous place, finely situated amid vineyards and olive groves; and has oil-works, distilleries, extensive bee-culture, and some quarries of grey marble, with a trade in wine, wax, and honey, brandy, wool, and cattle. It is the birthplace of Arago, the astronomer and politician. Pop. 2225.

ESTAIRES, a tn. France, dep. du Nord, 10 m. S.E. Hazebrouck, l. bank, Lys, which is here navigable. It has a communal college, and considerable manufactures of linen, table-cloths, soap, starch, and nails; also flax-mills, bleacheries, and large-builders' yards; and well-frequented markets and fairs. Pop. 3207.

ESTANCIA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Sergipe, about 20 m. S.S.W. São-Christovão, or Sergipe del Rey, l. bank, Piauí, which is a tributary of the Real, and is here crossed by a bridge. It contains two handsome churches, and has a considerable trade, chiefly in cotton and tobacco, exchanged against quantities of European manufacture. Pop. 3000.

ESTAREJA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, r. bank, Antuã, 23 m. from Oporto. Pop. 2035.

ESTAVAYAR-LE-LAC, or **STAFFIS**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 15 m. W. by N. Fribourg, beautifully situated on the E. shore, Lake Neuchâtel. It is well built, contains a parish church, an old castle, and a nursery; and has manufactures of linen, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1368.

ESTE [anc. *Ateste*], a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 16 m. S.W. Padua, cap. dist. of same name, beautifully situated on the S. edge of the Euganean hills, and on the canal of Restara. It is an ancient place, with an unaltered Lombard aspect, most of the houses being supported by picturesque arches. Its principal buildings are a fine old castle, with a donjon tower, overhanging the town, and with its frowning embrasures and battlements presenting a very imposing appearance; and the duomo or church of St. Martin, externally in the romanesque style, and surmounted by a campanile, which hangs over like the leaning tower of Pisa, but internally disfigured by having been completely modernized. The manufactures consist of silk goods, saltpetre, hats, and articles of earthenware and majolica, and there are numerous silk-mills and whetstone quarries in the vicinity. The family of Este, of which the castle here is the original family seat, is one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe. Pop. 6600.

ESTEBAN-DE-NOGALES, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 32 m. N.N.E. Leon, l. bank, Erid; meanly built; irregular and unpaved streets. Pop. 720. — **ESTEBAN**, with various affixes, is the name of several other places in Spain.

ESTELLA [anc. *Alba*], a city, Spain, prov. Navarre, 24 m. S.W. Pampeluna, l. bank, Ega, crossed here by two fine bridges. It has clean, well-paved streets; several squares, of which the Plaza-de-la-Constitucion, is the largest, and surrounded by the finest buildings. It has six churches, that of San Juan being magnificent, and having a very lofty tower; a townhouse, prison, hospital, college, several public schools, three convents, a bull ring, cemetery, and ancient castle. In the environs are a variety of agreeable promenades and pleasure grounds. Manufactures:—woollen and linen fabrics, brandy, earthenware, leather, wine, and oil. Trade:—fruits, wool, hardware, grain, cattle, &c. Annual fair in November. Estella was long the head quarters of Don Carlos, who was proclaimed king here in November 1833. Pop. 5750.

ESTEPA [anc. *Asatapa*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 50 m. E. by S. Seville, N. side of Mount San Francisco. It has three principal, and numerous smaller streets; the former wide and level; the latter, in many cases, steep, but nearly all are paved. Of its four squares, only that one is noteworthy which contains the townhouse, and is used as a market-place. Estepa has two churches, Santa Maria and San Sebastian; the former, once a mosque, is a noble gothic edifice, having three naves, and a tastefully decorated interior; several convents, five chapels, a college, and various public schools, an hospital, orphan asylum, prison, storehouse, cemetery, and some remains of the walls and towers of an old feudal fortress, once considered impregnable. Manufactures:—coarse cloth, baize, and oil. Trade:—grain, fruits, oil, brandy, wool, and cattle. Several quarries of marble and building stone are wrought in the above named mountain. Pop. 7339.

ESTEPONA, a tn. and port, Spain, Andalusia, prov. Malaga, 23 m. N.E. Gibraltar, on the Mediterranean; lat. 36° 25' N.; lon. 5° 9' W. (R.) The streets are wide, clean, and well paved; the houses regularly built, and there are seven squares, all small, with the exception of the principal, which contains the municipal buildings, prison, and other spacious and well-constructed edifices. Its parish church is a large and handsome structure, with three naves, a lofty tower, and four bells. The other church belongs to the suppressed Franciscan convent, and also has three naves, and a bell tower. There are, likewise, three chapels, a college, and several public schools; a custom-house, storehouse, hospital, cemetery, and an ancient castle, called St. Lewis. Manufactures:—leather, woollen-stuffs, pottery, tiles, wine, and oil. Many of the inhabitants are also engaged in fishing, and salting fish; and in the vicinity mines of argentiferous lead are wrought. Trade:—cattle, grain, fruits, hardware, lead, and colonial produce, but of no great extent. Pop. 8475.

ESTERHAZ, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and 14 m. E.S.E. Oedenburg, on the S. extremity of Lake Neusiedel. It gives

its name to the Esterhazy family, whose original seat, though now deserted for that of Eisenstadt, is still deserving of notice. It is a huge structure, in the most florid Italian style, and though already uninhabited for nearly 80 years, its marble halls are still brilliant with gold and paintings. The chamber in which the Empress Maria Theresa once reposed, remains unchanged as when she occupied it; and the whole interior is so entire, that it might easily be rendered habitable. Haydn lived nearly 30 years with Prince Esterhazy, as his *maestro di capello*, and his portrait is almost the only picture of interest which the palace contains. The possessions of the prince are said to have a territorial extent nearly equal to that of the kingdom of Württemberg.

ESTERSNOW, par. Irel. Roscommon; 6457 ac. P. 1114. RUSIA, BOUND, N. by the Gulf of Finland, E. Petersburg, S.E. Lake Peipus, S. Liefland, or Livonia, and W. the Baltic. Besides the mainland thus bounded, it includes several islands, of which the most important are Dagoe and Oesel; area, about 5280 geo. sq. m. It is of an irregularly oval shape, having its greater axis E. to W., and, for the most part, a flat or undulating surface. A few low heights occasionally appear, but scarcely deserve the name of hills. The whole of the N. side, however, rises considerably above the sea, and presents to it ranges of cliffs, on which the waves often break with considerable violence. The air is somewhat moist, but the sky, notwithstanding, is generally clear, and the climate healthy. Winter lasts long, and wind, with more or less violence, is almost incessant throughout the year. The Narva, which merely bounds the government on the E., is the only river of any importance; but minor streams, as well as small lakes, are very numerous. The soil is by no means fertile. A great part of it, particularly in the N., is sandy; and in other quarters, it is often covered with boulders and gravel; but fertile tracts of clayey or chalky loam occur, and the grain raised is said to equal the consumption. The crops include a little wheat, much barley and oats, and some flax, hops, and tobacco. The breeds of domestic animals are very inferior; but improvement has commenced by the importation of better stock, and promise to make rapid progress. Very little fruit is grown. Wood, however, chiefly pine, birch, and alder, is abundant; and the forests are well supplied with game. Fish abound, both in the lakes and on the coast, and active fisheries are carried on. The minerals are of no importance; and the manufactures, confined to coarse articles of primary necessity, are almost entirely domestic. The only exception is brandy, which is made in numerous distilleries, and partly exported. The only other exports of any importance are hides and salt fish. The chief imports are herrings and salt. The peasantry are almost all of Finnish origin, and speak a Finnish dialect, the vocabulary of which is described as scanty. The land is farmed chiefly by Germans and Danes. The prevailing religion is Lutheran; but education is miserably neglected, the proportion of persons at school being only 1 in 148. For administrative purposes, Esthonia is under the governor-general of Riga, and consists of four districts—Revel, the capital; Häpsal, Weissenstein, and Wessenberg. Pop. (1850), 317,000.

ESTRELLA.—1, (SERRA DA), a low, chiefly calcareous mountain-range, Portugal, prov. Beira, extending E. to the sierra de Gata, in Spain, and W. to the N. limits of Portuguese Estremadura, where it joins the serra Alva-yazere; length, about 90 m.; mean breadth, 9 m.; culminating peak, 958 ft. It is a continuation of the Spanish sierra Gudarama, and separates the valleys of the Tagus and Douro.—2, A river, Central America, state, Costa Rica, which flows from the S.W. slope of the mountains in the centre of the state, and falls into the Pacific, near Quaypo, after a course of about 60 m.—3, A tn. New Granada, prov. Antioquia, 5793 ft. above sea level. Pop. 682.

ESTREMADURA (Latin, *Extremadura*; French, *Estremadure*), a former region or prov. in the W. of Spain, now divided into provs. Badajoz and Cáceres. It lies between lat. 37° 54' and 40° 38' N., and lon. 4° 50' and 7° 24' W., having Leon and Old Castile N., New Castile E., Andalusia E. and S., and Portugal W., from all of which it is separated by mountain-barriers; 190 m. in extreme length, N. to S.; greatest breadth, about 150 m.; mean breadth, 90 m. Area, 21,497 sq. m. The N. and S. parts are mountainous; and Vol. I.

another lofty range, a continuation of the mountains of Toledo in New Castile, intersects it in the centre from E. to W., and joins the sierra del Portalegre, on the frontiers of Portugal. The portion of the province N. of this range is called Estremadura Alta [Upper], that S. of it Estremadura Baja [Lower]. Estremadura consists chiefly of extensive plains, capable, from their fertility, of yielding corn, wine, and oil, in the greatest abundance, but which are left neglected and uncultivated, some of the finest lands being used as sheep-walks, while others are overrun with a useless vegetation; the result of a wretched government, of the insecurity of property, poverty, and a liability to an arbitrary and ruinous taxation, which takes away all interest in the cultivation or improvement of the soil. The climate is hot in summer, but not ungenial; nor is the winter severe. With trifling exceptions, occurring in the S., it belongs to the basins of the Tagus and Guadiana, which intersect it E. to W., the former passing through Alta, and the latter through Baja Estremadura, and thus dividing it into three nearly equal parts. It is well watered by the numerous affluents of these two important streams. Copious dews supply the place of rain, of which but little falls during the warm season. There are some extensive forests of oak, beech, chestnut, and pine trees, in which numerous herds of swine feed, bacon being almost the only article in which anything like a brisk trade is carried on in the province. Game of every sort is plentiful; and excellent honey and wax are also gathered, the bees feeding on the odoriferous plants with which some of the most fertile districts are unprofitably covered. Immense flocks of sheep graze on the rich plains of this neglected country. They are of the Merino breed, the greater part of them being driven down annually from the highlands of the neighbouring and more mountainous provinces, by their owners, without leave asked or obtained, to quarter for the winter season on the warm, fertile lowlands of Estremadura.

The minerals, of which there are copper, lead, iron, and silver, are entirely neglected; and there are no manufactures. The roads are miserable, being chiefly made by sheep, and the inns are of the most wretched description. The people [Extremecios] are simple, honest, and kind-hearted; but being without any stimulus to industry, are indolent and apathetic, although capable of exercising both energy and perseverance in a remarkable degree, when induced thereto by a sufficient motive, of which the achievements of Cortes, the two Pizarros, the Almagros, all natives of the province, and other adventurers, may be adduced as evidence. They are filthy in their habits, living in common with the swarms of swine they rear. The young pigs are the playmates of the children, and young and old ones have free access to all parts of the house, to which they impart their own strong and peculiar odour.

The population was formerly much greater than it is now, as is apparent from the number of ruined and deserted villages, and the many traces of former cultivation which are so frequently to be met with. Pop. 601,124.

ESTREMADURA (Latin, *Extrema-Durii*, *Estremadura*, *Lusitanica*; French, *Estremadure*), a maritime prov. Portugal, between lat. 38° 5' and 40° 15' N., and lon. 7° 50' and 9° 30' W.; about 162 m. in length N. to S., and about 75 m. in breadth at the broadest parts; bounded, N. and E. by Beira, E. and S. by Alentejo, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Tagus, of which the N. is the more mountainous, and includes the last slopes of the serra da Estrella, from which the serra Alva-yazere proceeds S.W., culminating in Mount Junto, 2320 ft.; forming the heights of Torres Vedras, and ending on the N. bank, and near the mouth, of the Tagus. W. of this ridge the country is mostly flat and sandy, especially towards the coast; and S.E. of it, especially in the N. parts, it is more fertile. Wine (including those of Setubal, Bucellas, and Carcavellos) and olives are the principal produce; but wheat, barley, maize, hemp, legumes, and fruits of all kinds, including chestnuts, oranges, and lemons, are grown; and from the forests sumach and cork are obtained. Cattle-rearing is little attended to, but swine are numerous. Minerals abound, but only salt is wrought. There are some woollen and linen manufactures, and some crystal is made at Leiria. The climate is generally healthy. The principal city is Lisbon, the metropolis of Portugal, in which, and in Setubal, the

most of the trade is concentrated. The province is divided into 136 *concelhos*. Pop. between 600,000 and 700,000.

ESTREMERÁ, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. of, and 32 m. E.S.E. Madrid, near r. bank, Tagus. It has level and clean, though unpaved streets, two squares, a townhouse, with a portico supported by six stone arches; a parish church, three chapels, two schools, a prison, storehouse, and cemetery. Esparto, cordage, and coarse cloth and oil are manufactured; and there is some trade in grain, cattle, rice, &c. Pop. 2996.

ESTREMEZ, or **ESTREMOZ**.—1, A fortified tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 22 m. W. Elvas, consisting of an upper and lower town, the former on an eminence, the latter on the level ground below, both indifferently built. It contains several churches and convents, and an hospital, and is now the seat of the Government authorities. Its fortifications, at one time formidable, are falling to decay. It has tanneries, some manufactories of pottery, a small trade in hardware, an annual fair of five days, and in the vicinity are marble quarries. Pop. 6577.—2, A tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on the lake of Guajirú, about 16 m. N. Natal, and 12 m. from the sea. It is the seat of an electoral college, and contains a parish church and a primary school. The district consists generally of low sandy grounds, and the whole population does not exceed 1700.

ESZEK, or **ESSECK** [anc. *Mursia*, or *Mursa*], a tn. Austria, Slavonia, cap. co. Verocz. r. bank, Drave, here crossed by a bridge, 63 m. W.N.W. Peterwardein. It stands in a marshy district, subject to frequent inundations, and very unhealthy; and consists of the town proper, partially fortified, and divided into the upper, inner, and lower town, and of three suburbs. It is the seat of an appeal court, with jurisdiction over three counties, and of several public offices; contains a handsome square, with a pillar in its centre; a Greek non-united and three R. Catholic churches, a townhouse, county buildings, gymnasium, and normal school; two convents, a burgher hospital, and cavalry barracks. The manufactures are trifling; but there are some silk mills, and four large annual fairs, chiefly for corn, cattle, and raw hides. A lofty embankment, nearly 3 m. long, lines both banks of the Drave. Eszek was originally a Roman colony, founded by the Emperor Adrian, under the name of *Mursia*, and became the capital of Lower Pannonia. In 335, Constantine made it a bishop's see, which was suppressed about two centuries after. In the 11th century, shortly after the incorporation of Slavonia with Hungary, it sunk into a mere village, but gradually rose into importance, especially in the 17th century, when it was fortified by Leopold I. P. 12,000.

ETABLES, a maritime tn. France, dep. Côtes du-Nord, 8 m. N.N.W. Briec. It has a fine church, with a neat spire; and some fisheries. Pop. 1018.

ETAÏN [Latin, *Fines Verodunorum*], a tn. France, dep. Meuse, 38 m. N.E. Bar-le-duc, l. bank, Ornes. It has a fine townhouse, a parish church, of the 15th century, and is generally well built and neat. It has a communal college; manufactories of cottons and thread, oil-works, tanneries, and lime-kilns; and a trade in timber, clover, and lucerne seeds, bacon, sausages, and hams. Etaïn is an old town, and was once capital of the great plateau of the Woëvre, and strongly fortified. Pop. 2981.

ETAMPES [anc. *Stampæ*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 30 m. S. by W. Paris, situated on the confluence of the Etampes and Juine, a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway, in a fertile and beautiful valley. Here is a communal college. It is well built and clean, with rows of trees skirting its outer promenades. Among the chief public buildings are the church of Notre Dame, a remarkable pile of the 13th century, with three other antique gothic churches; the Hotel de Ville, of quaint architecture; an immense store granary, recently built; and some remains of a strong castle built by King Robert, and dismantled by Henry IV. There are numerous flour mills, some tanneries, skinneries, and woollen bleacheries; with extensive quarries of paving stones for the Paris streets. It is a great grain market, and has a considerable trade in flour, sent chiefly to the capital, and prepared wool for the manufacturers of Sedan, Louviers, and Elbeuf. Pop. 7672.

ETAPLES [anc. *Stapulæ*], a maritime tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, near its embouchure in the Strait of Dover, 52 m. W.N.W. Arras, a station on the rail-

way from Paris to Boulogne. It is a desolate-looking place, with some ruins of a castle, built in 1160, and has some coasting trade; but the inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing. Some archaeologists think Etaples was the *Portus Itius*, where Cæsar embarked to invade Britain. Pop. 2030.

ETAWEH, or **ETAWAH**, a tn. and dist. N.W. Hindoostan. The town, prov. of, and 70 m. S.E. Agra, l. bank, Jumna; lat. 26° 47' N.; lon. 78° 53' E., is built on heights, and, as it approaches the river, is divided by deep ravines. Etaweh was once a flourishing place, the abode of grandes of the Mogul empire, but is now a mass of ruin and decay. It still possesses a splendid ghaut, but is, on the whole, one of the most dreary and desolate places of residence in India. A few bungalows, scattered over a wide sandy plain, nearly destitute of trees, intermixed with other buildings of an inferior kind, announce the presence of civil and military residents.—The DISTRICT, one of the five into which province Agra is divided (area, 1265 geo. sq. m.), lies chiefly between lat. 26° and 27° N., and comprehends a large portion of the doab between the Jumna and the Ganges. It is intersected, N.W. to S.E., by the Rinde. It is very bare of wood, has a variable, and frequently intensely hot climate. Tobacco, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, millet, maize, &c., are grown, and some coarse cloths are manufactured. The district is thinly peopled, there being only 362 5 to the geo. sq. m. Total pop. 458,610.

ETCHEMIN, or **ECEMIN**, a river, Lower Canada, S. side of the St. Lawrence, flowing from a lake of the same name; lat. 46° 21' N.; lon. 70° 37' W. It pursues a N.W. course, and falls into the St. Lawrence between 3 and 4 m. above Quebec. Entire length, about 50 m. The margin of the stream generally consists of flat rock, with only a shallow covering of soil upon it; but at some distance from its banks the land is good, and in high cultivation.

ETCHINGHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 4240 ac. P. 820. **ETED**, or **ETETA**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, Udvarhely-Szekler-Stuhl, on the Kismöd, 25 m. E.S.E. Maros-Vasarhely. It contains a Protestant church, and has an annual fair. Pop. 1283.

ETHELBURGA (Str.), par. Eng. Middlesex. Pop. 669. **ETHELDRED** (Str.), par. Eng. Norfolk. Pop. 308.

ETHIOPIA (Greek, *Aithiopia*), the name given by ancient geographers to the countries S. of Egypt. It was vaguely applied to the whole S. part of Africa, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic; but, in a more restricted sense, it was confined to a definite region, including the countries now known by the names of Nubia and Sennar, and probably a part of Abyssinia. The government of this country was established at a very early period. It was monarchical; but the monarch was subordinate to a priesthood, possessing greater power than even that of Egypt, which is believed by many to have been indebted to Ethiopia for her religion. Meröe was the ancient capital of the kingdom.

ETIENNE (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Loire, advantageously situated on both sides of the Furens, and in the centre of one of the most valuable coal fields of France, 32 m. S.W. Lyons. It has sprung up in recent times with almost unexampled rapidity, in consequence of the manufactures which are carried on in it; and though not regularly built, contains several spacious streets, formed of lofty and substantial houses of free stone, originally white, but rendered dingy and black by the clouds of smoke which numerous public works are continually pouring forth. The finest street, lying in the line of the great public road from Paris to Marseilles, crosses the town almost centrally, is lined with rows of trees, and divided into two parts by the Hotel de Ville, a large but not handsome edifice, which includes, in addition to the townhouse, a courthouse, exchange, small library, and museum. The only other building deserving of notice is the cathedral, which furnishes an ancient specimen of romanesque. St. Etienne also possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a *conseil de prud'hommes*, a communal college, and mining school. The staple manufactures to which it owes all its prosperity, are hardware, including fire arms, and all kinds of cutlery, which have earned for it the name of the French Birmingham; and ribbons and other flowered silks, equally admired for the excellence of their texture and the beauty of their design. The former of these two staples employs about 7000 workmen, and, in addition to other articles,

produces annually, in time of peace, 40,000 stand of arms, but in a push might be able to produce nearly 300,000. The latter staple is the more important, and employs within the town, and in the adjoining districts, about 40,000 persons. The number of looms is estimated at 20,000. To the abundance of coal, to which the prosperity of its manufactures is mainly owing, St. Etienne also owes the rather rare privilege, in France, of being well lighted with gas. The coal, moreover, besides meeting the consumption within the town, forms a very important branch of trade, both furnishing the supplies of several blast furnaces and other extensive iron works, and a general export of about 500,000 tons. Two railways branch off from the town, the one connecting it with Roanne, and the other with Lyons. Pop. 47,302.

ETIENNE (Str.), the name of several small places, France, particularly:—1, (*-de-Baigorry*), A vil. and com. dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Nive, 27 m. S.S.E. Bayonne. It contains a parish church, and has in its vicinity mines of spathose iron, and a copper mine, which, from coins found in it, appears to have been worked by the Romans. Pop. 3266.—2, (*-de-Mont-Luc*), a vil. and com. dep. Loire Inférieure, at the foot of a slope, surrounded by verdant meadows, 9 m. S.E. Savenay. It contains the remains of an old castle, and has two annual fairs. Fine porcelain earth is found in the vicinity. P. 4540.

ETIVE (Loch), an inlet of the sea, W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyll, dist. Lorn, nearly 20 m. long, of very unequal breadth, but broadest part about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. It has a narrow entrance, and contains numerous creeks, which afford safe anchorage in all weathers. About 3 m. from the sea, where it is narrow, a ridge of sunken rocks crossing it causes a turbulent rapid, which at half tide forms a loud sounding cataract, believed to be the Lora of Ossian. The scenery of its shores is very beautiful.

ETNA [Latin, *Ætna*; Sicilian, *Montebello*; a corruption of the *Gibbel Ullamat* or mountain of fire of the Saracens], a celebrated volcano, in the N.E. of Sicily, near the coast, and within a short distance of Catania. The loftiest summit is in lat. $37^{\circ} 43' 31''$ N; lon. 15° E., and is 10,874 ft. above sea level. The base covers an area of nearly 90 m. in circumference, and is pretty accurately defined by the rivers Alcantara and Giarretta, by which it is nearly encircled, the sea marking its limits on the E. The dimensions of the crater have been variously stated, the circumference from $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 4 m., and the depth from 600 to 800 ft.; but the height of the cone, the diameter of the crater, and its depth, are liable to constant change from eruptions. Although when viewed from a distance, Etna presents a very symmetrical cone, it is found, on a nearer approach, and when examined more in detail, to present an exceedingly diversified surface, and to be studded on its flanks by numerous minor cones or secondary volcanoes of considerable dimensions. These are altogether about eighty in number, and the largest about 700 ft. in height. When viewed from above, they present one of the most striking scenes imaginable, being arranged in beautiful picturesque groups, and richly clothed with wood; those in the higher parts with lofty pines, and those at lower elevations with chestnuts, oaks, beech, and holm. The great terminating cone, at the summit of which is the principal crater or opening, and which is continually throwing out sulphurous vapours, rises from an irregular plain 9 m. in circumference, and about 1100 ft. below the culminating point of the mountain. The interior of this crater, as described by Captain Smyth, is incrustated with various coloured efflorescences of ammonia, sulphur, and martial vitriolic salts, to the depth of about 100 yards. The efflorescences of a beautiful orange yellow are the most predominant. The bottom of the crater is plain, and tolerably hard, though, from being composed of loose cinders, the feet sink in some places. Near the centre are two mounds of scoræ and ashes, each with a large aperture at the summit, and several fissures around, from whence, at intervals, issue volumes of thick smoke, with a rumbling noise and hissing sound. There is also a light thin vapour, occasionally oozing from the bottom and sides of the huge amphitheatre, in every direction. 'I endeavoured,' adds Capt. Smyth, 'to look into the principal chasm, but the rapid ejection of the cinders, and the strong sulphurous vapours that exuded, prevented me from attaining my object; and, indeed, I could not but feel apprehensive that a nearer approach, where the footing was so frail, might prove too

hazardous, besides which, the heat and smoke had increased to such a degree that it was high time to regain the summit.'

The cone is divided by nature into three distinct zones or regions, called respectively the fertile, the woody, and the desert. The first of these comprises the delightful country around the skirts of the mountain, the superficies of which



THE CRATER OF ETNA.—From Light's Sicilian Scenery.

is estimated at nearly 700 m.; it is well cultivated, thickly inhabited, and covered with olives, vines, corn, fruit trees, and aromatic herbs. Higher up, the woody region encircles the mountain, an extensive forest composed of various species of trees, but chiefly chestnut, oak, and pine. The climate is here extremely mild and agreeable, the air cool and reviving, and every breeze surcharged with delicious odours. The area of this region, which forms a girdle of vivid green round the mountain, is estimated at 140 sq. m. Above is the desert or barren zone, a waste of black lava and scoræ, where all vegetation disappears, and where cold wintry blasts sweep over a dreary expanse of snow and ice. Here sulphurous vapours are continually evolved, sometimes so abundantly as to endanger life, and here is the source of dangerous torrents of melted snow, nearly as destructive as those of burning lava. This frigid zone is from 8 to 10 m. in extent, and is in part occupied by the irregular plain already alluded to, from which the terminating cone rises to a further height of 1100 ft. Some authorities divide the cone into seven different zones, by subdividing those above enumerated in strict accordance with their botanical characteristics, and closing with the sterile region in which it terminates.

The E. side of Etna is broken by a deep valley or amphitheatre, called the Val del Bove, 4 or 5 m. in diameter, and surrounded by nearly vertical precipices, varying from 1000 to above 3000 ft. in height. The scenery here is of the most magnificent description, but stern and desolate; the face of the precipices is broken in the most picturesque manner, by the vertical walls of the lava which traverse them. These masses usually stand out in relief, are exceedingly diversified in form, and are of immense altitude. When Lyell visited this valley in 1828, nine years after the eruption of 1819, he saw hundreds of the white skeletons of trees, which had been stripped of their bark and leaves by the scorching heat of a flood of lava.

The symptoms which precede an eruption are generally irregular clouds of smoke, ferill or volcanic lightnings, hollow intonations, and local earthquakes. These agitations increase until the vast cauldron becomes surcharged with the fused minerals, when, if the convulsion is not sufficiently powerful to raise it to the grand crater, which, from its great altitude, requires a prodigious force, it is pressed through

the sides of the mountain where it is weakest. From these mouths or openings, the lava bursts forth in a state of fusion, and glides at first with an awful velocity; but progressively decreases its rate as it cools. As it increases in density, the sides begin to cake, and the surface becomes loaded with scorice, which, falling over repeatedly in scaly waves, with a crackling noise, retard the progress of the lava until its motion is so slackened as to be scarcely perceptible. The lavas of Etna consist of felspar, augite, olivine, and tetaniferous iron, and the alternating breccias of scorice, sand, and angular blocks of lava. There are not more than 60 eruptions of Etna recorded in history, from the earliest to the present times. Among the more remarkable ones of later periods are those of 1792, 1811, 1819, and 1832. The eruption of 1792 continued for a whole year; the streams of lava which flowed from the mountain on that occasion were often 30 ft. high, while in their fluid state, and in their progress, overwhelmed numerous vineyards. In 1811, loud detonations from the great crater, gave intimation that a column of lava had ascended to near the summit of the mountain. This was followed by a violent shock, when a stream of lava broke out from the side of the cone, at no great distance from its apex; other openings succeeded lower and lower down, but in the same line, giving rise to the belief that the pressure and intense heat of the internal column of lava had rent the mountain from top to bottom. The stream of lava which flowed from the mountain during the eruption of 1819, moved at the rate of 2 m. in the first 24 hours, and nearly as far in the succeeding day and night. Coming to a high and almost perpendicular precipice, it poured over it in a cascade; and, being hardened in its descent, made an inconceivable crash as it was dashed against the bottom. But the phenomena attending the eruption of 1832 were still more remarkable. On that occasion, numerous fiery mouths opened in the sides of the mountain, from which, in the midst of violent explosions and other convulsions, accompanied by tremendous discharges of ashes and cinders, vast streams of lava issued; and, pouring down the declivities, overran cultivated fields, and threatened with destruction the town of Bronte, from which a great part of the inhabitants had fled; but which it did not eventually reach. The stream of lava which inspired this terror was 18 m. in length, 1 m. broad, and 30 ft. high. The suddenness with which the progress of the lava floods are arrested by cooling, give rise sometimes to very singular appearances. In 1669, one of these burning streams of molten matter overtopped the ramparts of Catania, 60 ft. in height, and fell in a fiery cascade into the city, a part of which it destroyed; it however ultimately cooled, and the solid lava may still be seen curling over the top of the rampart like a cascade in the act of falling.

An opinion is entertained that Etna is rapidly exhausting its volcanic powers, and that it is far less active now, and its eruptions much less formidable than they were in ancient times. This is inferred from the greater magnitude of the ancient beds of lava, and masses of basalt, and from the smaller quantity and number of vitrified substances ejected; there being now none, many of the present products being scarcely altered by the heat.—(Smyth's *Sicily*; Lyell's *Geology*; Somerville's *Physical Geography*; Humboldt's *Cosmos*; Hooker's *Journal*; *Voyages Nouveaux*, &c.)

ETOILE (LE L), one of the Amirants, Indian Ocean, lat. 5° 55' S.; lon. 53° 4' E. (R.); about 1½ m. long; low, and covered with bushes.

ETOILE, several places, France, particularly, an anc. tn., dep. Drôme, 7 m. S. Valence, begirt with partly ruinous walls. There was a strong feudal stronghold here, in which resided Louis XI. while in Dauphiny, as also Diana of Poitiers, one of whose titles was 'Dame d'Etoile.' A silk factory now occupies the site of the chateau. In the district much red wine is produced. Pop. 1058.

ETOLIA, a division, Greece. See **ÆTOLIA**.

ETON, a tn. and par. England, co. Buckingham, in a pleasant valley, l. bank, Thames, within ½ m. of the Windsor station on the Great Western Railway, and 22 m. W. London. It consists principally of one narrow street, well paved, and lighted; and has of late years been much improved. It contains a chapel of ease, five daily schools, and some almshouses. A neat iron bridge across the Thames connects Eton with Windsor, from which it is about 1 m. distant. Eton derives its

celebrity wholly from its college, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, under the name of the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary, beside Windsor. The present collegiate edifice, a conspicuous and ornamental Tudor building, was erected at various periods; it contains, in two quadrangles, the chapel, the two schools, upper and lower; the masters' chambers, the provost's lodge, the private residences of the fellows, and the library. The scholars must be lawful children, born in England, and should be educated gratis, but £6 or £7 a-year is charged for their instruction. They consist of collegers or scholars on the foundation, admissible from the age of 8 to 16, who are lodged and boarded in the institution; and oppidians or scholars, not on the foundation, who do not board in the institution, and are, in every respect, stipendiary pupils; of these last, the usual number in attendance is about 600. There are various foundation scholarships at Cambridge and Oxford, and also some exhibitions. At present the income is about £7000 a-year. The course of instruction is essentially classical, but of late years the study of French, German, Italian, mathematics, and other branches of education, have been introduced. Area of par. 690 ac. Pop. 3526.

ETRETAT, a maritime vil. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 17 m. N. N.E. Havre. It is situated in a rock-bounded valley. It has a parish church, a remarkable Gothic edifice; and near the shore are the remains of the ancient chapel of St. Vallery. Inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing, oyster-dredging, and making kelp. Pop. 1518.

ETRURIA, a vil. England, co. Stafford, 1½ m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne; the residence, and the seat of the porcelain manufactures, still carried on, of J. Wedgwood, father of the ceramic art in Great Britain, who died here in 1795. It has a church, a small Episcopal chapel, and places of worship for Wesleyans, and New Connection Methodists.

ETRURIA, Italy. See **TUSCANY**.

ETSCH, a river, N. Italy. See **ADIGE**.

ETSED, or **ECSEP**, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil. co. Heves, about 5 m. from Gyöngyös. It contains a R. Catholic church, and stands in a fertile district, in which much wine is grown. Pop. 1861.—2, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. of, and 24 m. W.N.W. Szathmar, near an extensive morass of its name, l. bank, Kraszna. It contains a Protestant church, and an old castle, in which the Hungarian crown was long deposited. Pop. 1275.

ETSKA, a vil. Hungary, co. Torontal, on the Bega Canal, about 5 m. from Nagy-Beszkerek. It contains a R. Catholic, and a Greek non-united parish church. The district is very fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 3243.

ETTAGH, par. Irel. King's co.; 7102 ac. Pop. 1934.

ETTE, or **ETERTZ**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and about 12 m. from Komorn, on the road from Papa to Dotis. It contains a Protestant church, and a mill. Pop. 1080.

ETTELBRUCK, a vil. Holland, duchy, Luxemburg, dist. of, and 3 m. S.W. Diekirch, on the Alzette. It contains an elegant parish church, a school, poorhouse; and has good tanneries, gypsum-mills, a trade in cattle, and several important annual fairs. Pop. 2218.

ETTEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S. Breda, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, two schools, and elegant townhouse, an hospital for old women, and two annual horse markets. The inhabitants, chiefly agricultural, number 950, or with adjoining and dependent hamlets, 2738.

ETTENHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, on the Ettenbach, 16 m. S.S.W. Offenburg. It is an old place, and contains a parish church, chapel, and hospital. The Duke d'Enghien was seized here by orders of Napoleon, sent off to Vincennes, and there, six days after, inhumanly murdered. Pop. 2730.

ETTISWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 16 m. W.N.W. Luzern, in one of the most beautiful and best cultivated districts of the canton, on the Roth. It contains a handsome parish church, and a castle, surrounded by a small lake; and has an annual fair. Pop. 876.

ETTLINGEN, a tn. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, on the Alb, 5 m. S.E. Karlsruhe, on the railway to Baden. It is entered by three gates, contains two public squares, a castle, with gardens; a church, townhouse, hospital, normal and superior burgher schools; and has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, starch, leather, and paper;

a corn, two cotton, two gypsum, two oil, and numerous other mills. Ettingen is of Roman origin, and contains some Roman remains. Pop. 4250. Area of bail. 60 geo. sq. m. Pop. 16,584.

ETTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Northampton; 1270 ac. Pop. 118.—2, York (E. Riding); 3960 ac. Pop. 425.

ETTRICK, several places, Scotland.—1, A river rising in the S.W. portion of co. Selkirk, which it traverses in a N.E. direction till it falls into the Tweed, between Selkirk and Melrose, after a course of about 26 m. The Yarrow is its principal affluent.—2, (*Forest*), a beautiful pastoral dist., watered by the above river and its tributaries; so called, on account of having once formed a part of the great Caledonian Forest, although it is now almost entirely divested of trees.—3, A par. near the head waters of the Ettrick, 15 m. S.W. Selkirk, was the ancient seat of the Buccleuch family, and was the birthplace, and, for the greater portion of his life, the residence of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Area, 43,968 ac. Pop. 525.—4, (*Pen*), a mountain, 2200 ft. high, near the source of the Ettrick.

ETTYEK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, near the source of the Bia, about 12 m. from Martonvasar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has a stone quarry. Pop. 1787.

ETWALL, par. Eng. Derby; 3680 ac. Pop. 689.

EU (Latin, *Auga*, or *Augium*), an anc. but decayed tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 17 m. N.E. Dieppe, l. bank, Bresle, 2 m. from its embouchure at Treport, on the British Channel, and in a fine wooded valley, environed by easy heights. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal and a communal college. The town has few remarkable edifices, except its noble cathedral, the college church (both gothic), and an old embattled gate, said to be Roman. Outside are the spacious chateau and park of Eu, from 1822 till the revolution the favourite summer residence of Louis Philippe, and in which he received Queen Victoria in 1843. The palace is built on the site of a stronghold of Rollo, Duke of Normandy; but the oldest existing buildings were founded by the Duke of Guise (*le Balafre*), in 1581. The whole pile is lofty, and the exterior imposing; the interior is richly furnished, and contains a fine gallery of historical portraits. The town has a little manufacture of canvas, lace, wax, soap, &c.; in or near it are brick and tile fields, lime-kilns, flax-mills, saw-mills, bleacheries, &c. It has some trade in grain, hemp, flax, coarse linen, and timber. In 1445, Eu was burned, all but the churches and one or two public edifices, by order of Louis XI., lest the English might take and occupy it! This ruthless act drove out the whole inhabitants, the elite of whom never returned; and the place seemed to have fallen into hopeless decay, when the patronage of the Orleans family gave it a temporary importance, up to the time of their fall. Pop. 3749.

EU HO, or YUN-LIANG, a large river, China, which rises in the S.E. part of prov. Shansee, from which it flows N.E., traversing the S. portion of prov. Petchelea, and the N.W. margin of Shantung, when it again enters the prov. just named, at lat. 37° 40' N.; it subsequently falls into the Gulf of Petchelea, in lat. 38° 59' N.; lon. 117° 22' E.; whole course about 140 m. It has numerous large affluents, of which the principal is the Tchang-Ho, the Hou-to-Ho, the Hoen-Ho, and the Pei-Ho, from the left.

EUBA, a vil. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, near Thum; containing a handsome church, and has manufactures of linen and hosiery, a stone quarry, three saw, and several other mills. Pop. 1539.

EUBŒA, NEGROPONT, or EGIRPOS (Greek, *Εὐβοία*; Latin, *Eubœa*; Italian, *Negroponte*), a long and narrow isl. Greece, the largest in the Archipelago, lying close to the N.E. coast of Attica, from which it is separated by a channel, so narrow at one point as to be crossed by a bridge. The N. part of this strait is called the Channel of Talanti, the S. the Channel of Egripo, or Negropont. The island lies N.W. and S.E. is 100 m. long; 26 broad in the centre, about 16 at either end, and as narrow as 6 at some intermediate points between both extremes and the centre; area, 1454 sq. m. It is traversed in its whole length by a range of lofty mountains, whose culminating peaks are Delphi, near the centre of the island, 6259 ft.; Kandili, 4337 ft.; Lithada, at the N. extremity, 3099 ft.; and Ocha, or St. Elias, the S. extremity, 3198 ft. They are mostly barren, and the summits covered with snow

during a great part of the year. The scenery is generally of the most magnificent description, presenting in some parts a resemblance to the most beautiful parks and forests imaginable; in others, wild and craggy heights covered with luxuriant woods, consisting principally of pines, oaks, and holly, under which are found, in more than usual beauty, all those flowering shrubs which the soil of Greece so plentifully produces; among which the cistus, arbutus, oleander, and heath are conspicuous. The valleys and plains are singularly fertile, producing grain, wine, oil, and fruits in great abundance, and depasture fine cattle. Amongst the exports are cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine, but the quantities are small. There are mines of marble and copper in the island. The E. coast is rocky, irregular, precipitous, and destitute of harbours, but on the W. side there are several, and some of them very good. The roads throughout the island are in general bad, and the population scanty and poor. Several Englishmen, and other foreigners, have recently purchased estates here, and are gradually improving the agriculture, and the condition of the people. There are two towns—Negropont or Chalcia, the capital; and Karysto. The island forms the nome or prov. of Eubœa, and the dioceses of Eubœa and Karysto. In 1210 it was occupied by the Venetians, when it had 800 villages, and 60,000 inhabitants; it was taken from them, in 1469, by Mahomet II., and remained in the hands of the Turks till the Greek insurrection in 1821. Pop. 40,268.

EUERDORF, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Seale, here crossed by a bridge, 29 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. It contains a parish church and a courthouse, and has manufactures of organs, a trade in corn, wine, and cattle, numerous mills, and five annual fairs. Pop. 998. Area of dist. 53 geo. sq. m. Pop. 11,050.

EUFEMIA (Str.), several small places, Naples, particularly a vil. and com. prov. Calabria Ultra I., on a small stream 17 m. N.W. Reggio. Pop. 5499.

EULE, two places, Bohemia.—1, (*Eule*, *Elaun*, or *Eulan*) [Latin, *Gilovium*], A tn., circle, Kaurzim, r. bank, Sazawa, near its junction with the Moldau. It contains a parish church, chapel, bathing establishment, and townhouse, with a belfry. In early times the gold-washings here were very productive, and small portions of gold are still obtained. Pop. 1462.—2, (*Eule*, or *Eulan*), a market tn. circle, Leitmeritz, about 12 m. from Aussig. It lies at the foot of the Schneeberg, on a small stream of same name, and contains a parish church and old castle. Pop. 947.

EULENBERG, a market tn. Moravia, circle of, and 18 m. N. Olmütz, in a mountainous district; with a church, hunting lodge, and old feudal castle. It has several mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 331.

EUPATARIA, EUPATORIA, JEUPATORIA, formerly KOSLOV, or KESLOV, (anc. *Pompeopolis*), a maritime tn. Russia, on the Black Sea, gov. Taurida, cap. dist. of same name, 45 m. N. W. Simferopol; lat. 45° 9' N.; lon. 33° 9' E. This town has an Asiatic rather than a European aspect, from its having long been possessed by the Tartars of the Crimea. It contains 13 mosques, the chief being that of Devlet-Ghirkhan, built in 1552; a showy and rather remarkable edifice, a Tartar college, custom-house, government offices, &c.; and an Artesian well, 460 ft. deep, which supplies 120,000 gallons of water daily. The harbour has deep water, and the roadstead good anchorage; but is inconveniently exposed to all winds, except those from the N. and N. W. The chief trade is in salt, grain, and skins. In the environs, much salt is drawn from saline lakes; and at Sak, in the neighbourhood, is a mud-bath, used for rheumatic ailments, &c. The inhabitants, a wealthy commercial people, are chiefly Caraité Jews and Tartars. Pop. 12,000.

EUPEN (French, *Neuwz*), a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 7 m. S.S.W. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle, of same name, on the Wenzel, in a rich pastoral vale, near the frontiers of Holland. It is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices for the circle, contains four churches and chapels, customhouse, superior burgher school, and orphan hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, cassimeres, hats, soap, leather, carriages, chicory, and chemical products, paper, flax, and worsted mills, an important trade in linen and cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 12,196.—The CIRCLE, area 51 geo. sq. m. is mountainous, being traversed by the Eifel hills, contains several extensive swamps, and is ill adapted for agri-

culture, but is well wooded, and rears a large number of cattle. Pop. 21,629.

EUPHRATES, or **EL FRAT**, a celebrated river of W. Asia, in Asiatic Turkey, having its sources in central Armenia, at no great distance from the shores of the Euxine, and its embouchure in the Persian Gulf; area of basin, 195,680 geo. sq. m.; direct length, 600 geo. m.; length, including windings, 1492 geo. m. It is formed by the junction of two large streams, called, respectively, the Kara-Su [black river], and the Mourad-Chai. The sources of the former are situated in the Anti-Taurus, 25 m. N.E. Erzeröom, not more than 90 m. from the S. E. shores of the Black Sea, about lat. 40° N.; lon. 41° 30' E.; those of the latter or Mourad, the most southerly and largest branch, are in the same range, but 70 or 80 m. further E., or about lon. 42° 55' E. These two head streams unite near Kaban Maden, about lat. 38° 58' N.; lon. 38° 30' E.; from which point the river, now strictly the Euphrates, flows S.W. for 50 m., when it suddenly bends to the E., and, forming a semicircle, returns to a point more W. than that from which it had diverged. Here it approaches within about 90 m. of the Gulf of Iskenderoon in the Mediterranean, and continues to flow at nearly the same distance parallel to the shores of that sea, to lat. 35° 50', or for about 110 m., when it turns to the S.E., and continues in that direction generally, till it falls into the Persian Gulf, having been previously joined by the Tigris, after which it takes the name of the Shatt-el-Arab. The breadth of the Euphrates varies between 200 and 400 yards, but is occasionally much broader. A little below Kaban Maden, where its two head streams unite, it is 120 yards wide, while below the junction of the Tigris it is nearly half a mile. The general depth of the Upper Euphrates exceeds 8 ft. In point of current, it is for the most part a sluggish stream; for except on the height of the flooded season, when it approaches 5 m. an hour, it varies from 2½ to 3½, with a much larger portion of its course under 3 than above. The upper portion of the river is enclosed between two parallel ranges of hills, covered for the most part with high brushwood, and timber of moderate size, having a succession of long narrow islands, on several of which are moderate-sized towns. The scenery above Hit (lat. 33° 42' N.; lon. 42° 28' E.), in itself very picturesque, is greatly heightened by the frequent recurrence of ancient irrigating aqueducts of beautiful architecture. Below Hit, the country becomes flatter, with few hills; the river winds less, and the banks are covered with Arab villages of mats or tents, and by numerous herds and flocks. Towards Lemlun or Lemloom (lat. 31° 45' N.; lon. 44° 59' E.), the country is level, and little elevated above the river; irrigation is therefore easy, in consequence both banks are covered with productive cultivation, and fringed with a double and nearly continuous belt of luxuriant date-trees, extending down to the Persian Gulf. The Shatt-el-Arab, or last reach of the river from Korna, where it is joined by the Tigris, has a depth of from 3 to 5 fathoms, and presents banks covered with villages and cultivation. The permanent flooding of the Euphrates is caused by the melting of the snow in the mountains along the upper part of its course. This takes place about the beginning of March, and it increases gradually up to the end of May. The river continues high, and its course very rapid for 30 or 40 days; but, afterwards, there is a daily decrease, which becomes very small and regular towards autumn. From the middle of September to the middle of October, the river is at the lowest. The quantity of water discharged by the united streams Euphrates and Tigris, through their common channel, the Shatt-el-Arab, has been estimated at 236,907 cubic ft. per second, which is about 10,000 cubic ft. less per second than that discharged by the Danube. The increment of land about the delta has been found to be a mile in 30 years, about double the increase of any other delta. This phenomenon has been attributed, by Sir R. I. Murchison, in part to the circumstance of the mud and sand carried down by the Euphrates and its associated streams, being derived in immense volume from the slightly coherent tertiary formations through which these rivers flow for such enormous distances; and specially to this detrital matter being deposited in so landlocked a body of water as the Persian Gulf, in which, aided by the inset of the tide, the sediment is poured back, instead of being swept out by a boisterous open sea. The length of the navigable part of the Euphrates, reckoning from Bir to

Dussora, is 143 m. The water is somewhat turbid, but, when purified, is pleasant and salubrious. Fish are abundant.—(Col. Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition*; *Jour. Roy. Geol. Soc.*; Kittó's *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*; *Athenæum*, April 26, 1851.)

EURE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Seine-Inférieure, N.E. Oise, S. Eure-et-Loir, S.W. Orne, and W. Calvados; between lat. 48° 40' and 49° 30' N., and lon. 0° 20' and 1° 50' E.; greatest length, E. to W., 66 m.; average breadth, about 50 m.; area, 2248 sq. m. The surface consists of an extensive plain, subdivided by the rivers which water it, into a number of minor plains, which nowhere rise more than 300 ft. above the level of the sea. Thus, in the N.E. of the dep., one minor plain lies on r. bank Seine, between its tributaries Epie and Andelle, and forms the isolated arrond. of Andelys. On l. bank Seine a second plain, entering this department from that of Seine-et-Oise, forms a comparatively narrow belt between the Seine and the Eure. A third plain lies between the Eure and the Iton, and terminates in a point at their confluence. A fourth plain, of larger extent than any of those yet mentioned, is bounded on the E. by the Iton and Eure, and on the W. by the Rilli, and slopes gently down towards l. bank Seine. A fifth plain, nearly of a rectangular form, lies between the Rilli and the Charentonne; and a sixth and last plain includes all the country between the Charentonne and Rilli, on the E., and the W. frontiers of the department. In all these plains the surface appears almost monotonously flat, except at their edges, where the descent to the streams which separate them is generally narrow and abrupt. The Seine, which, by its estuary, bounds the N.W. portion of the department, traverses a considerable portion of it in a N.W. direction, and receives all its other streams. The climate, though somewhat humid and variable, is temperate, and not unhealthy. The prevailing wind is the S.W., which occurs so frequently as to give the trees which are exposed to it a visible inclination to the N.E. Almost the whole surface is profitably occupied, the waste not amounting to one-thirtieth of the whole. Nearly two-thirds are arable, and one-fifth under wood. The vine grows vigorously, but the climate is not so genial as to allow the cultivation of it on a large scale for the purpose of making wine. Its place is found to be more profitably occupied by the plum, cherry, apple, and pear. From the last two much excellent cider and perry are made. The arable land generally consists of a good vegetable mould, capable of raising all the ordinary cereals in abundance. Occasionally the mould contains a considerable intermixture of clay, which converts it into a heavy loam, well adapted for the growth of wheat and beans. In several districts the subsoil is chalk, and the soil covering it so thin as to be almost incapable of profitable cultivation. From the whole, however, the corn raised is fully adequate to the consumption. In particular spots hemp and flax, of excellent quality, are grown. The rearing of stock is well understood, and attracts considerable attention. The horses in particular, known by the name of the Norman breed, have long been in great repute, and form a lucrative branch of trade. Both game and fish are abundant. The only metal of much consequence is iron, which is raised in sufficient quantities to maintain 11 blast furnaces. The quarries produce building stone, mill-stones, and pavement, and there are good seams of fuller's earth and potters' clay. Manufactures have made considerable progress. Among others may be mentioned fine woollen cloth, linen and cotton fabrics, prints, cotton-hosiery, woollen covers, and carpets, ironmongery, pins, leather, paper, glass, and Paris lace. The trade includes, in addition to these articles, cider, perry, cattle, horses, wool, flax, and hemp. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into five arrondissements—Evreux, the capital; Les Andelys, Bernay, Louviers, and Pont-Audemer; subdivided into 36 cantons, and 703 communes. Pop. (1846), 423,247.

EURE-ET-LOIR, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Eure; W. Orne; S.W. Sarthe; S. Loire-et-Cher; S.E. Loiret; and N.E. Seine-et-Oise; between lat. 47° 58' and 48° 57' N., and lon. 0° 45' and 2° E.; central length, N. to S., 55 m.; central breadth, 44 m.; area, 2117 sq. m. The surface may be regarded as forming an extensive plateau of considerable elevation, which in the E. presents an almost unbroken flat, very scantily watered, but in the W. is less monotonous, being both partially covered by hills and intersected by valleys, in which numerous streams flow. The principal watershed of

the department is formed by a ridge of no great height, which stretches across it from S.E. to N.W., and divides it into a N. and a S. basin, traversed by the two rivers which give the department its name—the Eure, which flows N. and carries its waters to the Seine; and the Loir, which takes an opposite direction and ultimately joins the Loire. Each of these rivers receives several small tributaries, and there is also a considerable number of lakes, of which Bois-Ballu is supplied by a series of curious subterranean channels. The climate is variable and humid, but is considered healthy at all seasons except autumn, when intermittent fevers, caused apparently by the quantity of stagnant water allowed to collect round the farm offices and villages, become prevalent in many of the rural communes. The waste land is extremely limited, amounting to little more than one hundredth part of the whole. Little more than one-tenth is occupied with wood. Almost all the rest is arable, but a considerable extent is occupied by orchards and vineyards. The produce of the orchards is made into excellent cider, but that of the vineyards affords a very indifferent wine. The soil is in general excellent, consisting of a heavy loam, admirably adapted for wheat, which is usually converted into flour within the department, by mills situated along the banks of the Eure, and after satisfying the home consumption, leaves a large surplus for export. In several districts the soil is of a lighter texture, and is better adapted for barley and oats. Vegetables also, particularly onions and turnips, are extensively grown. In some places hemp, flax, and madder, are principal crops. Artificial meadows are extensive, and the art of irrigation is well understood and generally practised. The domestic animals include horses, cattle, and sheep, of good breeds. Great numbers of swine are reared, and large supplies of poultry are sent to the Paris market. Game, particularly hares, rabbits, partridges, and plovers, is very abundant. The only mineral of any consequence is iron, which is worked at several spots, but not very extensively. The department being essentially agricultural, has few manufactures. That of flour already mentioned is by far the most important. The only others which deserve mention are bombasine, and flannel covers. The leading branches of trade are corn, flour, and wool. Eure-et-Loir is divided into four arrondissements—Chartres, the capital; Chateaudun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotrou—subdivided into 24 cantons, and 432 communes. Pop. (1846), 292,337.

EUROPA, or BASSAS DA INDIA, an isl. E. African coast, Mozambique Channel; lat. 22° 22' 30" S.; lon. 40° 24' E., about 3 or 4 m. in diameter, of circular form, with an indentation on the N. side; it is highest at the N. part, with several small hummocks in other places, and a sandy beach fronting the sea; it is of easy access and abounds, in turtle. The N. end is covered with trees of small size, the other parts chiefly with brushwood.

EUROPE [Latin and German, *Europa*], a principal division of the earth, forms the N.W. portion of the old world. Though called a continent, it might be more justly entitled a great peninsula, which is again characteristically divided into several smaller peninsulas. It is the least of the principal divisions of the earth, Australia excepted, and yields to the others not only in general grandeur of scale, but also in appreciable gifts, noble rivers, luxuriant variety of vegetation, and mineral treasures. Yet it is remarkable for its decided superiority in arms and industry, and as the quarter wherein civilization, almost constantly progressive, has hitherto attained its most perfect development. The sovereignty of European nations now extends into every quarter of the earth. The origin of this striking superiority will be found, on examination, to be attributable more or less to certain physico-geographical conditions, such as climate, productions, maritime convenience, &c., more happily combined in Europe than elsewhere, and which, though they may escape attention, yet exercise a profound and inevitable influence on the early growth of human society. The natural characteristics, therefore, of Europe, taken as a whole, with the peculiar advantages or disadvantages of its several portions, well deserve to be carefully considered.

Name.—As to the name of Europe, which first occurs in one of the hymns attributed to Homer, we may be sure that it sprang, like language in general, from the wants of social intercourse, and not from ingenious or far-fetched conceits. Its origin cannot now be traced, and the attempts to derive it

from Hebrew or Greek roots, deserve little attention. It cannot be expected that mythology and the nymph Europa, will throw any valuable light on such a question. Europe was probably a local name, of Phrygian origin, for the country W. of the Hellespont. Hesychius is the only ancient writer who throws out a hint on this subject, worthy of sound philology, for he says that the word Europe signified 'the place of sunset' and 'darkness.' Thus we may infer that in the language of some people bordering on Greece, it signified, in effect, 'the West.'

Boundaries.—Europe is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by the Arctic Ocean or N. Polar Sea. On the S. it is separated from Africa by the Mediterranean (inland) Sea, which is connected with the Sea of Marmara or Propontis by the strait called the Dardanelles or Hellespont, and the Sea of Marmara, again, is joined on the E.N.E. by a similar strait—the Bosphorus—to the Black Sea or Euxine. The Dardanelles and Bosphorus with the intervening sea, divide Europe from the adjacent shores of Asia Minor. N.E. of the Black Sea is its shallow continuation, the Sea of Azof (Palus Mæotis), which closes the series of inland waters encompassing the shores of Europe on the S. and S.E. From the head of the Sea of Azof, the line which separates Europe from Asia, or in general terms, the E. boundary of Europe, is merely arbitrary and speculative; the practical and authoritative determination of it is neither prompted by any interest, nor facilitated by natural landmarks. Some geographers trace the boundary line from the Sea of Azof up the River Don, to the point where this river approaches nearest to the Volga; thence up the latter river and its E. tributary, the Kama, to the Uralian Mountains. Others prefer the line of lowest level, which is partially marked by the River Manjstsch between the Sea of Azof and the Caspian Sea, and then continue the boundary up the River Yaik or Ural, to the mountains. Others again carry the bounds of Europe and Asia further S. to Caucasus, where this mountain chain extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian in a W.N.W., E.S.E. direction. All agree in assuming the Uralian Mountains to form part of the natural boundary between Europe and Asia. This opinion, however, which is of modern origin—for the ancients considered Europe as extending indefinitely towards the N.E., and embracing the country now called N. Siberia—is founded merely on the apparent convenience of referring the demarcation of the two continents to a chain of mountains, supposed to run for 1200 m. nearly in the direction of the meridian. But the region of the Ural, which is still but imperfectly known, presents, to a great extent, only a moderate elevation, attained by imperceptible degrees, and offering to the eye no landmark whatever. In fact, the true E. boundary of Europe is a contested question, which has called forth much futile discussion; nature has drawn in the region referred to no decisive line of separation between the E. and W.; neither has political power, and the limit of jurisdiction—the line which separates Russia from Siberia—lies not in the Ural, but much further E., at the river Tobol.

Position, Area, &c.—The most N. point of Europe, on the mainland, is Cape Nordkyn in Lapland, in lat. 71° 6'; N. Cape, on the island of Magerø, lies about 4 m. further N. The most S. points of the continent are Punta da Tarifa; lat. 36° in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cape Matapan, lat. 36° 17' which terminates the Morea. The island of Candia reaches a little S. of 35°. On the W., Cape Finisterre (coast of Spain), is in lon. 9° 27' W.; Cape Roca (Portugal), in lon. 9° 28' W.; while Ekaterinburg in the Uralian Mountains, lies in lon. 60° 36' E. Thus Europe may be said to extend, in round numbers, through 35 degrees of latitude, and 70 of longitude. From Cape Matapan to N. Cape is a direct distance of 2400 m., from Cape St. Vincent to Ekaterinburg, N.E. by E., 3400 m. But the area of the continent must not be deduced from these large numbers, which are indeed only the extreme dimensions of a very irregular and much broken figure. Europe will be seen at the first glance to be made up of the following parts, each, in some measure, naturally independent of the rest, namely, the Scandinavian Peninsula, Jutland, and the Danish Islands; the British Islands, the Iberian Peninsula or Spain and Portugal, the peninsula of Italy, and that of Greece. Iceland also, though not physically connected with Europe, has been always reckoned as part of it, because it was known to Europeans and colonized by them, long before the discovery

of America, to which it more properly belongs. Owing to this incompactness of figure and separation into peninsulas, the area of the European continent, notwithstanding its considerable length and breadth, does not exceed 3,600,000 sq. m., or 3,800,000 if Caucasus be taken as the S.E. limit towards Asia. Towards the E. it grows more compact, or in other words, it loses in Russia its characteristic peninsular features, and takes a transitional form before it commingles with Asia. But W. of Cracow and the Russian territory,

there is hardly a spot in the European continent which is 300 m. distant from the sea.

Before describing the physical features of Europe, the following Table is introduced, for the purpose of showing by what States the continent is occupied, and in what proportion they extend over its surface. Besides the name and area, the Table shows the form of government in each state, as indicated by its designation, the prevailing religion, the population, revenue, debt, army and navy, and capital city:—

AREA, POPULATION, &c., OF ALL THE EUROPEAN STATES.

States.	Designation.	Religion.	Area sq. m.	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.	Army.	Navy.		Capitals.
								Vessels.	Guns.	
Anhalt-Bernburg.....	Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	839	48,844	94,500	238,575	500	...	...	Bernburg.
Anhalt-Dessau.....	Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	360	630,682	100,753	174,550	...	...	...	Dessau.
Anhalt-Köthen.....	Duchy.....	Calvinistic.....	318	43,180	63,000	649,338	700	...	...	Köthen.
Austria.....	Empire.....	R. Catholic.....	257,760	36,050,467	16,096,703	135,819,993	485,000	155	600	Vienna.
Baden.....	Grd. Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	5,880	1,362,774	2,064,792	3,730,953	18,000	...	...	Carlsruhe.
Bavaria.....	Kingdom.....	R. Catholic.....	29,000	4,520,000	2,644,701	10,529,242	57,839	...	...	Munich.
Belgium.....	Monarchy.....	Lutheran.....	12,569	4,359,090	4,704,490	24,118,731	90,000	5	36	Brussels.
Bremen.....	Free City.....	Lutheran.....	112	22,820	299,760	400,000	...	...	...	Bremen.
Brunswick.....	Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	1,551	268,943	299,151	1,430,419	3,000	...	...	Brunswick.
Denmark.....	Monarchy.....	Lutheran.....	59,762	2,996,497	1,200,567	12,317,406	75,000	23	1,120	Copenhagen.
France.....	Republic.....	R. Catholic.....	204,000	35,400,486	56,469,250	353,439,205	396,000	328	8,000	Paris.
Frankfurt.....	Free City.....	...	88	68,240	76,748	576,888	1,300	...	...	Frankfurt.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	Kingdom.....	Episcop. & Presb.....	122,823	27,019,558	52,262,000	785,115,000	134,769	678	18,000	London.
Greece.....	Monarchy.....	R. Catholic.....	10,206	810,000	483,877	3,180,778	8,913	34	131	Athens.
Hamburg.....	Free City.....	Lutheran.....	151	185,054	518,452	5,166,350	1,500	...	...	Hamburg.
Hannover.....	Kingdom.....	Lutheran.....	1,753	1,733,847	1,733,847	3,486,094	21,208	...	...	Hannover.
Hesse-Cassel.....	Electorate.....	Calvinistic.....	4,439	732,073	647,123	246,395	11,000	...	...	Cassel.
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Grd. Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	3,761	852,679	649,530	458,333	42,000	...	...	Darmstadt.
Hesse-Homburg.....	Landgrave.....	Calvinistic.....	206	24,373	79,093	125,361	350	...	...	Homburg.
Hohenzollern-Hechingen.....	Principality.....	R. Catholic.....	117	20,143	16,000	32,000	...	...	...	Hechingen.
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.....	Principality.....	R. Catholic.....	335	45,431	18,000	8,333	...	...	...	Sigmaringen.
Holland.....	Monarchy.....	Calvinistic.....	13,890	3,242,990	5,736,385	99,825,593	24,000	125	2,500	Amsterdam.
Holslein and Lauenburg.....	Duchy.....	...	3,729	526,550	...	...	...	...	...	Glücksburg.
Liechtenstein.....	Principality.....	R. Catholic.....	53	6,351	2,200	...	60	...	...	Liechtenstein.
Lippe-Deimold.....	Principality.....	Calvinistic.....	438	108,336	40,833	...	820	...	...	Deimold.
Lübeck.....	Free City.....	...	114	47,197	47,078	345,061	490	...	...	Lübeck.
Luxemburg.....	Grd. Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	1,841	389,319	...	...	...	...	...	Luxemburg.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Grd. Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	4,845	524,042	290,620	1,458,546	4,700	...	...	Schwerin.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Grd. Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	767	94,446	45,750	180,000	800	...	...	Strelitz.
Moldavia.....	Duchy.....	R. Catholic.....	7073	315,333	130,000	70,000	3,500	...	...	Moldavia.
Naples.....	Kingdom.....	R. Catholic.....	41,521	8,423,000	4,948,166	18,261,333	49,882	15	484	Naples.
Nassau.....	Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	1,751	424,517	259,119	125,000	3,500	...	...	Wiesbaden.
Oldenburg & Kniphausen.....	Grd. Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	2,421	278,909	150,174	153,000	6,000	...	...	Oldenburg.
Papal States.....	...	R. Catholic.....	17,048	2,908,000	2,088,491	12,397,888	14,850	5	24	Rome.
Parma.....	Duchy.....	R. Catholic.....	2,184	494,737	240,000	153,600	8,360	...	...	Parma.
Portugal.....	Kingdom.....	R. Catholic.....	34,500	3,626,800	2,246,067	19,630,974	28,100	36	700	Lisbon.
Prussia.....	Monarchy.....	Luth. & R. Cath.....	106,302	16,381,187	14,216,157	94,429,217	325,000	47	114	Berlin.
Russia, old.....	Principality.....	...	592	112,175	56,010	18,000	745	...	...	St. Petersburg.
Russia, young.....	Empire.....	Greek Church.....	2,041,809	60,362,315	14,170,800	99,439,311	674,000	175*	7,000	St. Petersburg.
Sardinia.....	Kingdom.....	R. Catholic.....	28,830	4,659,000	4,825,594	12,683,333	146,270	60	900	Turin.
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	510	129,689	84,212	186,137	1,000	...	...	Altenburg.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	799	147,195	21,218	380,855	1,200	...	...	Coburg.
Saxe-Meiningen.....	Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	971	160,515	100,648	355,786	2,400	...	...	Meiningen.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.....	Duchy.....	Lutheran.....	1,418	257,573	117,290	719,386	2,000	...	...	Weimar.
Saxony.....	Kingdom.....	Lutheran.....	5,705	1,836,850	669,797	3,452,563	25,000	...	...	Dresden.
Schannburg Lippe.....	Principality.....	Calvinistic.....	207	31,870	32,350	...	430	...	...	Bückeburg.
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	Principality.....	Lutheran.....	327	58,682	27,855	37,723	450	...	...	Sondershausen.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	Principality.....	Lutheran.....	331	68,711	20,833	9,993	540	...	...	Rudolstadt.
Spain.....	Monarchy.....	R. Catholic.....	176,480	12,387,000	10,817,158	204,274,749	119,000	50	721	Madrid.
Sweden and Norway.....	Monarchy.....	Lutheran.....	284,530	4,645,000	1,745,395	...	67,547	500	2,960	Stockholm.
Switzerland.....	Republic.....	...	17,208	2,395,178	31,458	...	...	...	...	Geneva.
Turkey.....	Empire.....	Mahometan.....	185,140	15,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	300,000	66	800	Constantinople.
Tuscany.....	Grd. Duchy.....	R. Catholic.....	8,302	1,693,597	836,580	...	12,885	10	15	Florence.
Waldeck.....	Principality.....	Lutheran.....	461	58,753	37,500	90,000	520	...	...	Arolsen.
Württemberg.....	Kingdom.....	Lutheran.....	7,568	1,743,827	905,817	3,186,058	13,955	...	...	Stuttgart.

* And 440 gun-boats.

Seas.—The Atlantic Ocean takes different names in the various portions of it which wash the W. shores of Europe; thus between the N. coast of Spain and the W. coast of France, lies the Bay of Biscay, where the ocean swell rolling into the region of variable and restless winds, makes a perpetually troubled sea. Further N. between the coasts of France and those of the British Islands, the Sea of St. George's Channel is still more noted for uncertain and tempestuous weather. From the channel a branch running N. between Great Britain and Ireland, is named the Irish Sea. Here at one spot (lat. 52° 30') on the E. coast of Ireland, the streams of opposite tides from N. and S. are so exactly counterbalanced, that the sea remains always at its mean level, while in the British channel, not far off, the tides often rise 24 ft.; and at St. Malo on the coast of Normandy, 40 or even 50 ft. The sea between Great Britain and the Low Countries of Holland and Ger-

many, is named the German Ocean or North Sea. From this a great gulf or inland sea branches off to the E., S., N. and E.; taking successively the names of Skagerack (the Pass of Rack), Kattegat (the Strait of the Catt), the Baltic (the Sea of the Balts or Belts, that is, narrow passes), called by the Scandinavians and thence by the Germans also, the East Sea (Ostsee). In lat. 59° N., the Gulf of Finland branches off to the E. from the Baltic for a length of 250 m. From the same latitude extends N. the Gulf of Bothnia, nearly 500 m. The whole length of the Baltic Sea, from the mouth of the Skagerack to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, cannot be less than 1200 m. There is no appreciable tide in the Baltic, and as this sea receives many rivers, while it loses little by evaporation, its waters are much less salt than those of the ocean, and it is popularly believed that a continuance of N. winds renders them quite fresh. N.E. of the Gulf of Finland, a depressed

tract of country with numerous lakes, separates that gulf from the White Sea, which is a deep inlet nearly 400 m. in length, from the Arctic Ocean and extending from N.E. to S.W. between the shores of Lapland, Finland, and Russia. The shores of the White Sea are annually frozen up for some months. The Strait of Gibraltar, in one place only 19 m. wide, forms the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, which latter has an extension from W. to E. of 2500 m., with a general width perhaps of 500 m., but owing to its sinuous shores and deep indentations, it stretches through 15 degrees of latitude. Its chief gulfs are the Adriatic Sea, above 500 m. in length N.W. to S.E., between Italy and Illyria; and the Archipelago (a name corrupted from *Aegio-pelagus*, the *Ægean Sea*), which lies between the Grecian Peninsula and Asia Minor. The Black Sea which is connected with the Archipelago, as described above, extends from W. to E. nearly 700 m., while its width is from 200 to 300 m., and here again, on the N. shores of this sea, even in lat. 45° N., we find the rivers and harbours frozen, and navigation prevented during five months of the year. The Mediterranean lying generally under a warm zone (lat. 30°-45°), is much exhausted by evaporation, and a constant current sets into it from the Atlantic on the one side, as well as from the Black Sea on the other. Hence its waters rather exceed in saltness those of the ocean. Owing to the great magnitude of the Mediterranean Sea, the phenomena of tides are perceptible in it; in the Black Sea there is no tide.

Mountains.—The mountains of Europe form several distinct groups or systems, of very different geological dates, and capable of being considered as a whole, only from that point of view which discloses their combined influence on the climate, physical character, and capabilities of the continent around them. Into the succinct account here about to be given of them, no particulars shall be admitted which have not this unity of bearing. The Scandinavian mountains, to which the great N. peninsula owes its form, and in some respects its peculiar climate, extend through 13 degrees of latitude (58°-71°), or above 900 m., from the Polar Sea to the S. point of Norway. Their direction in the middle portion is E.N.E. and W.S.W.; towards the extremities N.N.E. and S.S.W. They bear many names in succession; first, descending from the N., we have the Lapland mountains; then, on the borders of Sweden, the Kioelen; then the Dovre; after which come the Sognafeld and Hardangerfeld. The highest summits of the chain are Skagetöldin, in Sognafeld (lat. 61° 24' N.), 8128 ft.; and Sneehätten, on the Dovre (lat. 62° 20' N.), 7550 ft. The highest part of the chain is from the middle, southwards; but there are many points in the N. part, as Sulitelma, in Lapland (lat. 67° 5' N.), which have an elevation exceeding 6000 ft. The Scandinavian mountains nowhere form a narrow crest at their summits, but, on the contrary, they expand into plains, fells, fields, or fjelds, often 30 or 40 m. wide. In the S. part of the chain, these elevated plains afford pasture during the summer to sheep and cattle; but towards the N., the bleak wilds produce nothing but moss, which yields subsistence to scattered herds of rein-deer. Towards the E., the mountain mass declines gradually; while on the W., it falls abruptly to the sea, which forms numerous deep inlets, or *fjords*, along the coast of Norway. The traveller from the shores of the Baltic ascends to these highlands by such imperceptible degrees, that he recognizes the fact of his ascent only in the changed aspect of nature, the trees disappearing, and then even the stunted brushwood, the grey moss alone clothing the Alpine peaks; but on a sudden he finds himself on the brow of a rock overhanging, at the height of some thousand ft., the waves of the W. Ocean. Behind him extends a monotonous, naked, and dreary plain; in front, he sees beneath him rocks and precipices, cascades, pine forests, and comfortable hamlets, creeks covered with the foam of the waves; and coves, where the fisherman's boat rides securely. The further N. we go in Norway, the more closely do the mountains approach the sea; and we may reasonably infer that a deep ocean washes these precipitous shores.

In the British islands, as in the Scandinavian peninsula, the mountains rise chiefly on the W.; and indeed the older rocks, in both cases, seem to lie in parallel courses, as if they formed parts of one system. In the form of Scotland, the direction of Glenmore, of the estuaries of the Clyde and

Severn, and in the deep inlets on the S.W. coast of Ireland, may be seen strong traces of parallelism with the Scandinavian range. But the mountains of the British group are neither so simple and uniform in their geological characters, nor so elevated as those of Norway. Ben Nevis, in Inverness-shire, attains the height of 4380 ft.; Snowdon, in N. Wales, 3554 ft. In Ireland, the highest point is Carran-tual, in Kerry, 3412 ft. In Scandinavia, there are no traces of volcanic rocks; but on the W. side of Scotland, and N. shores of Ireland, basalts and trap-rocks are widely spread, and appear to have proceeded from a source lying between, perhaps uniting, the two countries, and now sunk in the ocean.

The mountains of France occupy chiefly the S. and E. departments; for the N. and W. parts of that kingdom belong to the great plain of N. Europe. The mountains of Auvergne extend about 80 m. N. to S., between the sources of the Allier, Dordogne, and Lot, thus separating the basins of the Loire and Garonne. They form a table-land 3500 ft. high, from which again rise some conical peaks, evidently the remains of extinct volcanoes; the Puy de Sancy, or Mont d'Or, attains the height of 6680 ft.; Cantal, 6075 ft. E. and S. of this volcanic mass extend the Cevennes, for about 200 m., the N. portion of the chain running N. and S., with the Rhone on the E.; while the S. portion, bending to the S.W., approaches the Pyrenees, from which it is separated by the depression through which passes the canal of Languedoc, uniting the Mediterranean Sea and Ocean. The Cevennes form the demarcation of the waters flowing into these two seas. Their general elevation is about 3600 ft.; but a few points rise 2000 ft. higher. The Jura mountains, extending about 200 m. N.E. and S.W., form a barrier between France and Switzerland. The parallel ridges, chiefly limestone, of the Jura, present steep descents towards the S.E., gentle slopes in the opposite direction, and are separated by longitudinal valleys of great length, with few transverse breaks. The average height of the Jura is 3700 ft.; but its highest point, the Moleson, reaches the elevation of 5560 ft. N. of the Jura, the banks of the Rhine continue mountainous for a long way. On the W. of that river, between it and the Moselle, rise the Vosges, which form a chain 120 m. in length, N. to S., with a mean height not exceeding 2650 ft. The dome-like summits of this chain have received the name of Ballons; and the highest of them, the Ballon-de-Sulz, attains an elevation of 4680 ft. Granite predominates in the S. part of the Vosges, while sedimentary rocks of many kinds are found in the N. portion. From this brief sketch of the mountainous chains of France, it may be easily understood why the chief rivers of that country (the Rhone excepted), flow generally to the N. and W.

Pyrenees.—On the S., France is divided from Spain by the Pyrenees, a narrow chain, 250 m. long, and hardly 50 m. in breadth, extending in an E.S.E., W.N.W. direction, from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to those of the ocean; though some consider the mountains of Asturias and Galicia, which stretch above 300 m. W., as a continuation of the Pyrenees. The central line or axis of this chain is composed of granite, on which lies limestone; the latter rock, however, not being deposited in a line strictly parallel to the granitic axis, but inclining rather. The highest point in the chain, La Maladetta, or Mont Mauduit, called also, in the provincial language, the Pic de Neton, has an elevation of 11,430 ft. Several other points exceed 10,000 ft.; and as the limits of perpetual congelation are found here at the heights of 8300 ft. and of 9100 ft., on the N. and S. faces of the mountain respectively, it is evident that a large area in the Pyrenees must be covered by perpetual snow; but the glaciers of these mountains are few, and of small extent, and never descend into the lower valleys. The Pyrenees are separated, on the S., by the valley of the Ebro, which flows into the Mediterranean, from the elevated plain of the Spanish peninsula. This great plain, or table-land, the elevation of which varies from 2200 ft. to 2800 ft.; has a superficial extent of not less than 90,000 sq. m. It descends gradually on the W. towards Portugal; but on the E., towards the provinces of Catalonia and Valencia, it presents an abrupt steep or line of cliffs, with the characters of an ancient sea margin. This table-land is bounded N. and S. by chains of mountains running E. and W., and between which again lie three other chains, inclining from N.E. to S.W. The first, or northernmost of these chains, is, in truth,

a continuation of the Asturian chain, the highest point of which, the Peñas de Europa, probably reaches an elevation of 8500 ft. The sierras de Teberga and del Somiedo, also seem to approach the limits of perpetual snow. The second mountain chain of the Iberian table-land is the Guadarama, which separates the valleys of the Douro and the Tagus. Towards its W. extremity, it is better known as the sierra d'Estrella. The highest point of these mountains, which are visible from Madrid, is the Peñalara, 8200 ft. high. On their sides stands the royal palace of Ildefonso, at the absolute height of 3800 ft. Between the Tagus and the Guadiana, comes the sierra Guadalupe, the fourth chain; and between the valleys of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir, the sierra Morena, both lower than the preceding, the highest ridge of the former not exceeding 5100 ft.; while the Cumbre de Aracena, the culminating point of the latter, on the borders of Andalusia, probably rises 5380 ft. above the sea. But the fifth chain of mountains, that of Grenada, called also, in its highest part, the sierra Nevada which bounds the table-land on the S., rises in a few points higher even than the Pyrenees; and the Cerro de Mulhacen, attains the height of 11,660 ft. Between the sierra Nevada, and the sea on the S., extends the chain of the Alpujarras, rising to a height of 9000 ft. at the utmost, richly clothed with vineyards, to a height of even 3000 ft., and in some places descending abruptly, in precipices, to the sea. The low country of the Iberian peninsula is of comparatively small extent, embracing only the plains of Aragon and Catalonia, the maritime districts of Valencia and Andalusia, and the middle part of Portugal.

The Alps.—The Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, extend uninterruptedly from the mouth of the Rhone to the plains of Hungary, through 4 degrees of latitude (44° – 48° N.), and about 12° of longitude (5° – 16° 30' E.). On the S., they are bounded by the valley of the Po; on the W., by that of the Rhone; and on the N., by the valley of the Danube, and some of the affluents of the Rhine; on the E., they meet the Illyrian chain, and their elevation being decreased, they lose their name also. With respect to direction, the Alps are not uniform, but are divided by geologists into two distinct chains, supposed to be of different ages. The maritime Alps, the most W. part of the system, strike S.S.W. to N.N.E.; the high Alps, or principal chain, stretch W.S.W. to E.N.E. It is at the point where these two chains cross each other, that the Alps attain their greatest elevation, and that Mont Blanc rears its snowy crest, 15,732 ft. above the sea. Mont Rosa, about 70 m. further E., rises to within 300 ft. of the same elevation, and the average height of the whole range between these two summits, cannot be taken at less than 11,000 ft. The mean height of the Alps throughout their whole extent, is probably about 8000 ft.; and many points reach an elevation exceeding 12,000 ft. These mountains are divided by longitudinal valleys of great extent, in some of which are formed lakes, so that a chain of lakes extends along the foot of the Alps on both sides, namely, on the N., the lakes of Geneva, Neuchatel, Thun, Luzern, Zürich, Constance, &c.; on the S., the Lago Maggiore, the Laghi di Lugano, d'Iseo, di Garda, &c. As the limit of perpetual snow lies but little above the mean height of the Alps, being on the N. side, about 8700 ft. above the sea; while towards the S. its elevation varies from 8500 ft. to 10,100 ft., it is manifest that an extensive area in this region must be covered with perpetual snow. From the snowy heights vast glaciers also descend along the valleys, till they reach, in some instances, the moderate elevation of 3000 ft.; accumulating at their lowest edge, by their downward movement, immense banks of stones and gravel, called moraines. The chief glaciers of the Alps are at the N.W. side of Mont Blanc, in the valley of Chamouni; in the country of the Grisons, between the Splügen, and the valley of Engadin; and in the Bernese Alps, between the sources of the Aar and Rhine. Here the snows and ice gathered round a group of towering summits, cover an area of perhaps 300 sq. m.; and the traveller who should ascend the glacier that stretches N., at the foot of the Wetterhorn, then pass S., along the flanks of the Schreckhorn, and turning W., between the Jungfrau and Finsteraarhorn, should descend the Aletsch glacier to its termination, would certainly, in so doing, have marched 30 m. at least over continuous ice.

Apennines.—The Apennines, may be conveniently, though,

from the geological point of view, not perhaps correctly, considered as a branch of the Alps. After a winding course round the Gulf of Genoa, they turn to the S.E., and constitute the central ridge of the Italian peninsula. This chain has a length of 600 m., with a breadth varying from 20 m. to 60 m. In Puglia, it spreads into a wide table-land, about 1500 ft. high. The highest point of the Apennines is the Monte Corno, in lat. 42° 27' (the summit of the mountain called Il Gransasso d'Italia); 9519 ft. high. The loftiest ridges of the chain are not in the centre of the peninsula, but on its E. side, towards the Adriatic Sea. The prevalent and characteristic rock of the Apennines is a primitive limestone, without fossils. The Euganean hills, near Padua, the Albanian hills, near Rome, and Vesuvius, at Naples, are all of volcanic origin, and quite distinct from the Apennines. To the latter, however, belong the mountain groups which, often attaining the height of 6000 ft., form the island of Sicily; but here again the volcanic Etna, 10,874 ft. high, must be regarded not as a part of, but as an accident in, the system. At the foot of the crater of Etna, 9770 ft. above the sea, stands a small building called the English House, probably the highest inhabited place in Europe. This house is covered with snow till the middle of June, and fresh snow falls on it again in August. At the level of the sea S. of Naples, snow is rare, and melts immediately.

The Dinaric or Illyrian Alps branch off from the high Alps at the head of the Adriatic Sea, in a direction parallel to that of the Apennines. They rise nowhere higher than 6000 ft.; but overhanging the sea, and occasionally covered with fine forests, they have a grand appearance. After continuing in the same direction for about 200 m., this chain merges in the Balkan, the Haemus of the ancients, which extends to the Black Sea, but the character of which is little known in W. Europe. As the Pyrenees and Alps cut off the two W. peninsulas, so the united chains of the Illyrian Alps and the Balkan separate that of Greece from the rest of Europe. S. of these, and parallel to the Balkan, runs the Despoti Dagh, the Rhodope of the ancients, the E. portion of which attains the height of 8000 ft. Still further S., Pindus strikes to the S.E., and forms the central ridge of the Grecian peninsula; it reaches 7000 ft. above the sea, at its highest point; and Taygetus, in the Morea, about 1000 ft. higher. The mountains of Greece, though covered deeply with snow during the winter, nowhere reach the line of perpetual congelation.

German Mountains.—N. of the Alps, and extending E., there rise several groups and chains of mountains which collectively separate the basin of the Danube, on the N., from the basins of the rivers that flow into the North and Baltic Seas. At the sources of the Weser we find the Harz, and S. of this group, the Thuringerwald mountains; the Brocken, in the former, the Beerberg, in the latter, attain the heights of 3660 and 3075 ft. respectively. Then come the Fichtelgebirge, the Erzgebirge, and Böhmerwaldgebirge; these last two chains diverging, the former N.E., the latter S.E., so as to embrace Bohemia. After the Erzgebirge follow the Sudetes, the N. portion of which takes the name of Riesengebirge, and here the Riesenkoppe, the highest mountain of Germany, N. of the Danube, reaches the elevation of 5390 ft. Further to the E., the Krapatski or Carpathian chain encloses the great plain of Hungary, attaining, in several places, an elevation of 8000 or 8500 ft. The Ural Mountains, which serve as a boundary between Europe and Asia, extend nearly in the meridian, or from N. to S., through 18° of latitude, or from lat. 49° to 67° , but N. of 60° they are not habitable by civilized men. The highest known summit of the Ural—the Konjakofski-kamen, in lat. 60° —reaches an absolute elevation of 5700 ft.; but, generally speaking, the chain is low, and presents to the eye only a series of rounded hills. Towards the S., it spreads out into a fan-shaped group of low mountains, covered with thick forests and fine pastures, and therefore much frequented by the Bashkirs. In a line with the Ural (lon. 60° E.), towards the N., the island of Nova Zembla [Nova Zembla], 300 m. long, stretches N. to lat. 77° N.

Plains.—To complete the physical delineation of Europe, it remains only to describe briefly the plains which, together with the framework of mountains already sketched, make up the Continent. The great plain of N. Europe commences at the N. foot of the Pyrenees; comprehends W. France, W. and N. Belgium, Holland, and part of Denmark; thence all

the N. provinces of Germany into Russia, where it expands and terminates in the E. only at the Ural. A large portion of this plain, beginning at the Scheldt, and extending through Holland, Bremen, Ditmarsh, Hanover, and the N. provinces of Prussia, is a low sandy level, sometimes covered with heath and brushwood; sometimes resembling a sandy desert, not unfrequently, also, below the level of the sea or rivers, and protected from inundation only by means of strong dykes; or if liable to be submerged, then converted into marsh. Nearly the entire of European Russia is a plain, diversified only by moderate undulations; and that plain is, in superficial extent, equal to all the rest of Europe; or, in other words, it is half of Europe. Owing to its vast extent, it can attain a considerable elevation by an ascent quite imperceptible; and the ridge of Valdai, which separates the basins of the Volga and Dnieper, flowing into the Caspian and Black Seas, from that of the Dwina, which runs into the Baltic, has an absolute height of nearly 1200 ft. Besides this great plain or series of plains, there are two others too important to be passed over in silence; these are, the plain of Bohemia, and the plain of Hungary; the latter with an area of 40,000 sq. m., a great part of which is perfectly level.

Rivers.—With respect to the rivers of Europe, it is not necessary here to enter into details; their general characteristics may be sufficiently explained in a few brief remarks. The various chains of mountains, from the Cevennes to the Carpathians, which divide the waters running into the Mediterranean from those flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the Baltic, or the North Sea, form collectively a ridge which is parallel to the high Alps, or from W.S.W. to E.N.E.; and consequently the streams flowing from its N. side, or through the plain, all incline more or less to the W., and, owing to the breadth of the plain, which they traverse with a moderate fall, they are all navigable to a considerable extent. The Ebro, at the S. foot of the Pyrenees, holds a course parallel to these mountains, but the other large rivers of the Spanish peninsula run, like the mountain chains which confine their basins, in a direction parallel to the High Alps. From these last named mountains descend, as might be expected, some of the largest of the European rivers—the Danube, the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po, all have their sources in this central chain. The first and greatest of these—the Danube—has a length of perhaps 1000 m., or about half of the estimated length of the Nile. It is remarkable that the Volga, which, among European rivers, holds the first rank for length of course, having a run of nearly 1700 m., derives but a small proportion of its waters from the heights of the S. Ural; its chief sources are little more than 1000 ft. above the sea; but, on this very account, its basin is less confined, and it drains an immense extent of country with so moderate a fall, that its channel is always full. The lakes of Europe accompany the chief mountain systems, and may be divided into two groups—the Alpine and the Scandinavian. A chain of lakes runs along the N. side of the Alps, through Switzerland and the Tyrol; and, along the S. side, through Lombardy and Styria. The Scandinavian lakes extend across Sweden, from W. to E., beginning at the S. termination of the mountains; and on the E. side of the Baltic a number of lakes stretching in the same direction across Finland, on the borders of Russia, mark the continuation of the line of depression.

Geology.—It may be convenient at times to consider the Pyrenees, Alps, and Balkan, as forming a single chain of mountains, ramifying, on the one side, through the Italian and Grecian peninsulas, and, on the other, into Germany and Hungary; but geologists acknowledge no such unity or simplicity of system. They discover, in almost every group of mountains, proofs of many distinct revolutions, differing widely in age and in dynamic elements. Their reasonings, founded on the careful observation of many minute particulars, such as the mineral character of rocks or strata, their position more or less altered, their relations to the adjacent strata, the relative age of the organic remains found in them, if they be fossiliferous, &c., will not easily bear abridgment. Here it will be sufficient to state, succinctly, the deductions of geological science respecting the formation of Europe; and perhaps a very general and rapid outline will, after all, convey as correct a view as could be given by an elaborate picture filled in with details, since the decisions of geologists respect-

ing the age of rocks cannot yet claim the confidence due to exact truths. It seems to be admitted on all hands, that the first rank among European mountains, in respect of age as well as of extent, belongs to the Scandinavian range. It consists almost wholly of what were heretofore called primary rocks, and, on their flanks, the oldest deposited strata (Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian), containing, in their fossils, proofs of relative age, lie horizontal and undisturbed, their formation having taken place subsequent to the upheaval of the mountains. In the W. of England, and on the W. side of the Ural, analogous strata are found distorted or raised vertically, showing that the mountains on which they lean have risen since their deposition, but, at the same time, proving the antiquity of the frame-work of N. Europe, from its W. to its E. extremity. The several ridges or chains of mountains which arose successively at later dates, and are now distinguishable by the nature and position of the strata resting on them, cannot be here enumerated in their proper order. It will suffice for our present purpose to state, that the ninth great change, in the physical aspect of W. Europe, was produced by the raising of the Pyrenees, which chain, being comparatively recent, raised with it recent strata, such as chalk and the earlier tertiary formations; and as the chalk, the formation of which was arrested by the convulsion which raised the Pyrenees, occupies but a small portion of Europe, it is supposed that the effects of that convulsion were very widely felt, and that, in fact, the emergence of a large proportion of the Continent, from the waters which then covered it, took place suddenly at the upheaval of the Pyrenees. The 11th great revolution was effected by the upheaval of the W. Alps; the 12th by that of the High Alps; so that these, the greatest mountains of Europe, are also unquestionably the youngest, with the exception of one inconsiderable chain in Greece, the upheaval of which may be assigned to a volcanic action still partially surviving in Etna and Vesuvius. It is remarkable that the European land which first rose above the ocean, is that which still continues most constantly to rise; for it is fully ascertained that the waters of the Baltic are retiring from the shores of Sweden at a uniform rate, or, in other words, the land is rising at the rate of about 5 ft. in a century. During the formation of the tertiary strata, nearly three-fourths of Europe—most of Russia, the basin of the Danube, N. Germany, Holland, part of France, the E. shores of Sweden, of England, of Italy, &c.—were under water. The rising of the Pyrenees made Europe a continent; the convulsion which separated England from France, is supposed to have been caused by the rising of the High Alps. Scotland and Ireland remained connected, probably till a much more recent period, by volcanic formations, which have subsequently crumbled and sunk in the ocean. It is near the contact of the older sedimentary rocks with those of eruptive or volcanic origin, that the great metallic deposits are found. These lie chiefly in England, Sweden, the Ural, and in a line from the Harz, through the Erzgebirge, to the Carpathians.

Climate.—Europe enjoys the great advantage of lying almost wholly within the temperate zone. A small portion of it indeed, comprising Lapland and the N. coast of Russia, does extend beyond the Arctic circle, but it nowhere reaches to the line of perpetual congelation. On the other hand, the most S. point of Europe does not reach within 12° of the Tropic, nor even attain a zone where snow is a rare phenomenon. Another great advantage is the great extent of its maritime boundaries, the European continent being, as already stated, a great peninsula, again divided into several peninsulas. This frequent mixture of sea and land, tends to diffuse over the latter the equable temperature of the ocean. It is also the means of conveying to the land an immense quantity of vapour, which, falling in rain, furnishes to the atmosphere an accession of heat. It is well known that W. coasts are in general more warm and humid than those that face the E. Now this difference of climate is due wholly to the difference between the ruling winds. The W., or rather S.W. wind, in our latitudes, is in reality the equatorial current of the atmosphere, which flowing at first due N. towards the pole, continually inclines more and more towards the E., because the velocity of the earth's movement of rotation is greatest at the equator, and diminishes towards the poles, and consequently that motion from W. to E., which is latent in the equatorial current at its first starting N., becomes apparent

as the circles of latitude become less; and the wind from the intertropical regions describing a curve, arrives on our shores as a S.W. wind. A like train of reasoning, with an obvious inversion of circumstances, will show that the N.E. wind is generally nothing else than the polar current, bent from its originally S. course, because it falls short of the E. motion of the lower circles. Now the equatorial current of the atmosphere, determined in its course by circumstances, the explanation of which belongs to physical geography, flows N. with little intermission, over the Atlantic Ocean, and inclining E., becomes a S.W. wind. This is the predominating wind of W. Europe. In Ireland the S.W. wind, warm and humid, prevails during nine months of the year; on the Continent, its duration, strength, and temperature, decline uniformly towards the E. At St. Petersburg it is still the prevalent wind, but further E. it gives way to the cold and dry N.E. wind, which thenceforth has the upper hand, and exercises a powerful influence on the climate. From this it will be evident, that the heat and moisture of the equatorial zone are continually flowing into the atmosphere of Europe. But this effect is greatly heightened by an oceanic current. The equatorial current of the ocean runs W.; but being checked by the American continent, it turns N.; flows round the Gulf of Mexico, and then, under the name of the Gulf Stream, runs at a little distance from the coasts of the U. States, and passing S. of Newfoundland, falls with a relatively high temperature, chiefly on the shores of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. At the same time, the N. shores of Europe are guarded from accumulation of ice by fortunate accidents of structure. The great projection of the continent W. of the Obi, and the position of Novaya Zemlia, stretching forward to lat. 77°, screen Europe effectually from the ice formed on the N. shores of Siberia. This ice, when it breaks up, drifts to Greenland, the E. coasts of which are never open, while the W. shores of Norway in the same latitude are never closed. Thus it appears, that many circumstances concur to favour Europe generally with a peculiarly genial climate, in which the vicissitudes of season are felt without their rigour, and the luxuriance of nature is so far subdued as never to overpower the efforts of industry.

The increase of temperature from N. to S., and from E. to W., as it takes place throughout Europe, will be found amply exhibited in the following table, which gives the mean, the summer, and winter temperatures, in degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer (fractions omitted), of the chief cities where those elements have been accurately determined:—

	Latitude.	Mean Temp.	Winter.	Summer.
North Cape.....	71°	32°	22°	42°
Trondhjem (Norway).....	69½	40	23	57
Umeå (Sweden).....	64	35	14	56
St. Petersburg.....	60	38	14	62
Stockholm.....	59½	42	24	61
Edinburgh.....	56	47	37	57
Kasan.....	56	36	10	62
Copenhagen.....	55½	46	30	63
Danzig.....	54	45	30	62
Dublin.....	53½	49	39	59
Hamburg.....	53½	47	32	63
Berlin.....	52½	46	30	62
Warsaw.....	52	48	29	67
London.....	51½	50	39	61
Penzance.....	50	51	42	60
Prague.....	50	49	31	67
Paris.....	49	51	36	64
Carlsruhe.....	49	51	34	66
Vienna.....	48	51	32	69
Ofen.....	47½	51	31	70
Bordeaux.....	45	57	43	71
Rome.....	42	60	46	73
Naples.....	41	62	50	74
Lisbon.....	38½	62	53	71

From this it will be manifest to what an extent the severity of winter is mitigated by the vicinity of the ocean, N. Cape has a milder winter, and Trondhjem even a better climate altogether, than Kasan, which is situate in a much lower latitude, in the same parallel indeed as Edinburgh. That the lines of equal mean temperature decline S. as we go further E., is obvious from the comparison of Penzance, Paris, Carlsruhe, Vienna, and Ofen. It is also to be observed, that if the same mean temperature be traced E., the difference of temperature of the seasons will be found constantly increasing, the sum-

mer growing hotter, the winter colder. Thus, compare Edinburgh and Hamburg, Dublin and Prague, Penzance and Ofen, Naples and Lisbon, and it will be seen that equability is the character of the W. Hence it is that some plants, as the vine for instance, which suffer little from the cold of winter, but the successful cultivation of which depends chiefly on the summer heat, have a wider range towards the E., or in other words, they flourish within limits which run to the N. of E., and thus make an angle with the line of constant mean temperature. The same advantages of mild and genial temperature, which W. has over E. Europe, the continent collectively has over the rest of the earth. The diminution of mean temperature, as well as the intensity of the opposite seasons, increase as we go E. across the old world. Peking, in lat. 40°, has as severe a winter as St. Petersburg. The hills near the sea side S. of the Chusan Islands, lat. 30°, are covered with snow four or five months in the year, and the snow has hardly disappeared, when the peach trees are in full blossom. The E. side of the American continent also exhibits the same relative defect as E. Asia, in respect of absolute and equable temperature, and although the W. coast, at the mouth of the Columbia, has a much milder climate than the E., yet it is still much inferior to W. Europe, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Latitude.	Mean Temp.	Winter.	Summer.
New York.....	40°	52°	32°	73°
Halifax.....	44°	40	21	59
Quebec.....	46	39	10	68
Cumberland House Hudson's Bay.....	54	32	— 4	67
Port Vancouver (Columbia, W. coast).....	45	51	38	64
Port George (Columbia).....	46	48	37	61

As a large proportion of the rain which falls on Europe is borne to it by the S.W. wind, the quantity of rain diminishes towards the E., but not with regularity. The precipitation of the aqueous vapour suspended in the atmosphere, being determined by great masses of high land, the heaviest rains fall, as might be expected, round the Alps, particularly on their S. side, and at the W. side of the Scandinavian range. The peninsulas of S. Europe, namely, Spain, Italy, and Greece, all feel the effects of their exposure to the heated S. winds, which come to them from the great African desert, and they have little or no rain in summer. Some districts in Spain are often without rain for nine months together. The Pyrenees, the Cevennes, the Alps, and the Carpathians, form a limit of climate between the dry region on the S., visited only by winter rains, and the humid region on which rain falls at all times of the year, but chiefly in summer. Sweden, however, on the E. side of the Scandinavian range, has but little summer rain, exhibiting in this as in other particulars, a strong contrast with the maritime climate of Norway. At Bergen in the latter country, the quantity of rain that falls within the year amounts to 80 inches; at Stockholm, it is but 17½ inches. Ireland, exposed to constant S.W. winds, completely saturated with vapour, has 208 rainy days in the year; but the rain is gentle though frequent, and probably does not amount to more than 32 inches. London has 178 days of rain, and England, collectively, 31 inches, though, in the mountainous districts, Cumberland especially, the annual rain often exceeds 60 inches. The Alps, at their S. foot, have 60 inches; Friuli, 100 inches; Palermo, 21 inches; Lisbon and Madrid, the one on the W. coast, the other inland, on a plain, have respectively 35 and 9½ inches of rain. Going over the continent from W. to E., we find that Holland has 26 inches of annual rain, and St. Petersburg 21 inches; W. France has 24 inches, Ofen 18 inches. The snow which covers the ground in Russia during five months, from October to April, amounts, when measured as rain, by inches, to only a very small quantity. The line of perpetual snow is found at N. Cape, at the height of 2300 ft. above the sea, in S. Norway, at the height of 5500 ft. In the Alps the general height of this line may be taken at 9100 ft., but on the N. side and E. end of the chain, it descends to 8500 ft., while on the S. face of Mount Rosa it rises to 10,000 ft. On the Pyrenees, the snow line occurs on the N. and S. sides respectively, at heights of 8300 and 9100 ft. Thus it appears that the line of perpetual congelation falls lower on the Pyrenees than on the Alps; though the latter mountains lie 3° further N. than the former; but

this is the inevitable consequence of the vicinity of the ocean, which diminishes the intensity of the summer heat.

Vegetation.—With respect to the vegetable kingdom, Europe may be conveniently divided into four zones. The first, or most N., is that of fir and birch. This may be subdivided into the zones of lichen, birch, and fir. The tundras, or mossy plains of Scandinavia, do not equal in extent those of E. Russia. The heights inaccessible to other vegetation up to the borders of perpetual snow, are occupied by lichens, the most valuable of which are the rein-deer moss, and the Iceland moss. The birch reaches almost to N. Cape; the fir ceases a degree further S. The cultivation of grain extends further in these rude latitudes, than might be at first supposed. Barley ripens even under the 70th parallel; wheat ceases at 64° in Norway, 62° in Sweden. In the country of the Samoyedes, in E. Russia, the limit of barley is in about 67°. Within this zone, the S. limit of which extends from lat. 64° in Norway, to lat. 62° in Russia agriculture has little importance, its inhabitants being chiefly occupied with the care of rein-deer or cattle, and in fishing. The next zone, which may be called that of the oak and beech, and cereal produce, extends from the limit above-mentioned to the 48th parallel. The Alps, though beyond the limit, by reason of their elevation belong to this zone, in the moister parts of which cattle husbandry has been brought to perfection. Next we find the zone of the chestnut and vine, occupying the space between the 48th parallel, and the mountain chains of S. Europe. Here the oak still flourishes; but the pine species become rare. Rye, which characterizes the preceding zone, on the Continent, gives way to wheat, and, in the S. portion of it, to maize also. The fourth zone, comprehending the S. peninsula, is that of the olive and evergreen woods. The orange flourishes in the S. portion of it, and rice is cultivated in a few spots, in N. Italy and E. Spain. The deciduous oak here gives place to the evergreen and cork oaks, with edible acorns. The lines which define the region favourable to the growth of each plant generally incline S. towards the E.; but it is otherwise with the vine, olive, and a few other plants within certain limits. The cultivation of the vine begins on the coast of France, in lat. 48°, passes N. of Paris, in lat. 49°, and goes still further N. in Germany, where it reaches its N. limit; it is still, however, carried on with success on the Volga, in lat. 50°.

Zoology.—The zoology of Europe offers little for remark. The rein-deer and polar bears are peculiar to the N. The S. alone has lizards and serpents. In the forests of Poland and Lithuania, the urus or bonasus, a species of wild ox, is still occasionally met with. Bears and wolves still inhabit the forests and mountains; but in general, cultivation and population have expelled wild animals. The domesticated animals are nearly the same throughout. The ass and mule lose their size and beauty N. of the Pyrenees and Alps. A few camels are bred in the neighbourhood of Siena, in Italy, in which country also buffaloes are used for draught. The Mediterranean Sea has many species of fish, but no great fishery; the N. seas, on the other hand, are annually filled with countless shoals of a few species, chiefly the herring, mackerel, cod, and salmon. The fisheries thus arising are intrinsically valuable, and have unquestionably exercised a great influence on the early history and advancement of N. W. Europe.

Ethnography and Language.—Europe is occupied by many different races, wholly distinct or very remotely connected. The Celts once possessed the W. of Europe, from the Alps to the British islands. The names, Alps and Albion, it may be observed, are derived from the same Celtic root, *alb*, white. The only remnant of the pure Celtic language, at the present day, is the Gaelic, or Erse, spoken in some districts of Ireland, the Scotch Highlands, and the Hebrides. The Welsh are the descendants of Belgian colonists, of mixed Celtic and German race. A portion of these Cambrians, or Kymry, as they call themselves, fled from the attacks of the Anglo-Saxons, into Brittany, where the people still speak a language resembling the Welsh. The Celts adopted the Anglo-Saxon writing; they also used the Ogham, which was a sacred, but not an ancient, character. Their literary cultivation began with their conversion to Christianity, and does not seem to have ever advanced far. From their comparative inaptitude for maritime pursuits, it may be inferred that they were origin-

ally mountaineers. In Spain, also, they were driven to the W. side; the E. shores, the Pyrenees, and part of Aquitania, were held by the Iberians, of whom the Basques are now the representatives. Their language, the Eskuara, has no discoverable affinity with any other; and the Basques are the only European race who cannot be traced into Asia. Next to the Celtic comes the Teutonic race, who have long predominated, and have supplied everywhere, except in Russia, the reigning families. Under this name are comprehended the Germans and Scandinavians; the language of the former, including Gothic, Lithuanian, Flemish, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon, &c., extended from Transylvania to N. Britain, and from the Alps to the Baltic Sea. The Scandinavians, Danes and Norwegians chiefly, colonized Iceland, and the Faroe islands, Shetland, Orkney, and others of the Scotch islands; and traces of their presence in Ireland may be discerned even in Ptolemy's map of that island, A.D. 150. The literature of this race goes back to pagan times, and is extremely abundant. To the E., in general, of the Teutonic race, though sometimes mixed with it, come the Slavonians, that is, the Poles, the Chekes, or Bohemians, Esthoniens, the Servians, Croatsians, about one-third of the population of Hungary, and the Russians. The Vends, or Veneti, formerly a powerful nation on the S. shores of the Baltic, but now absorbed in the German name, were of this race. An offshoot of the same stock penetrated to the head of the Adriatic Sea, and founded Venice. Among the Slavonians, the great mass of the people were serfs, and subject to harsh treatment. Hence their national name (Slave), which means *renowned*, has become, in W. Europe, the designation of one deprived of liberty. Slavonian literature is all of modern date. In the S. and S. E. of Europe are the offspring of the Pelasgian stock, speaking the Greek and Latin, which latter absorbed the Etruscan and other languages of ancient Italy. Greek was the language not merely of the Grecian peninsula, but of all the islands and Asiatic shores of the *Ægean* Sea; it was this language—rich, vigorous, and singularly perspicuous—that first gave expression to that pure taste, manly conception, and perfect freedom of speculation, which now form the distinction of Europe. Modern Greek is spoken within a comparatively limited range, and differs from the ancient tongue, chiefly, in having lost many grammatical inflexions; hence it is called *Aplo-Hellenic* or *Simple Greek*. The Albanians on the W. side of the Grecian peninsula, are probably sprung from the mixed Celtic and Dacian population of the Illyrian Mountains. At the present day, the language of the Skipetars (as they call themselves) is one-third Celtic, and contains much Slavonian. The Latin or Roman language was connected with the Greek, through the least cultivated dialect of the latter—the *Æolian*; and contained many words of W. origin. The Teutonic, Slavonian, Greek, and Latin (with the modern tongues derived from them), all belong to what is called the Indo-European family of languages. They may be all traced from the Sanscrit, the ancient language of Upper India, and the Himalaya, though, perhaps, the Slavonian may be more conveniently referred to a cognate tongue—the Zend or ancient Persian. The Gypsies also speak a language of Indian origin, and related to the Pali. The Celtic language has so much analogy with the Indo-European stock, as to countenance the belief, that the Celts were but an older wave of the same great stream of emigration from the Highlands of Central Asia. From the neighbourhood of the Altai Mountains, N. E. of the Himalaya, flowed westward another similar stream. Turkish tribes occupied the steppes N. of the Black Sea, probably at an early age. At present, the Bashkirs in the S. Ural, are of Turkish race, to which belong also the Tatars of Kasan, those of the Krim, and the Nogays on the Don. The Ottoman or Othman Turks (so named from their early Sultan, Othman or Osman), after being settled for ages in Asia Minor, at length took Constantinople in 1453, and established their empire in Europe. Previous to this event, a body of Turcomans had forced their way into Macedonia, where their descendants still remain. The fishing and hunting tribes of N. Siberia, also took part in this W. movement, and the Finns advancing from the Obi, settled themselves in the countries now called Lapland and Finland. Higher up, from the banks of the Irish, other hordes of the same nation mingled with, and led by Turks and Mongols, poured down on the valley of the Danube, in the 7th century, and founded the kingdom of

Hungary. The language of the Magyars, as the Hungarians call themselves, has not yet lost all resemblance to that of the Ostyaks on the Obi. The inconvenience arising from diversity of speech, is much diminished in Europe by the great predominance of the languages of the Indo-European family, which are spoken by nine-tenths of the whole population; the Teutonic, Slavonian, and Latin groups, each numbering about 60 millions.

The literary cultivation of Europe, considered in the aggregate, and apart from the separate national literatures of which it is composed, suggests a few important observations. It has proceeded altogether from ancient Greece. In poetry, history, and speculative philosophy, the Greeks certainly excelled in their time; but their original and peculiar merit, was that of laying the foundations of exact science, and of the scientific examination of nature. They commenced rearing the solid and enduring edifice of human knowledge. Pythagoras, Hipparchus, Ptolemy, and Euclid, were the forerunners of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, Laplace, and Herschel; and Aristotle broke the way for Locke and for Cuvier. It was fortunate that Christianity, while spreading W., raised in general consideration, the two languages which contained the seeds of civilization. When the Arabs, having overrun with great rapidity the N. of Africa, and part of Spain, laid aside their arms, and turned to cultivate the arts of peace, they created, in the latter country particularly, a literature which was as remarkable for its extreme copiousness, as for its superficial character and general worthlessness. Their example, however, worked on the poets of Catalonia, Provence, and Italy; and to them, probably, we owe the introduction of rhyme into European verse. It will be sufficient to mention here briefly, as an epoch in the history of letters, and as a cause of European superiority, the discovery of the art of printing, which, with the liberty of the press, wherever it is established, is sure to advance the interests of humanity.

History.—The history of modern Europe starts from Rome, as its literature from Greece. In the early years of the Christian era, the Romans subdued all W. and N. Europe, as far as the Baltic. The Roman power was favourable to civilization; it increased the measure of general liberty, and promoted intercourse, and the nations of Europe ought to be grateful to the Romans for the example of good roads, on a great scale, and for the civil law. As the Roman empire declined, the Northmen, or maritime adventurers of Jutland and Norway (including Danes and Anglo-Saxons), rose into importance, and obtained at last a firm footing in England and W. France. With these people rose into vogue the feudal system, which made the tenure of land depend on the condition of military service. But the feudal system proved a failure as a military organization; it created turbulent vassals, and not trained soldiers, and after experiencing, in the 16th century, the great superiority of the Ottoman troops in the field, European nations adopted the system of standing armies. This change, however, was unfavourable to liberty, to morals, and to public economy; and the gradual discovery of the immense power connected with a well-trained standing army prompted inordinate ambition. Hence the wars and revolutions of the last and present centuries. The extinction of ancient European dynasties, however, will hereafter be thought a matter of little importance, compared with the colonization which now proceeds from the westernmost part of Europe over the whole earth, carrying with it a widely-spread and cultivated language, a ripe literature, useful arts, and enlightened sentiments.—(Boué's *Geological Map of Europe*; Schouw's *Physical Geography of Europe*, 1833; Crome, *A General Survey of the Power and Resources of the States of Europe*, 1818; Balbi's *Political Balance of the Globe*, 1833; Dupin, *The Commercial Power of Great Britain*, 1825; *Progress of France in Trade and Production*, 1827; Jabob, *A View of the Agriculture, Manufactures, Statistics, and State of Society of Germany, and parts of Holland, France, &c.*, 1820; Tegoborski's *Productive Powers of Russia*, 1851.)

EUROTAS, a river, Greece, Morea, rising in a mountainous district, about lat. 37° 15' N.; lon. 22° 15' E.; from which it flows S.E., and after having formed a junction with several other streams, becomes the Basili, which falls into the Gulf of Kolokythi.

EURUQUE, one of the nomadic tribes of Asiatic Turkey, inhabiting the country about the upper branches of the Kizil

Irmak, pash. Karamania. They have no villages, but, like the Kurds, are truly nomadic, living on the produce of their flocks and herds, but generally in mountainous and wooded districts. They breed camels, and one of their principal occupations is burning charcoal. They live in tents made of black goats' hair.

EURYTANIA, a dist. or diocese, Greece, nome or prov. of Etolia and Aeamania. Its cap. is Karpenisi. Pop. (1839), 21,530.

EUSKIRCHEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. S.S.W. Cologne, circle, same name. It is surrounded by walls, in a very dilapidated state, is entered by three gates, contains three churches, and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, woollen covers, and potash, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Lead, iron, and copper, are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3104.—The CIRCLE, area 607 geo. sq. m., is partly hilly and partly flat, does not contain much arable land, but has rich meadows along the Erft. Pop. 29,710.

EUSTATIUS (St.), an isl. Dutch W. Indies, 11 m. N.W. St. Kitt's; lat. (N. point), 17° 32' N.; lon. 63° 5' W. (A.) It is oval-shaped, and scarcely 30 m. in circumference; area about 190 sq. m. There are two hills—the Punch Bowl and Signal Hill, the former of which is an extinct volcano; between is a deep valley, forming the centre of the island. One side of the valley is precipitous; the other shelves to the sea, forming the flat ground on which the town of Eustatius is placed, and, at the same time, the only accessible part of the island, all the rest of the coast being abrupt and steep, though presenting several other bays. Climate said to be healthy; but the people have no water, except that supplied by rain. Hurricanes and earthquakes are frequent. The level parts are covered with cane fields and provision grounds; the latter are the chief lands attended to, for only about 1000 barrels of sugar are produced yearly in the island; and other vegetable products are little attended to. Game is plentiful, and exported to other islands. St. Eustatius, at one time, carried on extensive contraband traffic. It was plundered by Admiral Rodney, in 1781. The prosperity of the island is now gone, and little commerce is carried on. The language of the people is English, and they are mostly Methodists. Pop. (1780), 25,000; (1828), 2273.—The town, divided into the upper and lower town, lies on a level piece of ground, on a bay S.W. side of the island. It is irregularly arranged, and consists chiefly of shops and warehouses, with the fort Hollandia in the centre. It has a Calvinistic and a Methodist church, and a small hospital. The roadstead is open and unprotected, but has good anchorage in certain winds.

EUSTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3910 ac. Pop. 255.

EUTIN, a tn. Germany, Grand Duchy, Oldenburg, cap. principality of Lübeck, in an agreeable district on a lake of same name, which partly belongs to Holstein, 17 m. N. Lübeck. It is well built, is the seat of a superior court and several public offices, has a large square castle, surrounded by ditches; fine gardens, a handsome town church, a library of 16,000 volumes, a townhouse, a normal industrial seminary and other schools, a savings-bank, poorhouse, and hospital; and manufactures of leather, stoves, and soap; dyeworks, a weekly market, and several annual fairs. The musician Weber was born here. Pop. 2816.

EUTINGEN, two places, Germany:—1, A vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, bail. of, and near Pforzheim on the Enz. It contains a parish church, and has a sandstone quarry. In the vicinity are the remains of a Roman tower. Pop. 896.—2, A vil. Württemberg, circle, Schwarzwald [Black Forest], bail. of, and 3 m. N.E. Horb. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1191.

EUXINE (THE). See BLACK SEA.

EVAL (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 2970 ac. Pop. 349.

EVANGELIST ISLANDS, a group of rocky islets, S. America, off W. coast, Patagonia, lat. (southernmost) 52° 24' S.; lon. 75° 7' W. (A.); consisting of four principal ones, and some detached rocks and breakers. They are very rugged and barren, and suited only to afford a resting-place or breeding haunt for seals and sea birds. There is landing on one of the islands, and anchorage round them. The largest and highest may be seen in tolerably clear weather at a distance of upwards of 20 m. They form an excellent leading mark for the W. entrance of the Strait of Magalhães, near which they are situated.

EVANTON, a vil. Scotland, co. Ross, 13 m. N.N.W. Inverness. It is neat and well-built, contains a U. Presbyterian church and a school, and has two annual fairs. P. 462.

EVAUX, an ancient vil. France, dep. Creuse, 31 m. E. Gueret, on a high plateau, in a well cultivated district. It contains an antique church, and the remains of some Roman baths. Near it are 15 hot springs (between 80° and 140° Fah.), inclosed in three establishments, and well frequented. Pop. 1391.

EVERDON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2300 ac. Pop. 91.

EVENLOAD, par. Eng. Worcester; 1560 ac. Pop. 325.

EVENLY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2760 ac. Pop. 487.

EVERBECQ, a com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 23 m. N.N.W. Mons, with manufactures of linen, two breweries, a chicory factory, and several flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 4338.

EVERCRECH, par. Eng. Somerset; 3130 ac. P. 1449.

EVERDON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1900 ac. P. 777.

EVERGEM, a com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, and 4 m. N. Ghent, with considerable manufactures of linens and cottons; some breweries, a distillery, salt-work, soap-work, and several flour-mills. Pop. 7801.

EVERINGHAM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 3080 ac. Pop. 318.

EVERLEY, or EVERLEIGH, par. Eng. Wilts; 3370 ac. Pop. 354.

EVERSDEN, two pars. Eng. Cambridge—1, (*Great*), 1200 ac. Pop. 300.—2, (*Little*), 670 ac. Pop. 225.

EVERSHOLT, par. Eng. Bedford; 2040 ac. Pop. 899.

EVERSHOT, par. Eng. Dorset; 1030 ac. Pop. 566.

EVERSLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 5400 ac. Pop. 770.

EVERTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 975 ac. Pop. 233.—2, Nottingham; 4630 ac. Pop. 1094.

EVESBATCH, par. Eng. Hereford; 830 ac. Pop. 98.

EVESHAM, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. of, and 13 m. E.S.E. Worcester, beautifully situated in the vale of Evesham, on an acclivity rising from the Avon, by which it is almost encircled, and over which is a stone bridge of eight arches. It consists principally of four wide and regular streets, with well built houses, and is well paved, and lighted with gas. Of the three churches, that of St. Lawrence, lately rebuilt, is the most elegant. There are also chapels for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, and a Friends' meeting-house; a free grammar-school, several other seminaries, a mechanics' institution, reading-rooms, and library. The abbey of Evesham, founded in 709, and of which only a tower 110 ft. high, and some outbuildings now remain, was at one time one of the most stately in the kingdom, and its tower is esteemed one of the finest existing remains of the time of Henry VIII. Parchment and stockings are manufactured here, and many of the females are employed in sewing gloves for the Worcester trade. A considerable business is also done in hops and malt; but gardening is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, who supply the markets of Cheltenham, Birmingham, Tewkesbury, Worcester, and even London, with large quantities of fruit and vegetables. Evesham is a borough by prescription. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 352. Market-day, Monday. Five annual fairs. In the immediate vicinity of Evesham was fought the decisive and sanguinary battle that reinstated Henry III. on the throne, August 4, 1265. Pop. (1851), 4605.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

EVIAN [*Aquianum*], a tn. Sardinian States, Savoy, beautifully situate S. shore of Lake Geneva, 24 m. N.E. Geneva. It was once surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, of which part still remains, contains a public square, a gothic parish church, a Latin and a primary school, two convents, and an hospital; and has a trade in agricultural produce, a weekly market, and three annual fairs. In the neighbourhood are the chalybeate springs of Amphion. Pop. 2084.

EVIE and RENDALL, par. Scot. Orkney; 5 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 1447.

EVINGTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 1360 ac. Pop. 285.

EVORA [anc. *Ebora*, or *Liberalitas Julia*], a tn. Portugal, cap. prov. Alemtejo, situated on a height in the middle of a fertile plain, 80 m. E. Lisbon. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by a citadel and two forts, all alike ruinous. The houses are old and ill built, and the streets narrow and winding. The principal edifices are the cathedral, which is

large and handsome; four other churches, several convents and hospitals, and several Roman antiquities, of which the most important is a magnificent aqueduct by Sertorius, called *Agua de Prata*, or Silver Water. Evora is the see of an archbishop, and possesses an ecclesiastical seminary and a college. It has some manufactures of ironware and leather, and a large annual fair. The Moors were defeated here in 1166, by Gerard, surnamed the Fearless. Pop. 9299.

EVORA MONTE, a tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, beautifully situate on the side and crest of a hill, 15 m. N.N.E. Evora. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle. Here, in 1834, the Miguelites, after being defeated at Santarem, were forced to lay down their arms. Pop. 940.

EVREUX [Roman, *Civitas Eburonicum*], an anc. city, France, cap. dep. Eure, 57 m. W.N.W. Paris, in a fertile valley on the Iton, which, branching out, divides the city into three parts. It is well built, but the streets rather narrow. The cathedral is a venerable pile, founded in the 7th century, and in several styles of gothic architecture, richly sculptured both in the exterior and the interior, and with a bold airy spire 256 ft. high. The church and cloisters of the abbey of St. Thaurin, another fine gothic edifice, were founded in the 7th century. The Tour de l'Horloge is a lofty and handsome clock-tower, built in 1417. The Hotel de Ville was once the palace of the Dukes of Bouillon. Evreux has a town-library of 10,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and a theatre; an agricultural association, and a literary society. It is the seat of a court of first resort, a prefect, a bishop suffragan of the archdiocese of Rouen; a chamber and tribunal of commerce, council of prud'hommes, two theological seminaries, a commercial college, and a normal primary head school. Evreux has manufactures of bed-ticking and hosiery, tanneries, bleacheries, dyeworks; corn, tan, oil, fulling, saw, and flattening mills; some limekilns and tilefields; a trade in grain, seeds, and timber; with an important fair for horses and cattle. It was sacked by the Normans in 892; taken and pillaged, in 1119, by Henry I. of England. The English were finally expelled from it in 1441. Pop. 8137.

EVRON, a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 17 m. E.N.E. Laval, situated in a swampy locality, but possessing some trade in the produce of its rich district, and in linens and woollens of local manufacture. It contains the buildings of a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th century, now occupied by sisters of charity. The conventual church and chapel are remarkable antique edifices. Pop. 2256.

EWANOWITZ, or EWANOWITZ, a tn. Austrian Moravia, circle of, and 24 m. E.N.E. Brünn, l. bank, Hanna. It contains an old castle, parish church, chapel, and hospital; and has three annual fairs. Pop. 2006.

EW E (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 6100 ac. Pop. 1468.

EWELL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 1440 ac. Pop. 392.—2, Surrey; 4170 ac. Pop. 1867.

EWELME, par. Eng. Oxford; 2170 ac. Pop. 663.

EWENNY, par. Wales, Glamorgan. Pop. 211.

EWERBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2520 ac. Pop. 433.

EWES, par. Scot. Dumfries; 34½ sq. m. Pop. 328.

EWHURST, three pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 820 ac. Pop. 22.—2, Surrey; 4390 ac. Pop. 942.—3, Sussex; 5310 ac. Pop. 1193.

EWIJCK, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. W. Nijmegen; with a R. Catholic church, a school, and an annual fair. Pop. 670.

EWIN (Str.), par. Eng. Gloucester. Pop. 55.

EWYAS-HAROLD, par. Eng. Hereford; 1980 ac. P. 356.

EXAERDE, a com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. N.W. Termonde. It has linen manufactures, breweries, and corn-mills. Pop. 4235.

EXBOURNE, par. Eng. Devon; 1600 ac. Pop. 593.

EXBURY, par. Eng. Hants; 2600 ac. Pop. 406.

EXCIDEUIL, an anc. tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 20 m. N.E. Périgueux, on the Loue. It has two antique towers, with other remains of former defences, and ruins of a monastery. Marshal Bugeaud was born here in 1784. In the environs are iron mines, forges, potteries, tanneries, &c. Pop. about 2000.

EXE, or Ex [Latin, *Eza*, *Icta*], a river, England, which rises in Exmoor, co. Somerset, and, after a S. course of about 50 m., falls into the English Channel at Exmouth, by an estuary, navigable for 8 m. to Topsham. Its chief tributaries

are the Yeo and Clit. The principal places on its banks are Exeter, Bampton, and Tiverton.

EXETER (Latin, *Isca, Ezonia, Uxela*), a city, co. of itself, seaport, and parl. bor. England, co. Devon, 1. bank, Exe, 10 m. N.W. from its outlet in the English Channel, 159 m. W.S.W. London, on a branch of the Great Western Railway; lat. 50° 44' N.; lon. 3° 33' W.; pleasantly situated on the summit and slopes of an acclivity rising from the river, over which, at the W. entrance to the city, is a handsome stone bridge. Two principal streets cross each other at right angles, from which a number of smaller diverge; the latter extremely narrow, and consisting chiefly of old houses. Though still presenting many indications of antiquity, the city has been, for several years past, undergoing a process of renovation, and can now boast of as handsome squares, terraces, streets, and houses, all of modern erection, as any other in the kingdom. It is well paved and lighted, amply supplied with water, and kept, on the whole, remarkably clean. The principal object of interest in the city is the cathedral, a noble edifice, of high antiquity. It is cruciform, 408 ft. in length, and consists of a nave, with two side aisles; two short transepts, formed out of two heavy Norman towers, each 130 ft. in height; a choir of the same width as the nave, and 128 ft. in length; 10 chapels or oratories, and a chapter-house. The W. front is richly decorated, presenting one of the most beautiful facades of any building in the kingdom, perhaps in Europe. The interior is also magnificent. The other architectural antiquities are the remains of the castle of Rougemont, on a high eminence N. of the city; St. John's Hospital, now appropriated to a free grammar-school, &c., and the chapels of St. Wynard and St. Anne, and the chapel of the Leper's Hospital. The modern edifices worthy of notice are the theatre, assembly or ball-room, bridewell, jail, sessions'-house, cavalry and artillery barracks, guildhall,

an eye infirmary, a lying-in charity, a humane society for the recovery of the apparently drowned, a stranger's friend society, &c., besides a number of minor charities. The scientific and literary institutions are—the Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science, literature, and the arts, established in 1817, and containing about 10,000 volumes; the athenæum, a literary institution, established in 1835; a mechanics' institute, established in 1825; a literary and philosophical society, founded in 1836, &c. Woollen goods were formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but the trade is now all but extinct, being limited to small quantities of serges. The cotton and shawl manufacture, at one time considerable, has entirely ceased. The principal market-day is Friday, on which is held one of the greatest corn and provision markets of the W. of England. There are markets also on Wednesday and Saturday. Notwithstanding the cessation of the woollen manufactures of the city, the weekly meetings of the woollen manufacturers of Devon are still held here. There are several large breweries and iron foundries in the town, and some tanyards and paper-mills in the vicinity. The principal exports are serges and other woollen goods, paper, and manganese; imports, general merchandise, timber, coals, chiefly from Newcastle, and limestone. By means of a canal, 5 m. in length, and 15 ft. in depth, vessels of 400 tons can now reach the city. A large floating basin has also been recently formed; extreme length, 917 ft.; width, 110½ ft., at the entrance, 90 ft.; depth, 18 ft. On December 31, 1850, the vessels registered at the port were 182; tonn., 18,358;—entered coastwise, inwards, in the same year, 910 vessels; tonn., 76,938—outwards, 613; tonn., 38,682. Colonial and foreign, inwards, 184 vessels; tonn., 7654;—outwards, 97; tonn., 7654.

Exeter is said to have been one of the first cities that returned members to the House of Commons. It is, at any rate, certain that it has done so since the time of Edward I. It is a place of remote antiquity, having been a British settlement long prior to the invasion of the Romans, by whom it was called *Isca Damnoniorum*, being spoken of by this name both by Antoninus and Ptolemy. A number of coins, small bronze statues, some tessellated pavements, and other Roman antiquities, have been found in the immediate vicinity of the city, showing that it had been an important Roman station. The number of its religious establishments was at one time so great, that the Saxons called it Monkton. Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library, and several other persons of note, were natives of the city. The Cecil family derive the titles of Earl and Marquis from Exeter. Pop. (1851), 32,810.

EXFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 6310 ac.

Pop. 473.

EXHALL, two pars. Eng.—1, Warwick; 780 ac. Pop. 207.—2, Warwick; 1750 ac. Pop. 936.

EXETER, several places, U. States, America:—1, A vil. and township, New Hampshire. The VILLAGE, on a branch of the Piscataqua, 37 m. S.E. by E. Concord, contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, and a well endowed academy. The river is navigable to this place for ships of 500 tons. Pop. of township, 2925.—2, A township, Rhode Island, 24 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 1776.—3, A township, New York, 77 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1423.—4, A township, Pennsylvania, 129 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1529.

EXILLES, or **ESGLE** (Latin, *Exilite*), a vil. and com. Sardinian states, Piedmont, prov. of, and 7 m. W.S.W. Susa, in the valley of Oulx, 1. bank, Dora Riparia, about 3000 ft. above the sea. It contains a fortress, on a lofty rock, and commanding the pass from France to Italy, over Mount Matrona; and a gothic parish church; and has manufactures of coarse woollens and nails, two foundries, and two annual fairs. There are several remarkable caverns in the limestone rocks of the vicinity. Pop. 1785.

EXIN, or **KEYNIA**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. of, and 24 m. W.S.W. Bromberg, on a gentle height. It con-



THE GUILDHALL, HIGH STREET, EXETER.

baths, and the new markets. There are 24 churches and Episcopal chapels in the city and suburbs, besides two Independent churches, two Baptist, a Presbyterian, and several other places of worship for Methodists and Unitarians, a Friends' meeting-house, a R. Catholic chapel, and a synagogue. There are 56 daily schools in the city, several of which are endowed; and 13 seminaries devoted to infant training. This enumeration includes a free grammar-school, founded by the citizens in the time of Charles I., in which the sons of freemen are instructed gratuitously. It has sixteen exhibitions to either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The charitable institutions of various kinds are numerous. Of these about 10 are devoted to education, of which the principal are St. Mary Arches school, the Devon and Exeter Central school, and the Exeter British school. The charitable institutions comprise the Devon and Exeter hospital for the sick and indigent, opened in 1747, and containing 200 beds, supported partly by subscription, and partly from income derived from funded property; a dispensary, a well-conducted lunatic asylum, a deaf and dumb institution, a penitentiary for destitute females,

sists of the town proper and a suburb; contains two churches, a synagogue, Carmelite monastery, and hospital; and has a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1900.

EXMINSTER, par. Eng. Devon; 4040 ac. Pop. 1177.

EXMOOR, an extra-parochial liberty, England, W. division of co. Somerset. Area, 19,270 ac. It was formerly a forest, but, with exception of a considerable portion lately taken into cultivation, it is now mostly heath and marsh. It consists of ranges of hills of considerable elevation, and in the time of the Druids was a favourite spot for the celebration of their religious rites. Pop. 163.

EXMOUTH, a small maritime and market tn. England, co. Devon, 10 m. S.S.E. Exeter, E. side of the entrance to the estuary of the Ex, picturesquely situated in an opening of the cliffs which line the shore, and forming one of the handsomest and most fashionable sea-bathing places on the S. coast of Devonshire. In the lower and older parts of the town, the streets are narrow, and the houses irregularly built; but the modern portions are composed mostly of terraces surmounted by good houses, mansions of considerable size, and detached villas. There are numerous pleasant promenades, one of which is tastefully planted with trees, and commands a beautiful view of the opposite shores of the estuary. Below the town is a gradually sloping sandy beach, well adapted for bathing. The shops are numerous and abundantly stocked. The church is a handsome structure in the perpendicular style, having a tower 104 ft. high. The other places of worship are one Independent, and one Wesleyan chapel, also a small chapel belonging to the Plymouth Brethren. There is here a national school, attended (1850) by about 200 children; a mental improvement society, and several charitable societies. A considerable number of the male population are employed in fishing, the estuary abounding with various kinds of fish, while about 300 females are engaged in lace-making. Exmouth is said to have been one of the principal ports of the county in the reign of Edward III., although it had subsequently dwindled down to a mere fishing hamlet. It gives the title of Viscount to the Fellow family. The S. Devon, Bristol, and Exeter Railway passes close by the estuary of the Ex, on the opposite or W. side. Pop. (1841), 4356; (1851), 5103.

EXMOUTH GULF, Australia, W. coast, lat. 22° S., formed by a peninsula about 80 m. long, and terminating with N.W. Cape. It is 30 miles in width at the entrance, and about 65 m. in length.

EXNING, par. Eng. Suffolk; 5710 ac. Pop. 1259.

EXPLORING ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, a group of the Friendly Islands; lat. 17° 10' S.; lon. 178° 33' W. They are well situated for the resort of vessels; anchorages safe and easily reached; fruit and vegetables abundant.

EXTON, three pars. Eng.—1, Rutland; 4860 ac. P. 881.—2, Somerset; 3870 ac. P. 380.—3, Hants; 2210 ac. P. 282.

EXUMA (GREAT and LITTLE), two isls. W. Indies, in the Bahama group; the former in lat. 23° 33' N.; lon. 75° 48' W. (a). It is about 28 m. long by 3 broad, and possesses one of the finest harbours in these islands. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.

EYAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Derby. The VILLAGE, 10½ m. S.W. Sheffield, contains a picturesque parish church, a Methodist chapel, and an endowed school. In 1665 and 1666, this place was visited by the plague, which carried off four-fifths of its inhabitants. By the advice and example of Rev. Wm. Mompesson, rector of the parish, the people carefully confined themselves within the district, lest they should communicate the infection to others. Area, 5030 ac. P. 1426.

EYBAR, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 18 m. N.E. Victoria, in a valley. It is tolerably well built, and possesses a parish church, townhouse, prison, cemetery, convent, and two schools. Fire arms, and cutlery are extensively manufactured, and some trade is carried on in wine, grain, and fruits. Pop. 4000.

EYBAU, or EIBAU (ALT), a vil. Saxony, circle, Bautzen, 10 m. N.W. Zittau. It has a fine church, three schools, a celebrated brewery, several factories, mills, &c., and a good trade. Pop. 4320.

EYDON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1620 ac. Pop. 647.

EYE, a bor. market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The town, in a well watered and fertile valley, 19 m. N. Ipswich, is irregularly built; streets narrow. It has a large and commodious church, with a handsome square tower; Baptist

and Methodist chapels, a townhall, and jail; two daily schools, a house of industry, with almshouses for poor widows, or aged unmarried women. It has no manufactures beyond a little lace-making by the poorer classes of females, the inhabitants being chiefly employed in agriculture. It is a borough by prescription, and sends a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 351. Its earliest charter was granted in the reign of King John. Area of par., 2370 ac. Pop. (1841), 2495.

EYE, two pars. Eng.—1, Hereford; 4530 ac. Pop. 739.—2, Northampton; 2670 ac. Pop. 1359.

EYE, an isl. Indian Archipelago, the outermost island bounding the E. side of the N. entrance of Gillolo Passage; lat. 0° 23' N.; lon. 129° 53' E. It is small, low, and covered with trees.

EYEMOUTH, a market tn. par. and seaport, Scotland, Berwickshire, in the bay at the mouth of the Eye, a small stream which here falls into the N. Sea, 44 m. E. by S. Edinburgh; lat. 55° 53' N.; lon. 2° 5' W. It is well supplied with water, lighted with gas, and has altogether a respectable appearance. It has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches; a Methodist chapel, five schools, a reading club, and library. The harbour, with 10 ft. at neap, and 16 ft. at spring tide, being near the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and easily accessible, is much frequented by vessels detained by contrary winds. Timber, bones and rags, coals, slates, bricks, tiles, stones, and merchant goods, are imported; and grain, oatmeal, flour, malt, and spirits, exported. Cod and haddock fishing is carried on, and large quantities of the latter, cured and slightly smoked, are sent out; the herring fishing has greatly fallen off. A weekly grain market on Tuesday; two fairs annually. Area of par., 1½ sq. m. Pop. (1851), 1478. —(Local Correspondent.)

EYEO, or KATUNGA, a tn. N.W. Africa, kingdom, Yarbiba, near r. bank, Niger; lat. 9° N.; lon. 6° 15' E. It is surrounded by walls said to be 15 m. in circuit, built of clay, 20 ft. high, and having 10 gates. Its markets are abundantly supplied with all sorts of provisions.

EYFORD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1380 ac. Pop. 83.

EYGUIÈRES [anc. *Aquaria*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 m. E. Tarascon. It consists of old, well-built houses; and has a manufacture of coarse woollens, with some trade in olives, wine, silk, wool, madder, &c. In the environs are stone and lime quarries, and silkworms are reared. Pop. 2660.

EYKE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2970 ac. Pop. 502.

EYLAU, a tn. Prussia. See EILAU.

EYMOULTIERS, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 24 m. E.S.E. Limoges, in a rugged valley, l. bank, Vienne. It has a communal college, and a fine gothic church, of early date; manufactures of cotton yarn, boulting cloths, wax, &c., and several tanneries; with a trade in wax, leather, &c. Pop. 1842.

EYNE, a com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. S.S.W. Ghent, with manufactures of linens and cottons, two breweries, two distilleries, two flour-mills, and a well-frequented market. Pop. 2463.

EYNESBURY, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1750 ac. P. 1003.

EYNESFORD, par. Eng. Kent; 3640 ac. Pop. 1313.

EYRAGUES, a vil. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, near Arles, in a fertile plain, on the Réal. It is begirt with walls, raised during the wars of religion; and is well built, having several good streets. It likewise has some trade in raw silk and good white wine, both produced in the district. Pop. 1844.

EYRE CREEK, the channel of a stream in Central Australia, between lat. 25° and 26° S., and lon. 138° and 139° E., traversing a flat flanked by high red-sand hills, and containing abundance of water and grass. Capt. Sturt traced this creek for 60 m., when penetrating into the interior of Australia in 1845.

EYRECOURT, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 39 m. E. by S. Galway, with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, two schools, and a dispensary. Market, Tuesday and Saturday; several fairs annually. Pop. 1419.

EYSDEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 6 m. S. Maastricht, in the midst of good meadow land, and in a fine butter country. It has many good houses, and a church, used both by the Protestants and R. Catholics in the greatest harmony; a small synagogue, and a well-attended school. Pop. 930.

EYTHORN, par. Eng. Kent; 1430 ac. Pop. 423.
 EYTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hereford; 850 ac. P. 149.
 —2, (*upon the wild moors*), Salop; 1420 ac. Pop. 389.
 EYWANOWITZ, a tn. Moravia. See EWANOWITZ.
 EYWORTH, par. Eng. Bedford; 1370 ac. Pop. 128.
 EZCARAY, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 26 m. W.S.W. Logroño, l. bank, Oja. It is well built, and contains

a church, three chapels, Latin, and two primary schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, and a storehouse. Manufactures:—woollen fabrics, pottery-ware, bricks, tiles, and soap. Trade:—grain, wine, oil, cochineal, wool, and cattle. Iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, and coal are found in this district, but the quantity is insufficient to defray the expenses of mining. Pop. 3084.

F.

FAABORG, a market tn. Denmark, isl. Funen, on a bay or fjord of the Little Belt, 22 m. S.W. Odense; lat. 55° 5' 37" N.; lon. 10° 14' 43" E. (L.) It has a busy export trade, chiefly in grain; and it has regular communication with Kiel and the adjoining ports. It was founded in the 12th century. Pop. 2200.

FABARA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 68 m. S.E. Saragossa, r. bank, Matorana; with a church, hermitage, two schools, and a prison; and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of a castle, once belonging to the Templars. Industry:—agriculture, linen weaving, and flour and oil mills. Pop. 1370.

FABIANHAZA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, on the Szamos, about 4 m. from Valla. It contains a Greek church. Pop. 1130.

FABIUS, a river, U. States, Iowa and Missouri, which falls into the Mississippi, 100 m. N. by E. Jefferson, after a S.E. course of about 100 m.

FABRIANO, a city, Papal States, 36 m. W.S.W. Ancona, at the foot of the Apennines, with a cathedral, several convents, and manufactures of felt-cloth, paper, parchment, and glue. Pop. 8500.

FABRICA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. of, and 12 m. S.E. Tortona, r. bank, Curone. It contains an ancient parish, and several minor churches; and has a trade in corn, millet, and rice, which are grown in the district. Pop. 2150.

FABRIZIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 16 m. S.E. Monteleone, and near the E. slope of the Apennines. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 2941.

FACCOMBE, par. Eng. Hants; 3170 ac. Pop. 276.

FACHES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 4 m. from Lille. It has manufactures of beet-root sugar. Pop. 1257.

FACHINGEN, a vil. Nassau, dist. of, and so close to, as to be properly a suburb of Diez, l. bank, Lahn. It contains a parish church, and has a celebrated mineral spring. The water resembles that of Seltzer, and is annually exported to the extent of half a million of bottles. It is of great efficacy, particularly in bilious complaints.

FACONE, a lake, Japan, isl. Nippon, 57 m. W.S.W. Yedo. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, by $\frac{1}{4}$ broad, and gives rise to a small river of same name, which falls into the Gulf of Yedo. The Japanese attach peculiar sanctity to this lake.

FACSET, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Nemet*), a market tn. Thither Theiss, co. Krasso, on the Bega, 50 m. E.N.E. Temesvar. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a castle in ruins. Pop. 680.—2, (*Ola*), a market vil. nearly contiguous to Nemet Facset. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1190.

FACTORY ISLAND, one of the Isles de Los, W. coast, Africa; lat. 9° 25' N.; lon. 13° 45' W. There is a small factory on the island, which keeps up a communication with the main, the natives thus procuring English goods for rice, wax, hides, a little ivory, bullocks, goats, fowls, and various kinds of vegetable products. Factory Island is well cleared of its woods; like all the others of the group, it is of volcanic origin, being formed chiefly of hard blue and iron-coloured lava, with occasional masses of porphyritic hornstone, at different elevations. Of the vegetable productions the most remarkable are the palms, which furnish palm oil and wine, and the silk cotton tree. The natives belong to the tribe named Baccas or Barkas, who also occupy other islands along the coast.

FADD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, and about 2 m. from Tolna, on the Danube. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3831.

FAEDIS, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, l. bank, Grivo, 7 m. N.E. Udine. It is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; contains a parish and three auxiliary churches, and has numerous mills. Pop. 2839.

FAEMUND, a lake, Norway, prov. Aggerhuus, bail. Hedemark, a little W. of the Swedish frontier. It forms a long, narrow, and irregular expanse of water, stretching N. to S. about 42 m., and not averaging above 3 m. in breadth. It is fed by the outlets of a number of small lakes, and discharges itself at its S.W. extremity by a stream of its own name, which, uniting with others, forms the Klar.

FAENZA [anc. *Faventia*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 19 m. S.W. Ravenna, on the Lamone. It is well built, in the form of a square, divided by four principal streets, which meet in the Piazza Publica in the centre, a spacious area, surrounded by arcades, and containing the townhall, cathedral, a lofty tower, and in the centre some beautiful fountains. It is surrounded with walls, contains a number of churches and convents, several of which contain valuable paintings. Among the more remarkable public buildings are some of the private palaces, the hospital, and lunatic asylum, and a Corinthian church, belonging to the Dominicans. The cathedral, which is in the gothic style, is an indifferent building. Faenza has been long celebrated for its earthenware, and is supposed to have been the first Italian city in which the manufacture of that article was introduced. It still flourishes there, although now surpassed by other places. Spinning and weaving silk are also carried on to a considerable extent; and in the vicinity of the town there is a large paper-mill. Faenza is connected with the Adriatic by the Zanelli Canal, which was opened in 1782. Within 4 m. of the town are feruginous and saline springs and baths, both held in high repute. In 1376 it was sacked, and 4000 of its inhabitants were put to death, by Sir John Hawkwood, an Englishman in the service of Gregory XI. It is the birthplace of Torricelli, the inventor of the barometer. Pop. 19,752.

FAERDER, an isl. in the N. of the Skager Rack, on the S.E. coast of Norway, at the entrance of the bay of Christiania. A lighthouse has been erected upon it.

FAGAGNA, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, 8 m. W.N.W. Udine. It stands partly on a height, and partly on low ground; contains a parish, and six auxiliary churches, and the remains of an old castle; and has several mills.

FAGAN'S (Str.), par. Wales, Glamorgan. Pop. 424.

FAGNANO, or FAGNANO-OLONA, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 20 m. N.W. Milan, r. bank, Olona, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is well built, on the side of a hill, clothed with fine trees, and surmounted by a castle, once strongly fortified, now converted into a country seat of the Viscount of Fagnano; and contains a handsome modern church, with a lofty tower. Manufactures:—silk and bombazine. Pop. 2571.

FAHAN, two pars. Irel. Donegal:—1, (*Lower*), 24,783 ac. Pop. 5823.—2, (*Upper*), 10,040 ac. Pop. 2949.

FAHLIYAN, a small tn. Persia, prov. Farsistan, 42 m. N. Kazerun, enclosed by walls now in ruins. It was formerly a place of more note than now, having had at one time 5000 inhabitants, a mosque, and four public baths. It is surrounded by fine palm trees, and has a fort in ruins on the summit of a small hill. The town is supplied with water from a distance of 14 m. by a canal cut through the hills.

FAHLUN, Sweden. See FALUN.

FAHRFAELD, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Triesting, 20 m. S.W. Vienna. It has manufactures of brassware and mirrors, a rolling and an extensive cotton-mill. Pop. 700.

FAHRWASSER (New), port of Danzig (*whicic see*).

FAHY, par. Irel. Galway; 3824 ac. Pop. 998.

FAIDO, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, l. bank, Tessin, in the Val Levantina, 16 m. N.N.W. Bellinzona. It stands in a district remarkable for softer beauties than is common in Swiss scenery, and contains a church and a Capuchin monastery. Pop. 597.

FAIFO, a tn. and port Anam, prov. Quang-nam, on a river, 11 m. from its embouchure, in the China Sea, and 20 m. S. by E. Turon, with which it communicates by a canal; lat. 15° 45' N.; lon. 108° 1' E. It has several Buddhist temples, and is inhabited chiefly by Chinese. It was formerly the mart of most of the N. provinces of Cochinchina, but was ruined by the wars which desolated the country towards the end of last century. Its trade has again begun to revive. Principal exports:—cinnamon and sugar. Pop. about 15,000.

FAIR ISLE, an isl. North Sea, lying between Orkney and Shetland, but considered as belonging to the latter, 25 m. S. by W. Sumburg-head; lat. 59° 33' N.; lon. 1° 38' W. (r.) It is about 3 m. long, by nearly 2 broad, and is inaccessible, except upon the S.E., where it affords a safe harbour for small craft. The flag-ship of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked here in 1588. Pop. 232.

FAIRFIELD, par. Eng. Kent; 1290 ac. Pop. 68.

FAIRFIELD, a vil. England, co. Lancaster, 3½ m. E.S.E. Manchester, containing a Moravian establishment. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton manufactures.

FAIRFORD, a market town and par. England, co. Gloucester, the former situated on a gentle declivity, on the Colne, 4 m. above its confluence with the Thames, 20½ m. E.S.E. Gloucester. It consists of substantially built stone houses, and has a spacious and elegant gothic church of the 16th century, with a tower, and magnificent stained-glass windows; chapels for Independents, Baptists, and R. Catholics; a free school, and mechanics' institution. No manufactures, and traffic much reduced by the opening of the Great Western Railway; weekly market, Thursday, greatly declined; two annual fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep. Area of par. 4220 ac. Pop. 1672.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

FAIRHAVEN.—1, A bay, N.W. coast, Spitzbergen; lat. 79° 50' N.; lon. 10° E.—2, A small seaport, U. States, Massachusetts, in Buzzard's Bay, about lat. 41° 35' N.; lon. 70° 40' W. It contains three churches, and has a considerable shipping, much of which is employed in the whale fishery. Pop. 3951.

FAIRHEAD, a remarkable promontory, N.E. coast, Ireland, co. Antrim, 3½ m. N.E. Ballycastle; lat. 55° 13' 18" N.; lon. 6° 8' 42" W. (r.) See ANTRIM.

FAIRLEY, a maritime vil. Scotland, co. Ayr, Firth of Clyde, 3 m. S. Largs. It has the remains of an old castle, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 521.

FAIRLIGHT, a par. England, Sussex; 2230 ac. Pop. 631.

FAIRSTED, par. Eng. Essex; 1590 ac. Pop. 306.

FAIRWEATHER.—1, A cape, E. coast, Patagonia; lat. 51° 32' 1" S.; lon. 68° 55' 5" W.; forming the N. entrance to the river Gallegos. The cliffs are from 300 to 400 ft. high, and are composed of soft clay, horizontally stratified, the strata running for many miles without interruption. The country inland is formed by open undulating plains, covered with grass plants, but entirely destitute of trees: guanaco and fresh water are abundant.—2, A cape, Russian America, New Norfolk; lat. 58° 51' N.; lon. 137° 50' W. (r.)

FAITH (Str.), two pars. Eng.—1, (*the Virgin*), Middlesex. Pop. 781.—2, Hants; 2250 ac. Pop. 430.

FAITHLEGG, par. Irel. Waterford; 1494 ac. Pop. 786.

FAIZABAD, or FYZABAD. See BUDUKSHAN.

FAJEMMIA, a tn. Africa, Senegambia, state, Koukodo, l. bank of one of the head streams of the Senegambia, 60 m. S.E. Bambouk; lat. 12° 50' N.; lon. 10° 35' W.

FAKENHAM (LANCASTER), a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. The town, 23 m. N.W. Norwich, on an acclivity on the Wensum, has three principal, straight, well-kempt streets, is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas, and has a handsome church, with an embattled tower 108 ft. high; chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; three public and two private schools, a subscription library, and several benevolent and charitable institutions. There is an extensive flour-mill on the Wensum, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge of three arches. Corn and cattle market, Thursday; two fairs annually. Area of par. 2360 ac. Pop. (1851), 2245.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

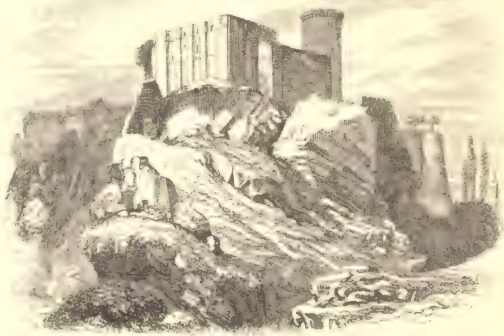
FAKENHAM (MAGNA), par. Eng. Suffolk; 1660 ac. Pop. 213.

FAL, a river, England, co. Cornwall, which rises near the centre of the county, and after a course, first S. and then S.W., of about 25 m., falls into the estuary which forms Falmouth harbour.

FALA and SOUTRA, a par. Scotland, cos. Edinburgh and Haddington; 5 m. by 3½. Pop. 393.

FALABA, a considerable tn. of W. Africa, about 210 m. N.E. Sierra Leone, dist. Sulimana; lat. 9° 45' N.; lon. 10° 25' W., at the base of the mountain Konkodogor, and on the river Falaba or Fala, from which it derives its name. It stands on a gently rising eminence in the centre of a large plain, is of an oblong form, about 1½ m. long by 1 m. in breadth, and contains about 4000 circular houses or huts, which, though built of clay, and covered with pyramidal roofs of thatch, are extremely neat and clean, and, in many instances, even elegant. The palaver or courthouse stands on an open piece of ground towards the S. extremity of the town, and is a place of recreation as well as business. In the centre of the town another large space is left vacant for the purposes of exercise, of receiving strangers, and of holding great meetings. Falaba is more closely built than African towns generally are, and is surrounded by a strong thick staking of hard-wood, which is again encompassed by a ditch, 20 ft. deep by as many broad.—(*Laing's Travels in W. Africa*.)

FALAISE [anc. *Faleria*], a tn. France, dep. Calvados, on an elevated but broken flat, bordering on a rocky precipice or *falaise*, whence its name, 23 m. S.S.E. Caen. It consists of three distinct parts—the town proper, almost completely surrounded by old walls; the suburbs of St. Laurent and Val d'Ante, extending into the narrow ravine below the



THE CASTLE OF FALAISE, from the North.—From Coxe's *Antiquities of Normandy*.

precipice on which the town stands; and the suburb of Gibray, sometimes called the high town, and situated on a height about 1 m. E. The situation is very picturesque, but the streets are irregular, the houses generally indifferent, and

the appearance of the town as a whole dull and lifeless. The churches of St. Laurent, St. Gervais, and St. Guibray, the townhouse, general hospital, Hotel-Dieu, and public library, are deserving of notice, but the great object of attraction is the castle, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Normandy, and the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It occupies a commanding position, on a promontory connected with the plateau on which the town is built on one side only, and isolated on the others by steep ravines, and before the invention of gunpowder was a place of great strength. It is now only a grand and picturesque ruin. It covers nearly 4 ac., and is surrounded by ramparts, varying in height according to the nature of the ground, from 16 ft. to 50 ft. Immediately within the court and somewhat incongruously, the communal college has been erected; beyond, a grassy terrace along the ramparts leads to the donjon-keep, a large rectangular tower, rising abruptly from the surrounding precipices, and propped by high and massy buttresses. A small stone chamber within this tower is pointed out as William's birthplace. Beside this tower is another of loftier elevation and more architectural merit; it is round and smooth, and terminates with a machicolated rim. It bears the name of Talbot's Tower, and is said to have been built by the English after the capture of Falaise, by Henry V. A colossal bronze equestrian statue of the Conqueror, by Louis Rochet, was inaugurated here, October 20, 1851. The manufactures of the town consist of cotton hosiery, lace, cotton goods, leather, and paper, and there are numerous cotton-mills, dyeworks, and bleachfields. The trade consists of the above articles of manufacture, and of wool, horses, and cattle, and is chiefly carried on at the fairs, which are six in number. One of them, called the fair of Guibray, from being held within that suburb, lasts 15 days, was at one time celebrated throughout Europe, and though greatly fallen off, still does business to the extent of about £600,000. Falaise is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce. According to the *Normandy Chronicle*, it had risen to be a place of some importance at the commencement of the 11th century. Pop. 8621.

FALASHAS, a people of Abyssinia, who adhered to the Jewish religion when the rest of the kingdom embraced Christianity. They are found in all parts of Abyssinia, but chiefly on the banks of the Bahr-el-abiad. The Falashas do not permit any one to enter their houses, or to touch them or their clothes. In case of the former law being infringed, they desert the house; and in the case of the latter, they wash their whole persons and clothes in running water, on which account their residences are always in the vicinity of some stream. They are mostly weavers, a few are smiths, and the women potters.

FALCES, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 25 m. S. by W. Pampeluna, near r. bank, Arga, crossed here by a stone bridge. It is situated on a declivity crowned by an ancient castle, is tolerably well built, and comprises a parish church, chapel, townhouse, prison, school, hospital, and storehouse. Oil is manufactured here in large quantities. Trade:—in grain, flax, hemp, cattle, and fruits. Pop. 2500.

FALCON, a cape, forming the most S. point of the island of Ivica, one of the Balearic Islands. It projects far into the sea, and is lofty, but lowers gradually towards its extremity. Off it are three small rocky islands. Cape Falcon on the W., and Portas Point on the E., enclose the deep bay of Cueva Larga, within which there is a wharf, and some cisterns of good water.

FALCONARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 6 m. S.S.E. Paola; near the sea. Pop. 1600.

FALDINGWORTH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1820ac. P. 350.

FALEMEH, or FALEMÉ, a river, W. Africa, Senegambia, the principal tributary of the Senegal, into which it falls, 10 m. above Bakel; lat. 14° 48' N.; lon. 12° 8' W., after a devious course of about 560 m. It has many tributaries, the chief of which is the Sanou-kolez, which reaches it on the right bank. Much of its lower course is navigable for vessels of small draught; and it is 400 ft. broad at its embouchure. The banks are very irregular; sometimes rocky and scarped, at others so low as to be periodically submerged, the waters forming a kind of natural canals called *marigots*; usually abounding in fish. Gold is found in the sands of the Faleme; the richest spots lying between Tamboura, 13 m. below Sandig (lat. 13° 44' N.) and Lahandy, about 40 m. higher

than the latter place. M. Raffanel strongly advocates the navigation of this river, for trading purposes, by means of flat-bottomed steamers; and gives the following as the lowest depths of water, taken from his own experience:—From the embouchure to Senou-Debou, June 15 till October 20, 5 ft.; at other times, 10 to 12 ft. At any time, never less than 4 ft. for 100 m. above the mouth. Between Senou-Debou and Debou (*which see*), there is, indeed, a bar, but it is easily surmounted. Little of the upper course has hitherto been explored.—(*Voyage dans l'Afrique Occidentale, en 1843–4, par A. Raffanel.*)

FALKENAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Elbogen, r. bank, Eger, 80 m. W. Prague. It contains a parish, and several other churches, a Capuchin monastery, hospital, and a large castle, surrounded by a deep moat, entered by three bridges, and with a fine park and garden; and has alum-works. Hops are extensively grown, and coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1900.

FALKENBERG.—1, A tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. W. Oppeln, cap. circle, of same name, l. bank, Steine, in the midst of marshes. It is surrounded with walls, is the seat of a law court, and several public offices, contains a parish church, two chapels, townhouse, courthouse, two hospitals, a castle, once the residence of princes of that name; and has tile-works, two distilleries, and a weekly market. Pop. 1559.—The circle, area, 177 geo. sq. m., is flat, well watered, well wooded, and tolerably fertile. Pop. 35,052.—2, A seaport tn. Sweden, län of, and 20 m. N.W. Halmstad, r. bank, Äthra, at its mouth in the Kattegat. It is an old and unimportant place, and has a small harbour almost silted up, at which a little trade is carried on. The salmon fishing, however, is considerable. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old castle, supposed to have been destroyed in the 14th century. Pop. 819.

FALKENBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 46 m. S.S.W. Koslin, on a gentle height above l. bank, Drage. It is surrounded with dilapidated walls with three gates, and defended by a fort, contains a church, castle, and hospital, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a brewery, and a distillery, a trade in horses and cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 2560.

FALKENHAIN (NIEDER, MITTEL, and OBER), a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. S.W. Liegnitz. It contains a castle, a Protestant, and R. Catholic church, and has two mills. Pop. 1431.

FALKENHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1550 ac. Pop. 290.

FALKENSTEIN.—1, A tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, bail. of, and 10 m. E.S.E. Plauen, on a height above the White Golsch. It contains a large old church with a tower, and has manufactures of cotton, embroidery, and sounding boards, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. A great deal of iron and tin used to be smelted here, but the mines are almost abandoned. Pop. 3372.—2, A market tn. Lower Austria, in a beautiful valley at the foot of the Schlossberg, 38 m. N.N.E. Vienna. It is irregularly built, contains an old gothic church with a crypt, an old castle, on a height above the church, and an hospital. It is surrounded by vineyards, in which the celebrated Falkenstein wine is produced. Pop. 941.

FALKINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1700 ac. Pop. 820.

FALKIRK, a market tn., parli. bor., and par. Scotland, co. Stirling. The town, 2½ m. W. by N. Edinburgh, is situated on a gentle eminence in a beautiful and fertile country, and is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It consists of one long, and somewhat irregular street, about ¾ m. in length, lying E. and W., with a number of narrow streets and lanes branching off to the N. and S. Many of the houses, though having little outward pretension, are good substantial buildings; and large and well-stocked shops are numerous. It is lighted with gas, and supplied with water. The only public edifices of note are the parish church, the office of the Commercial Bank, and a handsome spire, 140 ft. in height. It has a Free, and three U. Presbyterian churches, and several other Dissenting chapels; a number of well-conducted, and well-attended schools; several public libraries, and religious and benevolent societies; with an agricultural and horticultural association. A school of arts was established in 1827, in which weekly lectures are delivered during the winter season; and there are two public reading-rooms. The only manufactures of the town are leather, shoes, brushes,

and cooper-work. There are also a brewery, and the usual artificers of a country town. In the vicinity are quarries, collieries, brick and tile-works; a saw-mill, corn-mills, and two pyroligneous acid works. There is, likewise, a large foundry, called the Falkirk Iron Works, at Bainsford, a suburb of the town; and about 2 m. N. are the celebrated Carron Iron Works. The trysts of Falkirk are the greatest cattle fairs in Scotland. They are held on a dry sandy level moor or heath, in the adjoining parish of Larbert, about 2 or 2½ m. N. from Falkirk, on the 2d Tuesday of August, September, and October. At the first tryst there are generally about 4000 head of black cattle present, and about 400 horses and ponies; at each of the second and third trysts there are present about 17,000 black cattle, 20,000 sheep, and 700 horses and ponies. The larger portion of these cattle are bought up for the English market. The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, three baillies, a treasurer, and seven councillors. Falkirk is of great antiquity, and is associated with many interesting and remarkable historical events. Being near the boundary that separated the Romans and Caledonians, it was the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between them. In one of these, fought in 415, a commander of the latter, Robert Graham, was slain, from which event, it is supposed, the wall of Antoninus, which passed near the town, obtained the name of Graham's Dike, which it still bears. In July, 1298, a battle was fought a little N. of the town, on the spot where the village of Grahamstown now stands, between the forces of Edward I. and those of Sir William Wallace, in which the latter was defeated. In this battle, Sir John Graham, and Sir John Stewart, commanders in the Scottish army, and noted warriors of the day, were slain, and both interred in the churchyard, where their grave-stones are still to be seen. About 1 m. S.W. from the town, a battle was fought on January 17, 1746, between the Highlanders under Prince Charles, and the royal forces under General Hawley, in which the former were victorious.

Falkirk unites with the burghs of Linlithgow, Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie, in returning a member to the House of Commons. The Union Canal, and the Clyde and Forth Canal, pass within ½ m. of the town. Pop. (1841), 8209; (1851), 8769. Area of par. 9 m. by 5 m. Pop. (1851), 16,303.

FALKLAND, an anc. bor. of regality and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The town, 21 m. N. Edinburgh, lies at the foot of the E. Lomond Hill, which rises so abruptly over it as to exclude the rays of the sun for many weeks together during winter. The town consists principally of a single street; many of the houses thatched, and of an antique appearance. It has an Established, a Free, and an Independent church. Falkland was long a favourite residence of the Scottish kings; and has, in consequence, obtained a prominent place in Scottish history. The only object of interest, however, which it now possesses, is its ancient palace, begun, it has been supposed, by James II., and completed by James V., who died here in 1542. Falkland ceased to be a royal residence on the accession of James VI. to the English throne; but was visited, subsequently, by both Charles I. and II. There was formerly an ancient castle here also, in which David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., was imprisoned, and starved to death, by order of his uncle, the Duke of Albany; but no trace of it now remains. Hand-loom weaving is carried on principally for the manufacturers in the neighbouring towns of Newburgh, Kettle, and Kirkcaldy. Seven markets, for horses and cattle, annually. Falkland was erected into a royal burgh by James II., in 1458. It gives the title of Viscount to the English family of Carey. Pop.

of burgh (1841), 1313. Area of par., 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. (1851), 3103.

FALKLAND ISLANDS [French, *Malouines*; Spanish, *Malvinas*]; an island group, S. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, consisting altogether of about 200 islands, large and small, 250 m. N.E. Tierra del Fuego, between lat. 51° and 53° S., and lon. 57° and 62° W. Only two of these islands are of any considerable size; these are called, respectively, East and West Falkland, separated from each other by a sound (see FALKLAND SOUND), varying in breadth from 2½ to 18 m. East Falkland is about 85 m. in length, and about 53 in breadth; area, 3000 sq. m. West Falkland, 80 m. long by about 40 broad; area, 2000 sq. m. The other islands vary from 16 m. in length by 8 broad, to mere islets of half a mile diameter. The whole group is indented in a remarkable manner by bays, harbours, and sounds; two of the latter, Choiseul and Grantham, penetrating so deeply into either side



of East Falkland as nearly to divide that island into two parts, the intervening isthmus being little more than 2 m. broad. On the W. coast of West Falkland the indentations are at once so spacious and numerous as to reduce the intervening land to a series of narrow peninsulas. These arms of the sea form excellent harbours, and, together with the varied outline of the mountains, constitute the principal relief to the general aspect of the scenery.

The general appearance of the islands is by no means attractive. Ridges of rocky hills, about 1000 ft. in height, are seen traversing extensive tracts of sombre-looking moorland, unenlivened by a tree, and limited, seaward, by a low rocky coast, on which the surf beats with great violence. On the N. part of East Falkland the hills attain a considerable elevation, but the whole of the S. portion is so low that it cannot be seen from the deck of a vessel 5 m. distant. The principal range of hills are the Wickham Heights, stretching E. to W., and rising to a height of from 1400 to 2200 ft. The average height of the western island is greater than that of the eastern, although the highest hills are in the latter. The more elevated parts of East Falkland are quartz rock; clay-slate prevails in the intermediate districts. Sandstone, on which are beautifully perfect impressions of shells, occurs in beds, within the slate formation, and upon the slate is a stratum of clay, fit for making bricks. A peculiar feature in the geology of these islands is presented in streams of stones, which appear to flow down the sides of the hills. These streams are 20 or 30 ft. wide, spreading out in some places to even a quarter of a mile in width. The stones are of various sizes, from 1 to 4 or five ft. cube. Scarcely any view can be more dismal than that from the heights; moorland and black bog extend as far as eye can discern, intersected by innumerable streams, and pools of yellowish brown water. The soil of the islands, so

far as has been explored, is generally peat, although much of what seems to be a barren moor, is solid sandy clay, covered by a thin layer of vegetable mould, on which grow shrubby bushes, and a coarse grass, affording ample nourishment to cattle. There are few rivers in the Falklands, so far as yet known. The largest is the San Carlos in East Falkland, W. side, about 30 m. long, and navigable for boats for about 8 m. The only other stream of any note in this island is the Arwyo Malo or Matson, which flows parallel to the Wickham Heights, and falls into Port San Salvador, on the N.E. coast.

The climate is equable, and remarkably salubrious, there being no extremes of either heat or cold. The ordinary range of the thermometer is between 30° and 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. Rain and high winds are frequent, but lightning and thunder are rare.

A peculiar feature of the Falklands is the entire destitution of trees, but there are a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which, in November and December, nearly cover the ground. The tussac grass is the most useful and singular plant in the flora of these islands. It covers all the small islands of the group like a forest of miniature palms, and thrives best on the shores exposed to the spray of the sea. Each tussac is an isolated plant, occupying about 2 square yards of ground. Peculiar species of European genera are found here. Ferns and mosses are few, but lichens are in great variety and abundance, among which are many identical with those in Britain. So far as yet tried, all the useful kind of vegetables and green crops generally, have thriven, but fruit has not been found to succeed; and it is doubtful whether corn would ripen.

The rearing of cattle and the cultivation of vegetables appear to form the natural resources of this country. In proof of the adaptation of the islands for cattle grazing, it is stated that the very few animals landed originally by the Buenos Ayreans, and others, have gone on increasing in numbers, entirely in a state of nature, until they are now, according to various estimates, reckoned at from 35,000 to 100,000 or more. They grow to a great size, and are extremely fat. The wild horses of the islands, of which there are several thousands, are also highly thought of; and although many of the districts are too moist and swampy for sheep, still there is a sufficient quantity of land on which flocks could be kept advantageously. Pigs and rabbits also are plentiful. The numerous creeks abound at particular seasons with a description of fish resembling a gray mullet, weighing up to 15 lbs., and which are caught in large quantities by the simplest means. Sea elephant and seal frequent the shores, and whales resort to the surrounding waters, though now in diminished numbers.

There are no reptiles of any kind in the Falkland Islands, and of the quadrupeds, a peculiar species of fox is the only animal indigenous to them. These animals are large, and remarkable for their ferocity and disregard of man. Of the feathered tribe there are numbers, but no great variety. The principal are geese, snipes, ducks, hawks, vultures, albatrosses, gulls, petrels, penguins, &c., and a very few land birds.

A British settlement has been recently formed in East Falkland, called Stanley, situated at the head of Port-William, an inlet on the N.E. coast; lat. 51° 40' 30" S.; lon. 57° 49' W. It is a free port, and is said to possess peculiar advantages, being easily entered, well protected, and affording safe anchorage. Ships may here obtain fresh beef, vegetables, and water in abundance, and at very moderate charges.

The Falkland Islands were discovered by Davis, on the 14th August, 1592. They were afterwards visited (1690) by Strong, who gave them the name which they now bear. In 1710, a French vessel from St. Malo touched at them, and named them Isles Malouines. Settlements were afterwards formed on them by the French, Spaniards, and English, alternately, but the latter have ultimately retained possession of them. The Falkland Islands were the subject of a controversy between Dr. Johnson and Junius, the former depreciating, as much as the latter overrated them. The geographical position of these islands, together with the advantages they present for colonization, render them of great importance, forming, as they do, a key to the Pacific, and a convenient place of resort for the southern whalers.—(Ross's *Antarctic Expedition; Voyage of Adventure and Beagle; Nautical Magazine*, 1851.)

FALKLAND SOUND, a narrow strait, separating E. and W. Falkland Islands from each other. It extends 45 m.

in a N. and S. direction, varying in breadth from 18 m. to 2½ m. In its S. end there are many flat islands, clothed with tussac, and some shoals. The E. side of the Sound is low, with gently undulating hills, seldom exceeding 150 ft. in height; its shore is indented with excellent harbours and creeks, affording good shelter in all weathers, and fronted with flat tussac islands. The W. side, again, is high and bold, forming a singular ridge, varying from 300 ft. to 500 ft. in height. The tides, at both entrances, are strong, and between the islands; but in the main stream they are moderate.

FALKONERA, a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, 45 m. from the S.E. coast of the Morea, and 28 m. N.W. Milo; lat. 36° 50' 54" N.; lon. 23° 53' 45" E. (n.)

FALKÖPING, a tn. Sweden, län. Skaraborg, in a fertile plain between the Mosseberg and the Alleberg, about 30 m. S. of lake Wener. It is an old and insignificant place, contains a parish church, and has several annual fairs. In 1318, Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, surnamed the Semiramis of the North, here defeated Albrecht, King of Sweden, and made both him and his son prisoners. P. 532.

FALL, a river, N. America, Oregon, which rises about lat. 43° N. flows N., and after a course of about 170 m., joins the Columbia, under the parallel of 45° 45' N. It receives numerous tributaries; and, near its junction with the Columbia, falls occur, from which it derives its name.

FALL RIVER, a port, and large manufacturing vil., U. States, Massachusetts, on the river Taunton, 49 m. S. Boston. It contains several churches, an academy, and various other schools, 10 cotton-mills, a woollen-mill, and two print-works. It has, besides, manufactories of leather boots, shoes, hats, nails, machinery, brass, tin, and copper-ware, &c. Several ships from this port are engaged in the whale fishery. Pop. (1850), 13,209.

FALLERSLEBEN, a tn. Hanover, principality, Lüneburg, cap. bail. of same name, 9 m. S.E. Gifhorn. It is the seat of several public offices; contains a church and town-house, and has tile-works and a mill. The poet Hoffman was born here. Pop. 1414.

FALMER, par. Eng. Sussex; 2840 ac. Pop. 493.

FALMOUTH, a small maritime tn. W. Indies, S. coast, Antigua, 10 m. S.E. St. John's. It is defended by two forts.

FALMOUTH, a parl. bor. and seaport tn. England, co. Cornwall, S. coast, 45 m. S.W. Plymouth, and 28 m. N.E. the Land's End; lat. 50° 8' 48" N.; lon. 5° 2' 42" W. It stands on the S.W. side of the harbour, on a steep acclivity, and extends down to the water's edge. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length, from which several smaller diverge at different points. The streets are generally very narrow, but are straight and well kept. The houses are mostly modern, of stone, and well built. There are also some fine terraces at the N. and S. parts of the town. The latter is lighted with gas, and is well supplied with water. It has a parish church, and chapels for Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, Baptists, Bryanites, R. Catholics, Jews, and Unitarians, and a Friends' meeting-house. The means of education are sufficiently ample, there being, besides several good boarding and other private academies, five schools more or less of a public nature, the Falmouth classical school, national, British, and national infant schools. There are several charitable institutions in the town, including an almshouse, an hospital for the relief and support of disabled seamen, &c., a dispensary, a benevolent society, a lying-in hospital, a humane society, and other minor charities. There are also some literary and scientific institutions, both public and private; a custom-house for the Cornish towns, bonded warehouses, a jail, townhall, and market-house. The harbour of Falmouth is one of the best in England, and, since the lighthouse was erected on St. Anthony's Point, may be entered at any time. The light, which is 65 ft. above sea-level at high water, consists of a rapid succession of bright flashes, appearing every 20 seconds, and which are visible from a distance of 4 leagues. The harbour is defended by Pendennis castle on the W., and the castle of St. Mawes on the E., both strongly fortified. The entrance is about 1 m. in width, the stretch of the bay inland between 6 and 7 m. It has always been a favourite resort of our fleets in time of war, and was a principal packet station for more than a century, the Spanish, Portuguese, West Indian, and American mails having been despatched from it; but steamers being

now employed for this purpose, it has no longer an exclusive enjoyment of that advantage, to the great loss of the port, which carried on, at the same time, an extensive trade with the places above-named. Its principal exports are tin, fish (pilchards), and copper. Imports:—timber, hemp, tallow, fruits, wines, rum, sugar, and grain. Falmouth is the only bonding port for tobacco, except Plymouth, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. It has a good retail trade, also some roperies, breweries, and shipbuilding yards of considerable extent; but the principal trade consists in furnishing supplies to the shipping frequenting the harbour, of which there are frequently from 200 to 300 sail at one time, of all burdens, and from all quarters, awaiting orders. With Penryn, it returns two representatives to the House of Commons. Pop., bor. and tn., 4844. Area of par. 1210 ac. Pop. 7695.

FALMOUTH, several places, U. States, including:—1, A vil. Virginia, l. bank, Rappahannock, at the foot of the falls, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, 64 m. N. Richmond. It contains a church, and flour-mills, producing 30,000 barrels annually. Pop. 500.—2, A township, Maine, 45 m. N. Augusta. It possesses considerable shipping, engaged in the coasting trade and the fisheries. Pop. 2589.—3, A township, Massachusetts, on the S.W. point of Cape Cod, between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. It has extensive shipping and manufactures. Nearly 40,000 bushels of salt are produced annually. Pop. 2071.

FALOUR, or FILOR, a tn. Punjab, 6 m. N.W. Ludianah, r. bank, Sutlej. It is defended by a fort, and has a ferry across the river, connecting the line of communication between Amritsir and Lahore.

FALSE BAY, a spacious bay, S. Africa, formed by the Cape of Good Hope, on the W. side, and False Cape, on the E. The entrance from cape to cape is about 20 m. wide; its length, N. into the land, about the same distance. The bay is large and open, and of a square form. Across the entrance the depths of water are from 40 to 50 fathoms.

FALSE CAPE, various headlands, including:—1, A cape, N.W. coast, Africa, lat. 26° 25' N.; lon. 14° 12' W. (n.).—2, (*Horn*), Tierra del Fuego, W. Cape Horn, lat. 55° 43' S.; lon. 68° 6' W. (n.).—3, On the coast of Central America, 32 m. N.W. Cape Gracias a Dios, lat. 15° 13' N.; lon. 83° 22' W. (n.).—4, On the W. coast, Africa, Sierra Leone, lat. 8° 26' N.; lon. 13° 18' W. (n.).—5, On the S. coast of Hayti, lat. 17° 45' N.; lon. 71° 40' W. (n.).

FALSET, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 23 m. W.N.W. Tarragona, on a plain at the foot of Mount Morral. It is indifferently built, surrounded by the ruins of its ancient Roman walls and castle; and has two squares, crooked, steep, and ill-paved streets, a handsome parish church, with a lofty tower; several chapels, a townhouse, prison, two schools, an hospital, barracks, three fountains, and an ancient dual palace of Medinaçeli. Manufactures:—soap, hardware, chocolate, and brandy. Trade:—wine, brandy, fruits, soap, wheat, oil, iron, hemp, &c. Two annual fairs. Pop. 2995.

FALSTER (Latin, *Falstria*), an isl. Denmark, having, N. Seeland; N.E. Møen; W. Lolland or Lalland, from which it is separated by Guldborg Sound; and washed, S.W. and E., by the Baltic. In shape it resembles a triangle, the apex of which is in the S. The base, formed by the N. coast, is about 30 m., and the sides, formed by the E. and W. coasts, respectively 23 m. and 33 m. The greatest length across the island, from Ourevæd, its most N., to Sjøderødde, its most S. point, is 27 m.; its breadth varies from 2 to 14 m.; area, 136 geo. sq. m. The coast, on the N.E., consists of flat banks, covered with large boulders to such an extent, as to make landing difficult. The sea between it and Møen nowhere exceeds from 4 to 12 fathoms in depth, and the opposite shores so much resemble each other, as to countenance the belief that they were at one time united, and the Grønsund [Green Sound] between them is a passage which has at some period been formed by the sea. The E. coast, in its N. front, consists of steep cliffs, about 40 ft. high, and often covered with wood; on its S. front it becomes low and sandy. On turning round the S. extremity, and proceeding northwards, the coast becomes steep and rocky, and attains its greatest height, 70 ft. The N. coast is mostly low, and has a great number of small bays, almost filled up with sand. The interior of the island is an extensive flat, the highest point of which does not exceed 190 ft. It is watered by numerous

small streams; but its most remarkable hydrographical feature is the shallow lake or lagoon of Bøtte-Noer, which occupies the greater part of the narrow portion of the island on the S., and is only separated from the sea, on the W. and E. sides, by two sandy belts. The soil consists generally of a strong rich loam, occasionally containing a considerable mixture of sand. It produces great quantities of corn. The island is well wooded, and exports timber. It is divided into 29 parishes. Pop. 22,000.

FALSTERBO, a small maritime tn. Sweden, lln of, and 17 m. S.S.W. Malmö, on the promontory in which the S.W. extremity of Sweden terminates. It is an old and insignificant place, with no proper harbour, and almost no trade. A dangerous reef of the same name extends nearly 3 m. into the sea. Its position is shown by a beacon-light near it. Vast numbers of swans frequent this part of the coast. Pop. 213.

FALSTONE, par. England, Northumberland; 57,700 ac. Pop. 560.

FALTSI, a tn. Moldavia, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank, Pruth, 70 m. S.E. Jassy. From the extent of the ruins in the vicinity, and the remains of walls and streets, it appears once to have been a place of great extent and importance; but even the name of the ancient town is unknown, and the present town is very insignificant. An annual fair is held in it. In 1711, Peter the Great was here hemmed in by the Turks, and obliged to conclude the treaty of Pruth.

FALUN, or FALUN, a tn. Sweden, cap. lln of same name, on both sides of the stream which unites the lake of Varp, on the N., with that of Rum, on the S., 130 m. N.W. Stockholm. It is regularly built, consisting chiefly of two long and tolerably spacious streets, one on each side of the stream, and parallel to it, and several small squares; but the houses, almost entirely of wood, are low, and the whole place has a dull and antiquated appearance. It is the residence of a governor, and the seat of a mining directory, contains two churches, a townhouse, infirmary, hospital, and institute, in which a complete course of mining, both scientific and practical, is given; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, silk ribbons, tobacco, and spirits, worsted and cotton mills, a trade in copper, vitriol, grain, and salt provisions; and several large annual fairs. The district, at some distance from the town, is beautiful; but in its immediate vicinity is bleak in the extreme, not from any want of natural fertility, but the destruction of vegetation and blackening of the grass by the fumes of the copper-works, which are the most extensive in the kingdom. The mines are very productive, and the workings are carried on by numerous pits, the deepest of which is about 100 fathoms. They are drained by water-power, of which there is here an almost unlimited supply. The smelting works, and establishments connected with them, situated to the W. of the town, are very complete. The output of ore has been estimated at 140,000 tons, but the produce of pure copper does not exceed 4000 tons. Besides copper, small quantities of gold, silver, and lead are obtained from the ore. Pop. 4379.

FALUN, or STORAKOPPARBERG, a lln or co. Sweden, nearly corresponding to the former prov. Dalarne or Dalecarlia, bounded, N. by Östersund, E. Gefleborg, S.E. Västerås, S. Örebro, S.W. Carlstad, and W. Norway; area, 9446 geo. sq. m. The surface is very mountainous. In the E. three chains, under the names of Nup Riä He, Falu Ekoll, and Tiokosku, form three large valleys. In the N.E. the Brattansen rise, first forming the boundary between this province and Gefleborg, and then stretching N.W., when they link with other mountain chains, and form a central valley, much of which is occupied by the large lake, Siljan, which has an area of about 50 sq. m. The mountains are generally composed of gneiss, granite, and porphyry, overlain occasionally by limestone and sandstone. The higher summits have a very rugged and sterile appearance; the lower heights, on the contrary, are generally well wooded. The culminating point does not exceed 4000 ft. Almost the whole province belongs to the basin of the Dal, which drains it directly by its two arms of the E. and W. Dal, and also by numerous tributary streams. Cultivation is confined to the valleys, which, however, from their rocky nature, and the number of stones which cover them, are better adapted for pasture than for the plough. The soil is sometimes of a sandy texture, but more frequently consists of a good loam. In the S.E., in

particular, much rye, barley, and oats are grown. Potatoes grow well, and are extensively cultivated. The rearing of cattle is much attended to, and considerable quantities of butter and cheese are made. But the chief riches of the province are in its wood, which furnishes excellent timber, fuel, both for domestic use and the blast furnace, potash and resin; and in its minerals, which include valuable mines, particularly of copper and iron, and quarries of slate, grindstone, granite, and porphyry. The latter takes a fine polish, and is made into numerous articles of great beauty. Both the lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish, and these add greatly to the means of subsistence. The principal manufacture is iron. Other branches of industry have made little progress. For administrative purposes, Falun is divided into seven *fögderi*. Pop. about 130,000.

FAMAGOSTA, or **FAMAGUSTA** [Latin, *Fama Augusta*; French, *Famagouste*], a seaport tn. E. side of isl. Cyprus, lat. 35° 7' 49" N.; lon. 33° 57' 15" E. (R.); 10 m. N. Cape Pila. It stands upon a rock, and is nearly two miles in circumference. It was at one time strongly fortified, but both the works and the town itself are now in a state of decay, the ancient streets of the latter being choked up, and its churches and public buildings in ruins. The harbour is narrow, but in the roadstead before the town there is safe anchorage, in ten, nine, and eight fathoms water. About 5 m. N.E. are the ruins of Constantia, a celebrated city under the reign of the Lusignan princes, occupying the site of the ancient Salamis, once the chief city of the island, but of which no trace now remains, having been swept away by an inundation of the sea. The ruin of Famagosta, with that of the whole island, in rapid progress, through Turkish despotism and misgovernment, was completed by an earthquake, which occurred in 1735. The vicinity is bleak and barren.

FAMBRIDGE, two pars. England, Essex:—1, (*North*), 2100 ac. Pop. 142.—2, (*South*), 1670 ac. Pop. 94.

FAMENNE, a small dist. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, named from its inhabitants, called by Caesar, *Phæmani* or *Phæmani*. Marche has always been esteemed its capital.

FAMINE (PORR), Strait of Magalhaens, E. coast, Brunswick Peninsula, lat. 53° 38' 38" S.; lon. 70° 58' 15" W. Landing may be almost always effected, except in E. gales, on one side or the other. There is firewood in abundance on the beach; and wells, containing excellent fresh water, may be dug in various places in the vicinity. Fish are plentiful, particularly mullet and smelt, which may be taken with the seine in great quantities. Geese, wild ducks, teal, and snipe, are to be found at a short distance inland, and, now and then, woodcocks. This port was formerly called San Felipe, having been settled by some Spanish colonists, in 1582–83, all of whom, excepting one man, perished of hunger and attendant diseases. Hence its name, port Famine.

FAMMA, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 492 ac. Pop. 106.

FAMMAMATZ, a tn. Japan, isl. Nippon, 136 m. W.S.W. Yedo, defended by a fort. The principal street is long and straight, and on a height are several temples. Pop. about 6000.

FANAGORIA, a small Russian vil and fortress, gov. Cossacks of the Black Sea, on the Strait of Jenikali, near Taman. It is a miserable place, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Phanagoria.

FANAYE, a large vil. W. Africa, near l. bank, Senegal; lat. 16° 24' N.; lon. 15° 8' W. Its people are industrious, and have a brisk trade in millet, fish, and matting. Its ruler is a marabout of Fouta.

FANCSIKA, or **FANCIKÓVA**, a vil. Hungary, co. Ugocsa, in a large and beautiful plain on a small arm of the Theiss, 3 m. from Nagy-Szollos. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and stands in a fertile and well-wooded district. Pop. 891.

FANE, a river, Ireland, cos. Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth, rising in a number of lakes, and falling into Dundalk Bay, after a S.E. course of about 20 m.

FANGFOSS, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 930 ac. P. 185.

FANLOBBUS, par. Irel. Cork; 35,606 ac. Pop. 12,253.

FANNICH (Lochn), a lake, Scotland, co. Ross, par. Contin; 12 m. long, by 1 broad.

FANO.—1, [anc. *Fannum Fortuna*], a seaport tn. Papal States, deleg. Urbino, on the Adriatic, 29 m. N.W. Ancona; lat. 43° 50' N.; lon. 13° E. It is situated in a rich and fertile

plain, is well built, and handsome, and is one of the most agreeable and interesting towns in Italy. The town walls were erected by Augustus; one of the gates is a triumphal arch of white marble, erected in honour of that emperor. The churches are numerous and handsome, and contain some valuable paintings; and there is a fine old theatre. There are several convents, a college of Jesuits, a public school, and public library. Fano has manufactures of silk stuffs and twist, and some trade in corn, oil, &c. The port was once a well-known resort of the traders of the Adriatic; but its commerce has declined, and the harbour is now choked up with sand. The first printing press known in Europe, with Arabic types, was established here by Pope Julius II. in 1514. The scenery of the neighbourhood is very beautiful, and numerous excellent roads communicate with all the great towns. Pop. 6860.—2, One of the smaller Ionian islands, 14 m. N.W. Corfu; lat. (S. W. summit) 39° 50' 12" N.; lon. 19° 20' E. (R.) Pop. 500.

FANÖE, an isl. Denmark, bail. Ribe, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from W. coast, N. Jutland; lat. (S. point) 55° 21' N.; lon. 8° 30' E. It is about 10 m. long, by 2 to 3 broad; and two-thirds of it are covered with sand and heath, only one-third, and that wholly on the E. being cultivated. There are two villages on it, Nordby and Sønderho; and the inhabitants subsist by fishing and seafaring. Pop. 2800.

FANTEE, or **FANTI**, a maritime dist. or country, W. Africa, in the Ashantee territories, about lat. 5° 30' N.; lon. 1° W., having the state Aqona on the E., Wassaw on the W., Assin and Dubbin on the N., and the ocean on the S. The soil is represented as fertile, the country populous and prosperous, owing to the protection afforded by Cape Coast Castle. The Fantes were formerly a powerful race, and their influence extended over a great extent of country; but both have been greatly reduced, if not altogether annihilated, by the Ashantees. The dress of both sexes consists of a piece of cloth wrapped loosely about the body. Both are particularly cleanly in their habits and persons. A Fantee is known from other Africans by small scarifications on the upper part of the cheek bones, and on the back of the neck. Those on the sea-coast have large and bony joints, head round rather than oval, and rising to a great height. The face long, and the chin protruding forward to an unusual extent; nose flat, lips thick, and ears large. The skin brownish black, in many of them dry, and inclined to be harsh, with little gloss. The females, though not much better featured, have generally a better appearance than the other sex. The Fantes are under the nominal dominion of chiefs or caboceers, and each of the different towns or krooms has a pyim or chief magistrate.

FAOUE, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 44 m. N.W. Vannes, on the Ellé. It has manufactures of paper, Prussian blue, and potato flour; with a trade in cattle, tallow, butter, flax, honey, and wax. Pop. 1474.

FARA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 11 m. N.N.W. Novara, beautifully situated on a hill, crowned by a castle, and studded over with fine villas. It contains a parish church, elegant chapel, with good paintings, and a superior school; and has a weekly market. Pop. 2000.

FARA DI GERA D'ADDA, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, 3 m. W. Treviglio, near l. bank, Adda, on the road from Bergamo to Milan. It was once surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, of which, however, only some traces now remain; and its environs are laid out in orchards and gardens. It contains a parish church, and four chapels, and limekilns and tileworks. Pop. 1341.

FARA SAN MARTINO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 12 m. S.W. Larcianno, r. bank, Aretino. It contains several churches, and has manufactures of fine cloth and other woollen stuffs. Pop. 2515.

FARADEESE, a tn. Tunis, N. Africa, near the sea-coast, 30 m. S. Tunis. In the 16th century its inhabitants were the greatest pirates and the most skilful mariners in the country.

FARAHABAD, a tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, S. coast, Caspian Sea, 75 m. W. Astrabad; lat. 36° 45' N.; lon. 53° 5' E.; at the mouth of the Telaj. It carries on some trade in rice, salt, fish, and pottery. Sugar, cotton, and silk, are produced in the vicinity.

FARAHY, par. Irel. Cork; 5494 ac. Pop. 2092.

FARAJGHAN, a vil. Kafiristan, on the S. slope of the Hindoo Koosh, near the source of the Tagoo; lat. 35° 42' N.; lon. 70° 22' E., where the Afghans and the inhabitants of Kafiristan meet to barter goods; and in time of war held as neutral ground.

FARALLONES, two groups of islets and rocks, N. Pacific, off the coast of New California, extending S.E. to N.W., and about 12 m. distant from one another; lat. (S.E. group) 37° 42' N.; lon. 122° 59' W. (R.) Seven of these islets scarcely appear above water. The largest, which rises from 150 to 200 ft. belongs to the S.E. group; it is 23 m. distant from the fort at the entrance of the harbour of San Francisco; near its S.E. part there is anchorage in 11 fathoms water, with a rocky bottom.

FARAY, an islet, Scotland, co. Orkney, E. of the Island of Hoy. Pop. 55.

FAREHAM, a market tn. and par. England, Hampshire, on slightly elevated ground, at the head of a short arm of the sea, off Portsmouth harbour, 4½ m. N.W. Portsmouth. It has a rather handsome parish church, places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, a free school, and a school for the children of the poor upon the national system, and a hall for the philosophical institution recently erected. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a considerable extent, vessels of 200 tons being built; and ships of 500 tons repaired in its floating dock. Earthenware and bricks are manufactured in large quantities; great part of the latter are exported. The trade in corn, coal, and timber, is also considerable. The government is vested in a bailiff, two constables, and two aleconners. Market every alternate Monday; a fair on June 29. Area of par. 6670 ac. Pop. (1841), 6168.

FARESCOUR, or **FARESKUR**, a tn. Lower Egypt, prov. of, and 8 m. S.W. Damietta, r. bank, Nile. Near this place Louis IX. of France was made prisoner, with all his army.

FAREWELL, par. Eng. Stafford; 470 ac. Pop. 203.

FAREWELL (CAPE).—1, The S. extremity of an island directly off the remarkable point of land in which Greenland terminates S., and which forms the E. side of the entrance to Davis' Strait; lat. 59° 49' N.; lon. 43° 54' W. (R.) A strong current sets round this cape, and continues N. along the E. coast of the strait as far as lat. 67° N.—2, New Zealand, Tavaï-Poenamoo or Middle Island, N.W. extremity; lat. 40° 31' S.; lon. 172° 47' E. A little N. from this cape are some rocks known by the name Farewell Rocks.

FARFORTH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1940 ac. Pop. 92.

FARGEAU (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 26 m. E.S.E. Auxerre, agreeably situated on the Loing, down which is floated the timber cut for the Paris market, in the adjoining forests. Here are a fine old dilapidated castle, and spacious park, once the residence of Mademoiselle Montpensier, cousin of Louis XIV., built in the 15th century, but now only partly habitable, having been much damaged by fire in 1752. Manufactures:—leather. In the environs are iron-forges, glass-works, and potteries. Trade in firewood supplied to Paris. Pop. 1858.

FARIGLIANO [Lat. *Farilianum*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. Mondovì, div. of, and 21 m. N.E. Coni, at the foot of a gentle slope, r. bank, Tanaro, which here often commits great ravages by its inundations. It contains a very ancient parish church, supposed to have been erected on the site of the temple of Diana, and a monastery; and has a large silk mill, a trade in agricultural produce, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2039.

FARINDOLA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., dist. of, and 6 m. W.S.W. Civita di Penne, l. bank, Salino. It has an important annual fair. Pop. 2680.

FARINGDON, par. Eng. Devon; 4000 ac. Pop. 381.

FARINGTON, a vil. England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S. Preston, consisting of four small straight and clean streets, the houses, chiefly cottages for labourers, all well built of brick. It has a handsome romanesque church, and two schools for boys and two for girls. Cotton spinning and weaving are carried on extensively, and a number of the inhabitants are employed in agricultural labour. There are several chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2500.

FARKASD, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 19 m. S.S.W. Neutra, r. bank, Waag. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3330.

FARLAM, par. Eng. Cumberland; 5680 ac. Pop. 1035.

Vol. I.

FARLEIGH, four pars. Eng.:—1, (East), Kent, 2050 ac.; Pop. 1377.—2, (West), Kent; 1050 ac. Pop. 403.—3, (Hungerford), Somerset, 840 ac. Pop. 154.—4, (Wallop), Hants, 1820 ac. Pop. 94.

FARLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Surrey, 960 ac. Pop. 86.—2, (Chamberlayne) Hants, 1930 ac. Pop. 149.

FARLINGTON, par. Eng. Hants; 2070 ac. Pop. 793.

FARLSTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1140 ac. Pop. 109.

FARMBOROUGH, par. Eng. Somerset; 1310 ac. Pop. 1143.

FARMINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2470 ac. P. 359.

FARMINGTON, a vil. and township, U. States, Connecticut. The village, seated on an elevated plain, 9 m. W. by S. Hartford, contains two churches, a flourishing academy, and several handsome dwellings. In the townships are paper manufactories, and a variety of mills. Pop. 2041.

FARMSUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen in Fivelgo, 3 m. E. Appingedam, hard by the fortress of Delfzijl. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture; but there are likewise some boat-building, lime burning, brick and tile fields, and saw, oil, grain, and fulling mills. Pop. 1184.

FARNBOROUGH, four pars. Eng.:—1, Kent, 1420 ac. P. 680.—2, Hants, 2370 ac. P. 356.—3, Warwick, 2430 ac. P. 367.—4, (or *Farnborough*), Berks; 2720 ac. P. 204.

FARNDISH, par. Eng. Bedford; 810 ac. Pop. 86.

FARNDON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Chester, 3050 ac. Pop. 999.—2, Nottingham, 1710 ac. Pop. 575.—3, (East), Northampton; 1070 ac. Pop. 250.

FARNE, **FEARNE**, or **FERN ISLANDS**, several small isls. German Ocean, N.E. coast, England, off N. part of co. Northumberland, 2 m. E. by S. Bamborough castle; lat. 55° 37' N.; lon. 1° 39' 15' W. (R.); separated from the mainland by a channel about 1½ m. broad, called the Inner Fairway, and from the group, named Staple Islands, on the N.E., by Staple Sound, about ¾ m. wide. The largest Farne island is a rocky islet, about 100 paces over, having two lighthouses upon it. It is steep and cliffy to the S.W., but sloping downward to the N.E. The high lighthouse is situated about 80 ft. from the S.W. cliff, the low light near the N.W. part of the island, and can be seen only in a N. direction. At the N.E. part is a remarkable old square building, called St. Cuthbert's Tower, whereon a light was formerly exhibited; and at the N. end of the isle is a deep chasm, through which, in stormy weather, the sea forces its way, with such violence as to form a *jet d'eau*, 60 ft. high, called the Churn. On the 5th September, 1838, the Forfarshire steamer, from Hull to Dundee, with 53 persons on board, was wrecked on the Farne Islands, when 38 people perished, and 9 were saved by the heroic exertions of the Outer Farn light-keeper, J. Darling, and his noble daughter, Grace; the small remainder escaped by other means. A similar catastrophe occurred here, July 20, 1843, when the Pegasus steamer, from Leith to Hull, struck on the inner Farn island, and went down, and upwards of 60 individuals perished.

FARNELL, par. Scot. Forfar, 6 sq. m. Pop. 62.

FARNHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Surrey. The town, 35 m. S.W. London, on the Wye, consists of four principal streets, diverging nearly at right angles from a central market-place, and of several subordinate streets, indifferently paved; lighted with gas; water abundant. The houses are in general well built, and the town has a thriving and prepossessing appearance. It has a spacious and handsome gothic church, an Independent chapel, and a congregation of Bible Christians; a free grammar-school, national and British schools, and almshouses for eight aged persons. The cloth manufacture, formerly extensive, is now extinct; but sacking, sail-cloth, painted canvas, and floor-cloth, are still made to a considerable extent, and also a kind of carpeting, of Indian hemp; but the staple article of the trade of Farnham is hops, for which it has been long celebrated. North of the town, on a commanding eminence, is a residence of the Bishops of Winchester, a fine structure, originally built by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and brother to King Stephen. It contains an extensive library, and some good paintings. About 2 m. S. of the town stood the abbey of Waverley, founded in 1128, by Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, for monks of the Cistercian order. The remains of this noble structure extend in detached portions over an area of 3 or 4 ac. Market day, Thursday; several fairs annually. In

FARR, a par. Scotland, Sutherland; 40 m. by 20 m. Pop. 2217.

FARRAR, isls. Red Sea, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. off the coast of Arabia; lat. (S. end) $19^{\circ} 17' N$; lon. $40^{\circ} 40' E$. They extend N.W. 13 m., and are low and sandy, with a few bushes.

FARRINGTON, or FARINGTON (Great), a market tn. and par. England, co. Berks.—THE TOWN, 15 m. S.W. Oxford, on a gentle eminence, in the vale of Whitehorse, is cleanly kept, well paved, amply supplied with water, and lighted with gas. It has a large and handsome church, in the gothic style, of various periods, the spire of which was battered down by the army of Cromwell; chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodists, and a Friends' meeting-house; two national schools, a seminary for young gentlemen, and two for young ladies. Trade in hogs and bacon, malting and brewing; a well-attended corn market on Tuesday; excellent monthly cattle and sheep markets; several annual fairs. Area of par. 6910 ac.; Pop. 3593.—(Local Correspondent.)

FARRINGTON, par. Eng. Hants; 2430 ac. Pop. 545.
FARRINGTON-GURNEY, par. Eng. Somerset; 890 ac. Pop. 605.

FARS, or FARISHTAN [anc. Persia], a prov. Persia, between lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$ and $31^{\circ} 45' N$, and lon. 50° and $55^{\circ} 20' E$, having S. and W. the Persian Gulf, E. Kirman, S.E. Laristan, W. Khuzistan, and N. Irak-Ajemi and Khorassan; length, E. to W., about 300 m.; breadth, about 250 m. Although a great portion of this province is desert, consisting, in part, of tracts of arid sand, especially towards the E., and along the shores of the Persian Gulf, where the country is flat, there are yet many well-cultivated districts, and extensive vales covered with wood and verdure. The N.W. section, bordering upon Irak and Khuzistan, consists chiefly of rocky mountains, enclosing long narrow glens, many of which afford excellent grazing. Several of the former attain an elevation of from 2500 to 3000 ft. A chain of high mountains also runs along its S.E. borders, separating it from Laristan; and towards the centre it is generally hilly, but flat in the N. and N.E. One of the more remarkable valleys is that of Shiraz, in which the city of that name stands. It is 24 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth, and is bounded by low hills, entirely destitute of vegetation. The oriental plane, the willow, poplar, and medlar tree grow luxuriantly here. There are several salt lakes in the province, the principal of which is Bakhtegan (*which see*). The chief rivers are the Bandamir or Araxes, and the Nabon; the former flowing S.E. to lake Bakhtegan, and the latter S.S.E. to the Persian gulf. In the lower districts the climate is extremely hot and unhealthy; in the mountainous regions it is temperate and salubrious—here the spring season is delightful. Agriculture was formerly in a more prosperous condition in Fars than at present, but it is still more attended to here than in any other part of Persia. Grain, fruit, wine, oil, cotton, and tobacco are raised in great quantities, and all of the finest quality; the tobacco is particularly esteemed. Silk, cochineal, and attar of roses are also produced. The inhabitants of this province are reckoned the most industrious people in Persia. They manufacture woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs, and carry on an active trade with Hindoostan, to which they export wine, horses, woollen manufactures, and various other articles. The government of Fars is confided to a prince of the blood-royal, under whom are the governors of districts, of which there are six. It is thinly peopled, in proportion to its extent. The principal cities are Shiraz, the cap.; Bushire, Ferozabad, Darabjerd, and Kazeroun. Fars is remarkable for the number of ancient ruins it contains. Pop. 1,700,000.

FARSAN, isls. Red Sea, E. side, about lat. $16^{\circ} 30' N$; lon. $42^{\circ} 45' E$. They are two in number, and are the largest all along this coast, but may be considered as forming one island only, being connected by a sandy spit of shoal water, across which camels frequently pass from one to the other. They are of very irregular shape. The westernmost, Farsan Kebeer, is 31 m. long; and the other, Farsan Seegeer, about 18 m. The land is of considerable height, interspersed with some plains and valleys. The hilly parts are coral rock.

FARSISTAN, a prov. Persia. *See* FARS.

FARSUND, a seaport tn. Norway, prov. Christiania, bail. Mandal, 47 m. E. by S. Christiansand, on the N. Sea;

lat. $58^{\circ} N$; lon. $7^{\circ} 30' E$. It exports dried smoked fish, herrings, and millstones. Pop. 881.

FARTASH, or FARTAK, a cape, S. coast, Arabia; lat. $15^{\circ} 38' N$; lon. $52^{\circ} 20' E$. It is a beautiful promontory, very high, and may be seen, in clear weather, from a distance of nearly 80 m.

FARTHINGHOE, par. Eng. Northampton; 3320 ac. Pop. 409.

FARTHINGSTONE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1820 ac. Pop. 315.

FARWAY, par. Eng. Devon; 3420 ac. Pop. 376.

FASANO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. of, and 83 m. S.E. Bari, and 5 m. W. of the Adriatic, cap. circondario of same name. It contains three churches and a convent. Pop. circondario, 9974.

FATARELLA, or FATORRELLA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 37 m. W.N.W. Tarragona, in a mountainous district. It contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and has flour mills and distilleries. P. 1495.

FATATENDA, a considerable tn. of W. Africa, r. bank, Gambia; lat. $13^{\circ} 22' N$; lon. $14^{\circ} 10' W$. The English African Company had a factory here, situated on a rock, and overlooking a fine country, but were driven from it by the hostile conduct of a native prince.

FATCHIOU, an isl. Japan, strait of Corea, in the Tausima group, lat. (S. point) $34^{\circ} 6' 30'' N$; lon. $129^{\circ} 15' E$. (n.)

FATESCH, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 38 m. N.W. Koursk, cap. circle, and on a river of same name. It stands on a height in a beautiful district; contains a church, and has manufactures of cloth, tile-works, and a little general trade. Around it are orchards and gardens. Pop. (1849), 3575.

FATSA, or FATSAH [anc. Phadisa], a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, on the Black Sea, 118 m. E. Trebisond; lat. $41^{\circ} N$; lon. $38^{\circ} 38' E$. It is now the scale or seaport of Niksar, 50 m. S.S.W., and to which there is a difficult road over the mountains, through thick and luxuriant woods. It contains an old palace and a large khan, and has still some trade. Close by the town is a small fort, near to which large ships of war are sometimes built. Two miles E. of Fatsa are the ruins of a city, the site of the ancient *Polemion*.

FATSIZIO, an isl. Japan, a dependency of prov. Yzon, isl. Nippon, lat. $33^{\circ} 6' N$; lon. $140^{\circ} E$. (n.) It is 21 m. long, by $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and contains a town of same name. Its shores are steep, and almost inaccessible; soil extremely fertile, and well cultivated. State criminals are banished to this island, and employed in manufacturing silk stuffs for the Court.

FATTECONDA, a tn. of W. Africa, kingdom, Bondou, on E. bank of the Falemé; lat. $14^{\circ} 20' N$; lon. $10^{\circ} 20' W$.

FAUCIGNY, a prov. Sardinian States, div. Savoy; bounded, N. by prov. Challais, E. by the Swiss canton of Valais and prov. Aosta, S. by provs. Upper Savoy and the Genevese, and W. by that part of the dukedom of Savoy which formed prov. St. Julien; length, N. to S., 36 m.; breadth, 21 m.; area, about 840 sq. m. It is one of the loftiest districts in Europe, being partly covered by the Pennine Alps, in which its culminating point occurs. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Arve, which, taking its rise in the glaciers of Mont Blanc, traverses the province circuitously, S.E. to N.W. From the nature of the ground, the far greater part of it is necessarily waste, and unfit either for the habitation of man or the sustenance of beast. According to an estimate which has been made, one-fifth of the province consists of bare rock, one-sixth of barren uncultivated ground, one-fourth of forests, chiefly of pine, and barely one-third of ground fit for culture. For administrative purposes, it is divided into ten mandamentos—Bonnevill, the capital; Annemasse, Cluses, La Roche, Regnier, St. Gervais, St. Jeoire, Salanches, Samoens, and Faninges. Pop. 101,792.

FAUGHALSTOWN, par. Irel. Westmeath; 7050 ac. Pop. 1618.

FAUGHANVALE, par. Irel. Londonderry; 18,582 ac. Pop. 5929.

FAUGHART, par. Irel. Louth; 2480 ac. Pop. 1869.

FAUGLIA, a vil. and par. Tuscany, in the Val di Tora, 11 m. E. Leghorn. It has a parish church, finely situated on the top of a hill, and a trade in silk, maize, corn, and wine. Pop. 2422.

FAULHORN, a lofty mountain, Switzerland, can. Bern. It is situated between the valley of Grindelwald and the lake of Brienz, and has a height of 8140 ft. The extent and magnificence of the view, and the comparative easiness of the ascent, induce numerous travellers to visit it. For their accommodation, an inn of considerable extent, and three stories high, has been erected of limestone quarried on the spot. It is within 300 ft. of the summit, and is more than 600 ft. higher than the Hospitium of St. Bernard. Travellers often pass the night here to witness the rise of the sun.

FAULKBOURN, par. Eng. Essex; 750 ac. Pop. 157.

FAUSSE RIVIERE, a lake, U. States, Louisiana. It formed part of the bed of the Mississippi till about 1714, when the river took another course. Its banks are extremely fertile, and laid out in fine farms.

FAVALE (Latin, *Fagale Ligurum*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Chiavari, div. Genoa, in the valley of Fontanabuona, almost surrounded by lofty precipices. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of cotton and linen, a trade in cattle, and an annual fair. Pop. 1598.

FAVAIOS [anc. *Flavias*], a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, near the Tua, 61 m. E. by S. Braga. It is situated on the side of a hill composed of fine granite, contains a large church, and a fountain of excellent water, and has a chalybeate spring. It is an ancient place, and possesses several Roman antiquities. Pop. 1130.

FAVARA, a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. and 5 m. E.S.E. Girgenti, in a mountainous district. Pop. 7598.

FAVERGES (Latin, *Fabricae*), a tn. Sardinian States, prov. Upper Savoy, in the valley of Faverges, at the foot of the mountains of Tamié, near the lake, and 14 m. S.S.E. the town of Annecy. It contains an old castle, now converted into a silk factory, a small church, and an hospital, and has considerable manufactures of silk goods, which are largely exported, and of agricultural and other implements, a brass and iron foundry, several smelting furnaces, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3642.

FAVERSHAM, a bor. par. and seaport tn. England, co. Kent, 45 m. E.S.E. by S. London, near a branch of the Swale. It consists principally of four streets, spacious, well paved, and well lighted. In the centre is the townhall and market place. On the opposite bank of the river is a suburb called Brent's-town, consisting of a number of recently-built houses. There is another suburb called Ospringe-street. Faversham has a handsome church, with a light and elegant spire; chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians, and Latter-day Saints; a free grammar school, a national, and three other schools, several well-supported almshouses, and other small charities, a theatre, and set of assembly-rooms. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Two fairs in the year, February and August. Vessels of 150 tons come up the Swale to the town at common tides. On December 31, 1850, the number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the port was 289; tonnage, 11,999; and one steam-vessel of 19 tons burthen. The vessels, coastwise and foreign, which entered in 1850, were 1438 vessels; tonnage, 107,319; cleared, 1033; tonnage, 42,199. The principal exports are corn, hops, fruit, wool, and other produce; imports—timber, iron, coal, tar, &c. Faversham has long been celebrated for the manufacture of gunpowder. Roman cement is also manufactured here, but the oyster fishery has now become the principal trade of the place. It is carried on by the company of free fishermen, and free dredgers of the hundred of Faversham, and employs between 200 and 300 persons. Area of par. 2270 ac. Pop. 4621.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

FAVIGNANA [anc. *Ægwa*, or *Ethusa*], an isl. Mediterranean, 8 m. off W. coast, Sicily; lat. 37° 57' N.; lon. 13° 43' E. It is about 5 m. long, by 2 to 3 broad. On its E. side is a good harbour, with the town San Leonardo on one side, and a small fortress on the other. It is the residence of a military governor. The soil is fertile. Pop. 3000.

FAVORITA, a vil. and beautiful country seat, Austrian Italy, in the vicinity of Mantua, memorable as the scene of several severe contests between the French and Austrians, in which the former were victorious. One immediate result was the surrender of Mantua, with its garrison of 20,000 men.

FAVRIA [Latin, *Fabrica*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 19 m. N. Turin, in a fertile plain. It contains a parish church, of modern and elegant

construction, another small church, a charitable endowment, and an old castle, and has a large spinning-mill, and a trade in wine, which is extensively grown in the district. P. 2745.

FAWKHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 1060 ac. Pop. 277.

FAWLEY, three pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 2010 ac. Pop. 280.—2, Hants; 6590 ac. Pop. 1972.—3, (North), Berks; 2870. Pop. 225.

FAWSLEY, par. Eng. Northampton; 1550 ac. P. 48.

FAXARDO, a tn. isl. Porto-Rico, E. coast, near the mouth of a small river of the same name. Pop. about 3000.

FAXÖE, a vil. Denmark, isl. Seeland, bail. Prästøe,

33 m. S.W. Copenhagen, about 2 m. from the sea. It has noted quarries of building limestone, of a pale yellow colour, and composed mainly of petrifications of marine animals.

FAYAL, one of the Azores, or Western Isles, in the N. Atlantic Ocean; lat. (W. point) 38° 35' 36" N.; lon. 28° 50' 30" W. (R.); area, 27,520 ac., of which it is estimated that 10,020 ac. are under cultivation. The uncultivated portion, however, is not unproductive; a great part of it serving for grazing land, and the supply of firewood. The island produces annually about 12,000 quarters of Indian corn, 4000 of wheat, 2000 of potatoes and onions, 200 pipes of wine, and 17,000 boxes of oranges. The principal exports are oranges and wine. The imports are manufactures, cotton twist, and flax, chiefly from England; colonial produce from Brazil and Portugal; tea, tobacco, and soap from the latter. Fayal has, besides, a considerable transit trade. About 170 American whalers touch at the island every year, and land the oil of such fish as they have caught on their outward voyage. This oil is afterwards shipped for the American market, and amounts in value to between £10,000 and £50,000. Fayal has a good bay opposite to Pico. The common anchorage is opposite the town of Orta, in the bay of that name. It is the best anchorage in the Azores, but open to winds from the N. to N.E., and from S.E. to S.W. The chief town is Villa Orta, on the S.E. side of the island. Pop. (1840), 25,900.

FAYENCE (Latin, *Faventia*), a tn. France, dep. Var, 13 m. N.E. Draguignan. It is a mean place, built on a high site, but has a fine climate. It has a gothic church, of the 12th century; some olive oil-mills, potteries, tanneries, and a glass-work. Pop. 1403.

FAYETTEVILLE, numerous places, U. States, particularly a tn., N. Carolina, 50 m. S. by W. Raleigh. It is regularly laid out with broad streets, has a courthouse, several churches, and banks, and is the seat of a considerable trade in grain, flour, tobacco, and naval stores. It also contains several schools, two printing-offices, and two weekly newspapers. In 1831, this place was nearly destroyed by fire. Pop. 4285.

FAYOUM, or **FAÏOUM**, a valley and prov. Central Egypt, between lat. 29° and 30° N., and lon. 30° and 31° E. It is of an oval form, about 40 m. in length, E. to W., and about 30 in breadth. It rises in the centre, but is altogether considerably lower than the valley of the Nile. In the N. part of the valley is the Birket-el-Kerun (see EGYPT). It is supplied with water from the Nile by the canal of Joseph (Bahr-Yousouff); a number of canals, of smaller dimensions, are also distributed through the valley, for the purposes of irrigation. The parts thus watered are extremely fertile, and produce corn, cotton, and immense quantities of fruit, including apricots, figs, grapes, and olives. Roses are also grown in great abundance, for making rose water, which is sold at Cairo, and all over Egypt. Near Medinet-el-Faioum, the principal town of the province, are the remains of the celebrated labyrinth, those now above ground consisting of several broken columns of fine red granite, in the old Egyptian style, with lotus-bud capitals. At the N. extremity of the area occupied by the labyrinth, with which it was connected, is the pyramid of Howara, which, when entire, was 348 ft. square, but is now much reduced, the bricks of which it was built having been carried off to erect new buildings.

FAYS BILLOT, or **FAYL BILLOT**, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, 30 m. S.S.E. Chaumont. It has five annual fairs. Pop. 2324.

FAZILPOOR, a small tn. of S.W. Hindoostan, I. bank, Indus, Bahawalpoor; lat. 28° 30' N.; lon. 69° 50' E. It is defended by a fort, which, with the town itself, is now greatly decayed.

FÆ (SANTA), a tn. and prov. La Plata. The prov. lies mostly between lat. 30° and 33° S.; lon. 61° and 63° W.;

bounded, N. and W. by deserts, which separate it from Santiago and Cordova; S. by Buenos Ayres, and E. by the Paraná, which separates it from Entre Rios. It has no mountains, but contains a number of considerable lakes, and is intersected by several rivers, of which the Salado and the Tercero are the most considerable. The plains are covered with grass and mimosas, and cattle and horses are reared in abundance. The principal places are Santa Fe, the capital; Rosario, and Espiritu Santo. Pop. between 15,000 and 20,000. — The city of Santa Fe, l. bank, Salado, 9 m. N.W. Bajada, was formerly a place of considerable importance, forming the centre of communication between Buenos Ayres and Paraguay; as also between the latter country and the province of Tucuman; but this prosperity has passed away, and the inhabitants are now reduced to great poverty. It has a church and three convents. Pop. about 4000.

FE (SANTA DE BOGOTA). See BOGOTA.

FE (SANTA, DE SAN FRANCISCO), a tin, U. States, cap. New Mexico; lat. 35° 41' N.; lon. 106° W.; 15 m. E. of the Rio del Norte, at the W. base of a snow clad mountain, on a beautiful stream. It is irregularly laid out, and most of the streets are little better than common highways, traversing scattered settlements, which are interspersed with corn fields. Still four tiers of buildings, whose fronts are shaded with corridors of the rudest possible description, stand around the public square, and comprise the governor's house, custom house, barracks, the consistory of the Alcaldes, the military chapel, besides several private residences, as well as most of the shops of the American traders. There are also two handsome churches, several convents, a college, and an hospital. It is the entrepot for the agricultural productions of the province. The vicinity is fertile in corn and rice, and contains a silver mine. The rearing of horses, sheep, and asses, is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. about 3600.

FEADS and GOODMAN'S ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, E. from New Ireland; lat. 3° 27' S.; lon. 154° 45' E. (R.) They consist of an irregular chain of low isles and sandbanks, encircled by a reef, extending nearly N.W. and S.E. 27 m. They abound with cocoa nuts, and some of them are inhabited.

FEAKLE, par. and vil. Irel. Clare; 36,972 ac. P. 10,156.

FEALE, a river, Ireland, rising near Coolnakenny, co. Limerick, which it divides for some distance from co. Cork; it then enters co. Kerry, and, after a N.W. course of about 30 m., falls into the Shannon by a navigable estuary, called the Cashen, 11 m. above Kerry Head.

FEAR (CAPE), a headland, U. States, N. Carolina, E. end of Smith's Island; lat. 33° 45' N.; lon. 77° 57' W. (R.)

FEARN, two pars. Scot.:

—1, Forfar; 7 m. by 3. Pop. 404.—2, Ross; 2 m. by 1½. It contains the ruins of a fine abbey, founded A.D. 1230, by the first Earl of Ross. Pop. (1851), 2123.

FEATHER [Spanish, *Plumas*], a river, Upper California, an affluent of the Sacramento, has its rise in the sierra Nevada, about lat. 41° N., from which it flows S.W., and falls into the Sacramento, about lat. 38° N. or 15 m. above New Helvetia. At its junction it appears nearly as broad as the former, but is closed by a bar. The Feather river is joined by the Yuba, about 20 or 25 m. above its junction with the Sacramento. Its entire course is about 40 m.

FEATHERSTONE, a par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 4050 ac. Pop. 1065.

FEÉCAMP, a maritime tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 23 m. N.E. Havre; lat. 49° 46' 6" N.; lon. 0° 22' 15" E. (R.) The town is long and narrow, lying in a hollow, cooped up between two parallel ranges of hills, between which flows the small river Féécamp. It is composed of but one considerable street,

nearly 2 m. long, and has a spacious port, the water deep, and the outer anchorage good. The only noteworthy edifice is the parish church, once the collegiate church of the famous abbey of Féécamp, refounded, in 983, by Richard I., Duke of Normandy. Féécamp is the seat of a tribunal of commerce; has a customhouse, a school of hydrography, and a theatre; and is the residence of consuls from various countries. It manufactures cottons, plain and coloured; linen, hosiery, cordage, oil, hooks, anchors, wool-cards, blankets, salted meat, kelp, &c.; and has cotton spinneries, beet-root sugar-works, grain and tan mills, tanneries, and coopers' and shipbuilders' yards. The articles of trade include colonials, tea, gin, Baltic timber, salt, &c. The fishery of cod, herring, mackerel, &c., is carried on. The access to the port is easy, at the proper time of the tide, except with gales from the S.W. or W.; and the harbour has been much improved of late years. A fine lighthouse tower, on the Mont de la Vièrge, on the left of the harbour entrance, is 56 ft. above the ground, and 427 ft. above the sea's highest level. The people of Féécamp are noted for personal beauty. The district around produces abundance of flax and colza. Pop. 9737.

FECKENHAM, par. Eng. Worcester; 6740 ac. Pop. (1851), 3245.

FEDALA, a seaport, W. coast, Morocco, on a promontory, 40 m. S.S.W. Salee, surrounded by a fine fertile country, and has an excellent roadstead.

FEDAMORE, par. and vil. Irel. Limerick; 6739 ac. Pop. 4076.

FEDER-SEE, a lake, Würtemberg, about 6 m. S. E. Riedlingen. It is nearly circular; diameter of about 2½ m.; and falls into the Danube, by the Kanzach. Its shores are so marshy as to make it almost inaccessible. It abounds with fish.

FEDT, a vil. and par. Norway, dist. Aggerhuus, r. bank, Glommen, at its influx into lake Ojeren, 12 m. E. Christiania. Pop. 2360.

FEEJEE, FIJI, FIJI, or VITI ISLANDS, an isl. group, S. Pacific ocean, E. of the New Hebrides, between lat. 15° 30' and 19° 30' S.; and lon. 177° E. and 178° W. The entire group, which comprises altogether 154 islands, 65 of which are inhabited, is subdivided into two minor groups, the Eastern and Asaua groups, the latter forming the W. side of the Archipelago. There are numerous spacious outlets or passages, to and from the central space, enclosed by the group known as the Goro sea. Two of the islands only are of large size, namely, Viti Levu, and Paou or Sandalwood islands. The other principal islands are Vuna, Kantaon, Ovalau, Bau or Ambow, Muthuata, and Goro; some of the others, though smaller, are populous.



VALLEY OF VOONA, IN THE ISLAND OF OVALAU —From the United States Exploring Expedition.

They each contain from 5000 to 13,000 inhabitants. Most of the remainder are mere islets. They are of volcanic origin, but no signs of volcanic heat have been met with, excepting at Savu-Savu, on the S. shore of the large island of

Paon. Appearances of craters, however, are frequent. The peaks are usually basaltic cones or needles, some of which rise to the height of several thousand ft. A luxuriant foliage covers these islands to their summits, giving them a singularly pleasing and picturesque aspect. Some beautiful and fruitful valleys occur in many of them. That of Voono, in the island of Ovoulau, shown in the wood-cut in preceding page, is strikingly characteristic of this description of Feejee scenery. One of those almost inaccessible peaks, on which the natives locate their towns for safety, is also conspicuous in this view. The soil of the Feejees consists of a deep loam, of a yellowish colour, with a large portion of decayed vegetable matter, which, aided by a fine climate, and abundance of water, is extremely productive. Fruits of various kinds abound, including the bread-fruit, of which there are nine different sorts, the banana, cocoa, shadocks, papaw apple, Tahiti chestnut, and a number of other fruits peculiar to the islands. Pumpkins, cucumbers, Cape gooseberry, guava, pineapples, water melons, and large red capsicums also abound. But the chief food of the inhabitants is the yam, of which they have five or six varieties. Sugar cane, turmeric, and tobacco are also cultivated by the natives. Sandalwood, for which these islands were formerly noted, has wholly disappeared. Vegetation is exceedingly rapid here. According to a statement made by the horticulturist to the U. States Exploring Expedition, turnips, radish, and mustard seed, after being sown 24 hours, the cotyledon leaves were above the surface. Melons, cucumbers, and pumpkins, sprung up in three days; beans and peas made their appearance in four. In four weeks from the time of planting, radishes and lettuce were fit for use, and in five weeks, marrowfat peas. The climate is agreeable and healthful. The mean temperature at Ovoulau, one of the most beautiful islands of the group, about 8 m. long, by 7 broad, during the six weeks that the observatory of the U. States Exploring Expedition was established there, was 77° 81'. The barometer stood at 30.126 in. The lowest temperature was 62°; the highest 96°. The winds from April to November prevail from the E.N.E. to S.E., at times blowing a fresh trade-wind. From November to April, N. winds are often experienced, and in the months of February and March, heavy gales are frequent, and generally last for two or three days. The coasts abound with fish, including several of peculiar species. Crabs are also numerous amongst the mangrove bushes. The inhabitants of these islands are a barbarous and savage race, remarkable for cruelty, deceit, and cowardice. They are also extremely covetous, and so addicted to lying, that they prefer telling a falsehood even in cases where truth would have served their purpose better. They are generally above the middle height, complexion between that of the black and copper-coloured races. Faces long, with a large mouth, good and well-set teeth, and a well-formed nose, eyes black and penetrating. Human sacrifices are frequent amongst them, and cannibalism common. The gratification of the latter propensity is not limited to enemies, or persons of a different tribe, or satisfying revenge; they will devour with equal avidity the flesh of their dearest relatives. When victims of this kind are selected, they are often kept for a time to be fattened. When about to be sacrificed, they are compelled to sit on the ground with their feet drawn under their thighs, in which posture they are tightly bound, thrust into an oven, and roasted alive. Many, however, are killed prior to being roasted. Shipwrecked people are uniformly eaten; not in fulfilment of any religious duty, as was at one time supposed, but wholly from the extreme relish the natives have for human flesh. The Feejees, however, excel their neighbours in the useful arts, such as building large canoes, and the manufacture of native cloth and pottery, and they are polite in their communications with those they respect. They are ruled by chiefs, to whom great deference is paid, and who in turn appear to acknowledge the supremacy of the chief of Ambow, who has recently assumed the title of Tui Viti, king of the Feejees. The missionaries have made great progress

in the windward group. The frames of Feejeean houses are constructed of the bread-fruit tree, and are filled in with reeds, whilst the roof is covered with a thatch of the wild sugar cane. They are usually oblong in shape, and from 20 to 25 ft. in length. But the most remarkable structure is the mbure or spirit house, represented on the wood-cut. It is built on a raised and walled mound, and is of uncouth proportions, being nearly twice as high as it is broad at its base, and has a singular sharp-peaked roof. In these structures certain deities



MBURE, OR SPIRIT HOUSE. —From the United States Exploring Expedition.

are worshipped by priests called ambati. Of such structures, each town has at least one, and often several. The towns are usually fortified with strong palisades, and have but two entrances, in which are gates, the passage being so narrow as to admit of only one person at a time. Pop. estimated at 133,500. — (*U. States Exp. Exped.*; Capt. J. E. Erskine, R.N., in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.* 1851.)

FEENAGH, par. Irel. Clare; 2854 ac. Pop. 1018.

FEERING, par. Eng. Essex; 2430 ac. Pop. 817.

FEGYVERNEK, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. co. Heves, near Tisza-Beo. It contains a church. Tobacco is extensively grown in the district. Pop. 1396.—2, (*Also and Felső*), Two contiguous vils. Hither Danube, co. Honth, on the Szekincez, about 5 m. from Zslezsz. They contain a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and have several mills. Pop. 900.

FEHRBELLIN, a tn. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, on a height near the confluence of the old and new Rhin, 31 m. N.W. Berlin. It is the seat of a law court; has a church; a distillery; a trade in cattle; and three annual fairs. The Prussians here, in 1675, defeated the Swedes. A monument has been erected to commemorate the victory. Pop. 1551.

FEIA, a lake, Brazil, in the N.E. of prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, about 8 m. S. the Parahiba. It is of a very irregular shape, two deep indentations on the N.E. and S.E. sides leaving only a narrow passage between them, and dividing the lake into two distinct portions, an E. and a W., of which the latter is the far larger; circuit estimated at about 100 m. At the E. side it communicates with the sea by an artificial canal, called Furado. Much land has thus been gained, and converted into excellent meadows. The lake abounds with fish; but it is so very shallow, that it is navigated only by canoes.

FEIGHCULLEN, par. Irel. Kildare; 4176 ac. P. 1357.

FEILI, a numerous tribe, Persia, living compact and united in one region, and not dispersed, like most of the others, in small detachments, in different parts. The tribe occupies altogether about 100,000 houses, on the W. side of the mountains of Laristan, the territory of Shuster, and other places.

FEILLENS, a vil. France, dep. Ain, arrond. and 15 m. W.N.W. Bourg-en-Bresse. Pop. 2684.

FEIÖE, a small isl. Denmark, off N. coast, Lolland, and about 2 m. W. the island of Femö, to which, as well as

Kragens, there is a ferry. Feiße unites with Skälöe and Weiröe in forming a parish; area 3 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1500.

FEISTRITZ, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, A market tn. Styria, circle of, and 9 m. N.N.W. Grätz, r. bank, Muhr. It has a parish church; and two annual fairs. Lead, silver, and copper are worked and smelted in the neighbourhood. Pop. 550.—2, (or *Wisterna-Nusta*), A tn. Styria, circle of, and 18 m. N.E. Cilli, on the Feistriz. It has a church, townhouse, castle, and hospital; six cattle markets, and four annual fairs. Pop. of town, 917.

FEL-GYOGY, or **FELSŐGYÖGY** *Alpestris*, and **FELSŐGYÖGY** *Subalpestris*, a vil. or rather series of scattered villas, Austria, Transylvania, co. Nieder Weissenburg, about 8 m. from Tovis. It contains a Greek united, and two Greek non-united parish churches, and the ruins of an old castle; and is inhabited by Wallachians.

FELADELPIA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., 13 m. S. Nicastro, in a plain. It has two churches, and a number of other handsome edifices. Pop. 3227.

FELANITX, or **FELANICHE** (anc. *Canatiz*), a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 28 m. E.S.E. Palma, in a valley surrounded by mountains. It is well built, has six squares, wide and convenient streets, and a parish church, chapel, townhouse, prison, two schools, an hospital, cemetery, and, on the neighbouring mountain of St. Salvador of Felanitx, an ancient castle, with subterranean vaults, constructed by the Moors. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, brandy, and ropes. Trade:—rice, coffee, sugar, wine, brandy, fruit, and cattle. The town is of great antiquity; and among the hills hard by are numerous Moorish remains. Pop. 9752.

FELBACH, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Neckar, near Cannstadt, about 6 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. It is one of the prettiest villages in the kingdom, contains a parish church, and has some trade in an excellent wine, the growth of the district. Pop. 2777.

FELBRIGG, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1440 ac. Pop. 133.

FELDA, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhesse, circle, Grünberg, near Ulrichstein. It contains a Protestant parish church; and has a distillery, brewery, a trade in cattle, and three cattle markets. Pop. 880.

FELDBACH, a market tn. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 22 m. E.S.E. Grätz, r. bank, Raab, here crossed by four bridges. It is partly surrounded with walls and ditches, has a townhouse, barrack, hospital, and poorhouse; and four annual fairs. The inhabitants early embraced the Reformation, and were in consequence subjected to cruel persecution. Pop. 703.

FELDBERG, a market tn. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. bail. of same name, on a peninsula, formed by the Haussee, 15 m. E. New Strelitz. It is irregularly built, and contains a courthouse and church. Pop. 715.—**THE BAIL**, area, 88 geo. sq. m., is well wooded, and contains numerous lakes. Pop. 7813.

FELDKIRCH, or **CAMPO DI ST. PIETRO**, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, cap. dist. of same name, on the Ill, and on the road over the Arlberg, 20 m. S.S.W. Bregenz. It stands in a narrow, but fertile valley, has spacious and handsome streets, is the seat of a civil and a criminal court, and of several public offices; contains six churches, one of them a handsome gothic structure, of 1478; a Capuchin monastery, a massive tower, with a large bell, a gymnasium, high school, industrial school, school of design, an hospital, poorhouse, and establishment for the cure of leprosy; and has two large cotton mills, a machine factory, and factory of fire engines; a bell foundry, oil-press, tile-work, manufactures of articles of wood, and distilleries of cherry brandy. The old castle, on the site of a Roman fort, of which traces still remain, was once the key of the Tyrol, but is now only used as a barrack. Pop., tn. 1941. Area of district, 72 geo. sq. m. Pop. 19,844.

FELDKIRCHEN, a market tn. Austria, Carinthia, circle of, and 14 m. N.E. Villach, on the Tieselbach. It has a parish church, and manufactures of scythes and shovels. In the neighbourhood are two iron-mills, and a bathing establishment; and at some distance a ruinous old castle, the original seat of the family of Prince Dietrichstein.

FELDSBERG, or **VELTSPURG**, a tn. Lower Austria, in a valley, near the frontiers of Moravia, 39 m. N.N.E. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and a suburb; the former, surrounded with old walls, with three gates, is built with toler-

able regularity, contains two churches, one of them large and stately, in the Ionic style, surmounted with two towers and a dome, and possessed of fine paintings; a townhouse, with a turret; a monastery, and hospital. On a gentle height, E. of the town, stands the palace of the Prince of Lichtenstein, a large and handsome edifice, with fine gardens, and the magnificent park of Deimwald. Pop. 2322.

FELETTO [Latin, *Felctum*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 14 m. N.N.E. Turin, on the Orco. It contains a handsome square, with well-built houses, lined by an arcade; and a parish church, adorned with frescoes and paintings; and has a trade in cattle, mules, and hemp; a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 1704.

FELICES DE BUELNA (SAN), a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 14 m. S.S.E. Santander; with a prison, and two schools; some mills, and an annual sheep fair. Pop. 1265.

FELICUDI (anc. *Phænucusa*), an isl. Mediterranean, off N. coast, Sicily, belonging to the Lipari group, and 10 m. W. Salina. It is 9 m. in circuit, and is evidently an extinct volcano with three lofty summits. The only trace of fire is in a hot sulphureous spring. The coasts are rugged and broken, and exhibit everywhere bold masses of basaltic lava. On the W. side is a remarkable cavern, entered by a natural colonnade, which terminates in a spacious hall, 160 ft. long, 120 broad, and 50 ft. high. Felicudi is fertile and well cultivated. The inhabitants, who are hardy and industrious, have a small church. Pop. 800.

FELIPE (SAN), a tn. Spain. See JATIVA.

FELIPE (SAN), a tn. Chili. See ACONCAGUA.

FELIPE (SAN).—1, A tn. Venezuela, 38 m. S.W. the Gulf of Triste, and 135 m. W. by S. Caracas. The streets are spacious and regular. The soil in the vicinity is remarkably fertile, producing cocoa, coffee, maize, rice, indigo, and a little cotton, the cultivation of which forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. 7000.—2, A tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. of, and 22 m. N. Guanaxato, nearly 7000 ft. above sea level. Pop. about 8000.

FELIS-SAÖ, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 280 m. N.N.E. Goyaz, on a small auriferous river of same name, a tributary of the Maranhão. It contains three churches, one of which is very old. The inhabitants only cultivate the provisions necessary for their own consumption, but have some trade in cattle. On a hill about 9 m. S. of the town, are some remarkable caverns, and at a considerable distance S.E. are the thermal springs of Caldas-de-Frei-Reinaldo, in which the water is almost boiling hot.

FELISKIRK, or **FELIXKIRK**, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 6990 ac. Pop. 931.

FELITTO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 20 m. S.S.E. Campagna, r. bank, Calore. Pop. 1500.

FELIX, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. W.N.W. Almeria, at the foot of the sierra de Almejjar. It has wide paved streets, two squares, a parish church, a townhouse, two chapels, a prison, school, storehouse, and cemetery. In the vicinity antimony is still, and lead was formerly wrought. Trade:—with Almeria in cattle, grain, antimony, and rice. Pop. 2140.—**FELIX**, with various affixes, is the name of several small villages.

FELIX.—1, An isl. S. Pacific; lat. 26° 20' S.; lon. 80° W. At its N.W. extremity is a remarkable rock, which, in almost every point of view, resembles a ship under sail.—2, A cape, Arctic America, forming the N. point of King William's Land; lat. 69° 55' N.; lon. 98° 5' W. (n.).—3, A harbour, Arctic America, E. coast, Boothia Felix; lat. 69° 55' 42" N.; lon. 92° 1' W. (n.). Captain Ross wintered here in 1829-30.

FELIXSTOW, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1170 ac. Pop. 552.

FELIZZANO [Latin, *Felicianum*], a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 9 m. W. Alessandria, cap. mandamento of same name, l. bank, Tanaro, on the high road leading to Turin. It was formerly a place of considerable extent, but now consists principally of a small town, inclosed within the walls of its old castle, and of several suburbs. It contains two parish churches, a convent, and two charitable endowments. Pop. 2175.

FELKA, or **FOLK-VELKA**, a tn. Hungary, co. Zips, in a plain on the Felkbach, 8 m. S.W. Kasmark. It contains a Protestant church, and has manufactures of linen, several distilleries and mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1322.

FELKIRK, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 6360 ac. P. 1186

FELLATAHS, FOULAHs, or FULAHs, a remarkable race of the negro type, the original locality of which is unknown, but which is now widely diffused throughout W. Africa, particularly Senegambia. Though of the negro family, they differ widely in their physical characteristics from that race, having neither their deep jet colour, crisped hair, flat nose, nor thick lips. In person, they are decidedly handsome, and mostly of a light copper colour; features regular and good, mouths small, European lips, and noses inclining to aquiline; hair soft and silky, well-defined black eyebrows, long eyelashes, and fine black eyes; tall, well proportioned, and of erect and graceful figure; some of the young women are very good looking, and would be considered beautiful even in Europe. They are shrewd and intelligent; possess great influence in the districts where they reside; extremely active, polished, and insinuating in their manners, and said to possess great bravery and perseverance. They are extensive and active traders, and industrious agriculturists, which is their chief and favourite employment. They have now many large commercial towns, large tracts of highly-cultivated lands, and numerous schools, in which their children are carefully educated. They are mostly Mahometans, to which religion they became converts about 400 years ago. They wear great numbers of greegrees or amulets, composed of paper of all sizes, upon which portions of the Koran are transcribed, and covered with silver, copper, or leather.

FELLETTIN, a tn. France, dep. Creuse, 24 m. S.E. Gueret, a neat and thriving place, on an agreeable hilly site, at the foot of which flows the river Creuse. It has a high school, and manufactures carpets, cottons, thread, and yarns, and has dye-works, and paper-mills. Pop. 2359.

FELLIN, a tn. Russia, gov. Livonia, on a river of same name, 112 m. N.E. Riga. It is a poor place, composed of wooden houses, contains a church and a school, and has an annual fair. It was once defended by a strong castle, which makes some figure in the early history of the country, but is now a mere ruin. Pop. (1849), 1909.

FELLONICA, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 28 m. S.E. by E. Mantua, r. bank, Po, having a good church, and a small brandy distillery. Excellent grain and fruits are grown in the vicinity, and in the rich meadows by the river side, numerous flocks and herds are depastured. Pop. 2301.

FELMERSHAM, par. Eng. Bedford; 2400 ac. Pop. 531.

FELMINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2010 ac. Pop. 408.

FELOOPS, an African people, inhabiting a maritime territory in Senegambia, between the rivers Gambia and Casamanza, about 75 m. in length, W. to E., and about 45 m. in breadth, with between 60 and 70 villages. The chief occupation of the natives is rearing cattle and goats. Their colour is deep black, skin rough, features tolerably regular, hair woolly, but longer than that of negroes in general. Stature small, but muscular. They are of sullen and morose dispositions, and savage in their resentments, but inoffensive when unprovoked. They are supposed to number about 50,000.

FELPHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 1800 ac. Pop. 555.

FELSBURG, a tn. Hesse Cassel, prov. Niederhessen, cap. bail. same name, l. bank, Edde, 14 m. S.S.W. Cassel. It contains an ancient parish church, a chapel, and the ruins of an old castle, now partly used as a powder magazine, and has dye-works, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1233.

FELSHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1440 ac. Pop. 398.

FELSTEAD, par. Eng. Essex; 7170 ac. Pop. 1798.

FELTHAM, par. Eng. Middlesex; 2620 ac. Pop. 1029.

FELTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2250 ac. Pop. 574.

FELTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Hereford; 990 ac. Pop. 113.—2, Northumberland; 13,950 ac. Pop. 1585.—3, (West), Salop; 6160 ac. Pop. 1087.

FELTRE [Latin, *Feltria*], a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. of, and 44 m. N.N.W. Venice, cap. dist. of same name, on a height above the little river Colmeda. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several public offices, is partly fortified and tolerably well built, having spacious well-paved streets, contains a cathedral and several other churches, a gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary, two convents, an ordinary, and an orphan hospital, and has silk-mills, a considerable trade in silk, wine, and oil, and an annual fair of three days. Pop. 5500.

FELTWELL, ST. MARY, or ST. NICHOLAS, par. Eng. Norfolk; 14,810 ac. Pop. 1512.

FELTZ, a vil. Holland, Duchy Luxemburg, l. bank, Erens, 12 m. N.N.E. Luxemburg. It contains a parish church, and a school-house, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, tanneries, a cotton and several other mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 926.

FELUDSH, or PRELECHE, an isl. at the head of the Persian Gulf, E. side, off the entrance to Graen Harbour; lat. 29° 27' N.; lon. 48° 16' E., length, 7½ m. N.W. and S.E.; breadth, 2 to 3½ m.; the chief town is situated on the N. side of the island.

FELYGEHAZA, a tn. Hungary, dist. Little Kumania, 67 m. S.S.E. Pesth. It contains a large R. Catholic parish church, and handsome townhouse, and has four famous annual cattle fairs. The surrounding district is fertile, and produces much wine and excellent fruit. From antiquities found in the vicinity, the Romans are supposed to have here had an important station. The town was almost destroyed by the Turks in the 17th century. Pop. 17,000.

FEMERN, or FEMARN [Latin, *Fimbria, Cimbria-parva*], an isl. Denmark, duchy, Schleswig, off N.E. coast, Holstein, from which it is separated by the narrow and shallow Femer sund; lat. (N.W. point) 54° 32' 44" N.; lon. 11° 4' 33" E. (co.); length, about 12 m.; breadth, 8 m. It is very flat, and has a marshy fertile soil. In the N. and W. parts are several lagoons, the waters of which in summer are nearly evaporated, and the swamps thus formed exhale pestilential vapours. On the W. shore is a lighthouse. The island is divided into four parishes; its principal town is Burg. Inhabitants chiefly agriculturists. Pop. 8600.

FEMINA, a small isl. off N. coast, Sicily, in the E. extreme of Carini Bay, about 10 m. N.W. Palermo. It is merely a small rock, rather steep at its N. end, on which an old tower of considerable strength is placed. In this tower Cottisano, one of the numerous personators of Don Sebastian of Portugal, was executed as a sorcerer in the 16th century.

FEMÖE, a small isl. Denmark, N. of the coast of isl. Lolland, area, about 2½ sq. m. Pop. about 700.

FEN-DITTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1862 ac. Pop. 537.

FEN-DRAYTON. See **DRAYTON-FEN**.

FEN-STANTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 2400 ac. P. 1032.

FENAGH, par. Irel. Leitrim; 9765 ac. Pop. 4426.

FENERIF, or FINERIVE, a tn. and bay, isl. Madagascar, N.E. coast; lat. 17° 28' S.; lon. 49° 23' E. The town is well situated for the purposes of traffic, having the advantage of water carriage for a considerable distance into the interior, by which means rice, yams, and other vegetables, are conveyed to the coast with greater despatch and facility, and at less expense than in most other ports; but the anchorage is exposed to violent currents, and a heavy surf.

FENESTRELLE [Latin, *Finis Terræ*], a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. Finero, div. of, and 32 m. W. Turin, near the Chisone, in a very mountainous district. It stands in a narrow pass, and is so strongly defended by forts and outworks, that it is regarded as the N. bulwark of Piedmont. It contains a handsome parish church, a small college, and an hospital; and has several tanneries and mills, and a trade in flax, hemp, larchwood, and honey. Pop. 1291.

FENIT, an isl. and par. Ireland, co. Kerry, 7 m. W. N.W. Tralee; containing the remains of an old church and castle. Area, 686 ac. Pop. 315.

FENTON, par. Eng. Devon; 1340 ac. Pop. 315.

FENNAGH, par. Irel. Carlow; 10,524 ac. Pop. 4314.

FENNOR, two pars. Irel.:—1, Meath; 1127 ac. Pop. 201.—2, Tipperary; 7918 ac. Pop. 2338.

FENOAH, par. Irel. Waterford; 3613 ac. Pop. 1164.

FENTON, two pars. England:—1, co. Lincoln; 1220 ac. Pop. 120.—2, (Kirk), co. York (W. Riding); 4410 ac. Pop. 120.

FENWICK, a par. and manufacturing vil. Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. N.N.E. Kilmarnock. John Howie, author of the *Scots Worthies*, was a native of the parish. Area, 9 m. by 6 m. Pop. 2018.

FENY, or FÖNY, a vil. Hungary, co. Torontal, 15 m. from Temesvár. It contains a Greek non-union church, and stands in a fertile district. Pop. 1947.

FEOCK (Sr.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 2530 ac. Pop. 1476.

FEODOSIA, a maritime tn. Russia. See **KAFFA**.

FEOU-LEANG, or FOW-LEANG, a tn. China, prov. Kiang-see, 45 m. N.E. You chow.

FERAI KHOLM, an elevated dist. Afghanistan, having E. and S.E. the river Helmand, and W. and N.W. the Koh-i-Baba range; lat. $34^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $67^{\circ} 54' E.$ It is well cultivated, fertile, and populous.

FERBANE, a small tn. Ireland, King's co., $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Tullamore, on the Brosna. It is neatly built, and contains an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, Wesleyan and Baptist meeting-houses; a dispensary, and a loan fund. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, August 2, and October 20. Pop. 537.

FERE, three tns. France:—1, [*Lo*], [*Latin, Fura*], dep. Aisne, 15 m. N.W. Laon, on an isl. in the Oise. It is fortified, and has a large arsenal, and an artillery school; and manufactures of chemical stuffs, soap, linen, &c. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1536, and by the allies in 1814. After the battle of Waterloo, it was taken by the Prussians, after a resistance of several months. Pop. 3129.—2, [*-Champenoise*], dep. Marne, arrond. of, and 21 m. S. Epernay, agreeably situated on the Pleurs. It has a manufactory of sacking, &c., and some transit trade. The French imperial forces were defeated in the environs by the allies, March 25, 1814. Pop. 1526.—3, [*-en-Tardenois*], dep. Aisne, 25 m. S. by W. Laon, on the Ourcq. It has a manufactory of cotton and woollen thread and yarn, hosiery, beet-sugar, meal, sabots, &c.; and a trade in grain, wood, wine, wool, and flax. The town was once a stronghold, and a chief place of Tardenois. It was taken in 1567 by the Huguenots; and in 1589 retaken by the Leaguers; in 1652, it was pillaged by the Spaniards. Pop. 2212.

FEREDJIK, **PREREH**, or **FERET**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, 56 m. S.W. Adrianople, agreeably situated on the declivity of a hill, r. bank, Maritza, which is navigable to the town. It is surrounded by a low wall, flanked with towers, and contains a mosque and baths. The hill on which it stands is covered with vines, alternated with cultivated fields. In the vicinity are hot springs, much frequented for their medicinal qualities. Pop. 3000.

FERENTINO [*anc. Ferentinum*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 6 m. N.W. Frosinone, on the road from Naples to Rome, by Mount Casino. It was anciently a considerable town of the Volsci, and is still surrounded by remains of old walls, built of hewn stone, without mortar. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, several parish churches, and three convents. Pop. 8000.

FERET, a tn. Turkey. See **FEREDJIK**.

FEREZ, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 40 m. S. by W. Albacete, on a gentle height, in a mountainous district. It contains a parish church, and a townhouse; and has some trade in grain, wine, oil, and cheese. Pop. 1336.

FERGES, a river, Ireland, co. Clare, which it traverses in a S.E. direction past Ennis and Clare, and, after a course of about 27 m., enters the Shannon by a broad estuary, navigable for vessels of considerable burthen.

FERIA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 35 m. S.S.E. Badajoz, on a lofty hill, crowned by an ancient and ruinous castle, near l. bank, Guadajira. It has narrow, steep, and badly-arranged streets; a townhouse and prison, parish church, chapel, three schools, seven fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—woollen and linen fabrics, wine, and oil. Trade:—manufactured goods, cattle, fruits, hardware, earthenware, agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 2069.

FERINGABAD, a vil. Beloochistan, agreeably situated 6 m. N.E. Moostung, on the route thence to the Bolan Pass. The climate is delightful, and the fertile country in the vicinity abounds in gardens and orchards. Pop. about 800.

FERLACH, a tn. Austria, Carinthia, circle of, and 7 m. S. Klagenfurt, r. bank, Drave, in the Rosenthal. It is divided into Upper and Lower Ferlach; and has numerous manufactures of fire-arms, bayonets, cutlery, wine, steel, and ironware, which furnish the materials of an extensive trade. Pop. 2000.

FERMANAGH, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, having N. Tyrone and Donegal, S. Cavan, E. Tyrone and Monaghan, W. Cavan and Leitrim. Greatest length, N.W. and S.E. 45 m.; greatest breadth, 26 m.; area, 714 sq. m., or 457,195 ac., of which 269,228 are arable. The county is divided lengthways into two nearly equal portions by Lough Erne, which occupies 36,348 ac. of its surface. The country generally exhibits a succession of abrupt eminences of slight elevation, but is mountainous towards its W. boundary, the

highest summit here, called Cuilcagh, on the borders of the county Cavan, attaining an altitude of 2183 ft. Few of the other elevations exceed 1000 ft. The soil is variable, and not remarkably fertile. Oats, barley, wheat, flax, and potatoes, are the principal crops. Considerable numbers of cattle are bred on the high grounds. Most of the farms are under 10 ac. This county is better wooded than most others in Ireland, there being about 8000 ac. appropriated to the growth of timber, chiefly oak, ash, elm, beech, and fir. Coal and iron ore are found in small quantities, limestone in abundance. Manufactures unimportant, consisting chiefly of coarse linen for domestic use. The county is divided into 8 baronies—Clanawley, Clankelly, Coole, Knockninny, Lurg, Magheraboy, Magherastephena, and Kilmore, and 23 pars. Principal town, Enniskillen. It returns three members to the House of Commons, two for the county. Registered electors (1850), 852. Pop. (1841), 156,481; (1851), 116,007.

FERMANVILLE, a vil. France, dep. Manche, arrond. of, and about 9 m. from Cherbourg. It has extensive quarries of granite. Pop. 1162.

FERMO, a deleg. Papal States, bounded, N. and N.W., by deleg. Macerata, W. Camerino, S. Ascoli, and E. the Adriatic; greatest length, N. to S., 27 m.; greatest breadth, 18 m. Area, about 370 sq. m. In the W. it is partly covered by ramifications of the Apennines, but has a general slope E.N.E., and becomes flat as it approaches the coast. The principal streams are the Chienti, which waters the N., and the Tenna and Aso, which traverse it centrally. All these streams flow E. to the Adriatic. The soil is fertile, raising good crops of corn and maize, and rearing many cattle. Much attention is paid to the culture of bees and silk-worms, and the fishery on the coast is very productive. Pop. 89,000.

FERMO [*anc. Firmum Picenum*], a city, Papal States, cap. deleg. of same name, 4 m. from the Adriatic, and 30 m. S.S.E. Ancona. It stands on high ground, and is surrounded by old walls and ditches. It has a cathedral, a number of other churches and convents, a university, attended, in 1841, by 235 students; two collections of statuary and paintings, and a palace, built by Jerome Bonaparte. It carries on some trade by means of the small neighbouring harbour of Porto di Fermo, from which grain, silk, and woollen cloth are exported. Fermo was founded by the Sabines, before Rome existed. Pop. 6331.

FERMOSELLE, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 28 m. S.W. Zamora, on a hill slope, at the confluence of the Tormes with the Douro. It is commanded by an ancient castle, and has clean wide streets, a parish church, with a handsome square tower; a chapel, townhouse, prison, two schools, an hospital, several fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, wine, oil, and brandy. Trade:—grain, oil, wine, fruits, brandy, and wool. Pop. 2501.

FERMOY, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The town, one of the largest military establishments in Ireland, is $18\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Cork, r. bank, Blackwater, here crossed by a stone bridge of 13 arches. It has spacious and regular streets, houses, in general, handsome and uniform; an elegant pointed-gothic parish church, with a beautiful spire; two R. Catholic chapels, three Presbyterian, and four Wesleyan meeting-houses; a small neat courthouse, several schools, a loan fund, savings-bank, two lending libraries, a newsroom, and a dispensary. The barracks, adapted for both cavalry and infantry, have accommodation for about 3000 men, and occupy an elevated situation on the l. bank of the river. There are some large flour-mills, and a brewery. Weekly market on Saturday; three annual fairs. P. (1841), 6379. Area of par. 3481 ac. P. including town, 7513.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

FERMAN NUÑEZ, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 11 m. S. Cordova, in a fertile plain. It is well built, has clean, wide, and paved streets, two squares, a parish church, several chapels, two schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, orphan asylum, three fountains, a cemetery, and handsome ducal palace. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, tiles, wine, oil, and soap. Pop. 5652.

FERNANDEZ, isl. Pacific Ocean. See **JUAN FERNANDEZ**.

FERNANDO-DE-APURÉ (SAN), a tn. Venezuela, dep. Apuré, r. bank, Apure, near its junction with the Portuguesa, 170 m. E. Varinas or Barinas. It carries on a considerable trade in the produce of the herds of cattle which pasture on the lowest parts of the Llanos. Pop. 6000.

FERNANDO-DE-NORONHA, a group of isls. belonging to Brazil, consisting of one large, and several smaller, N. Atlantic, about 210 m. N.E. Cape St. Roque, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, Brazil. Extreme point of the principal island on the S.E. side, lat. $3^{\circ} 50' 24''$ S.; lon. $32^{\circ} 28' W.$ (a.) The group extends nearly 7 m. about S.W. and N.E., and is less than 2 m. broad; the shores are rocky, and the surf frequently high; at such times there is no safe landing. The large island is about 20 m. in circumference; its most remarkable feature is a conical hill about 1000 ft. high, the upper part of which is exceedingly steep, and, on one side, overhangs its base. The rock is phonolite, and is divided into irregular columns. The whole island is covered with wood; but, from the dryness of the climate, two years sometimes passing without rain, there is no appearance of luxuriance. Viewed from the sea, Fernando-de-Noronha has a picturesque aspect, its lofty barren peak being conspicuous from every point, while, at some elevation, great masses of the columnar rock, shaded by laurels, and ornamented by a tree covered by fine pink flowers, like those of a fox-glove, but without a single leaf, give a pleasing effect to the nearer parts of the scenery. There is good fishing round the island, in which there are two harbours, but not very safe in stormy weather. Fernando has long been a place of exile and imprisonment. The Portuguese had formerly no fewer than seven forts here. No woman is allowed to land on this island. There is a garrison for preventing the escape of criminals.—(*Surveying Voyage of the Adventure and Beagle*; Horsburgh; McGregor's *Progress of America*).

FERNANDO PO, an isl. Bight of Biafra, W. Africa, about 20 m. from the mainland, between lat. $3^{\circ} 12'$ and $3^{\circ} 47' N.$; and lon. $8^{\circ} 26'$ and $8^{\circ} 57' E.$ It is of volcanic origin, and in form an oblong square, broadest at the S. extremity, 35 m. long, and 22 m. broad. A ridge of mountains traverses two-thirds of its length, S. to N., terminating in a magnificent cone, 11,040 ft. high, called Clarence Peak, the summit of which is almost constantly enveloped in clouds. It is doubtful whether this peak be yet perfectly extinct, as smoke is said to be occasionally seen; but the highest part, composed evidently of volcanic ashes, has been so decomposed, that it is mantled with grass. There are numerous streams and brooks in the island, which are described as being remarkably pure, but

150 ft. from the base to the first branch, and have, in the dry seasons, festoons of beautiful climbing plants pendant from the branches. The other trees are the goora or sterculia, a species of ebony; a dark-coloured wood like mahogany, and several species of shrubs. The sugar-cane also grows here wild, and in great abundance; yams, likewise, are grown in great quantities, and are esteemed the finest in Africa; they form the chief article of food of the inhabitants. The animals are—monkeys and squirrels of various species, a kind of porcupine, antelopes, bush rats, land crabs, and snakes; the latter in great numbers, and very large. Birds are numerous, some of them rare, and of remarkable fine plumage. Fish are also abundant at certain seasons, particularly a species of clupea, about the size of an English sprat. An opinion at one time obtained, that the climate of Fernando Po was more healthy than that of the contiguous mainland, but subsequent experience proved this to be an error, most of the Europeans who attempted to settle in the island having been seized with fever, from which few recovered. It was on this account abandoned as a military station in 1834, the detachment of British troops by which it was occupied having been then withdrawn. The rainy season commences about the latter end of May or beginning of June, and terminates about the middle or end of November.

The natives of Fernando Po, called Edeeyahs, are a peculiar race, and wholly different in their physical characteristics and language from their neighbours on the continent. Their appearance is by no means prepossessing at first, but, on further acquaintance, they are found to be a singularly amiable people, generous, hospitable, and of the most humane and kindly dispositions, brave, yet forbearing, and reluctant to spill the blood even of an enemy. In physical conformation, they are, for the most part, well made and muscular, with an average height of 5 ft. 6 in. The hands and feet, especially of the females, are smaller than in the generality of the African races. The face, also, is more inclined to be round, the cheekbones not so high, the nose less expanded, the lips thinner, and the mouth better formed, than in their continental neighbours. The skin, too, is not so black, hair silky rather than woolly, countenance open, good-natured and agreeable, and the eye expressive of intelligence. Their habitations are extremely rude, being nothing more than a coarse mat of palm leaves thrown over four uprights, and open to all the winds of heaven.

There are several harbours in the island, the most spacious of which is Maidstone Bay, at the N.E. end, where, in a creek or cove, is situated Clarence Town, the principal English settlement, established in 1827. It is built on a rocky point of land, about 100 ft. above sea level. There is but one principal street; on each side of which the wooden houses, amounting to 180, are placed at irregular intervals. The population is between 800 and 900, chiefly liberated Africans from Sierra Leone. George's Bay, on the W. side of the island, is also a remarkably fine harbour, surrounded by the most beautiful scenery, but the water is too deep for anchorage, except close in shore. The island was discovered in 1471 by the Portuguese, who, in 1778, ceded it to Spain. In 1827, it was taken into the possession of England, by

consent of the latter country.—(*Allen's Niger Exped.*; Botscher's *Africa*, &c.)

FERNANDO (SAN), a tn. Chili, prov. Conchagua, 80 m. S. Santiago, r. bank, Tinguarica. It contains two churches, one of which was built by the Jesuits, and is a beautiful structure; a college, and a convent. This town was founded in 1741. Pop. 7500.

FERNANDO (SAN), or ISLA DE LEON, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 7 m. S.E. Cadiz, near the S.W. extremity of the Peninsula, on a flat, in the Isla Gaditana or Isla de Leon (see *Plan of Cadiz Harbour*), where, from the



CLARENCE COVE, FERNANDO PO.—From a recent Print, after a Drawing by M. Tait.

much infested with alligators, and, consequently, dangerous to bathe in. The whole appearance of this beautiful island is picturesque in the extreme, being covered to its highest elevations, on the N. part, with dense forests and luxuriant vegetation, while, on the S., some fine park scenery compensates a comparative deficiency of trees. The latter consist chiefly of palms and the magnificent baux, or silk-cotton tree, 'looking in the distance,' says Captain Allen, 'so like the white sails of vessels, hull down, that one might almost have supposed they saw a numerous fleet with canvas loosened to dry.' Many of these giants of the African forests measure

absence of any surrounding heights, it stands exposed to all winds, and in summer suffers much from excessive heat, which makes fever frequent. It is strongly fortified, both by nature and art. The intricacy of the channel, and the works which guard it, make a hostile approach by sea almost impossible; the salines which surround it, when filled with water, give it the protection of a wet fosse of about 8 m. in length, and the only approach by land is across a pavement about 30 yards wide, and the fine old bridge of Inazo, built over the navigable channel of San Pedro, and defended by batteries of the most formidable description. The town is in general very indifferently built. Many of the houses are untenanted, and not a few of them absolutely ruinous, and the great majority of the streets are unpaved. The only street which can be considered handsome is the Calle Real, which is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and lined with substantial, commodious, and elegant houses, generally three stories high. The squares are seven in number, but none of them deserve notice except that of the Tres Cruces, which is finely planted, and furnishes the only promenade, and the Plaza de la Constitution, in which the court-house, prison, and other official buildings are placed. These are on a magnificent scale, but remain unfinished. The other edifices and establishments of any importance are, two parish churches, one of them a large and handsome structure, with three naves and two towers; another church, belonging to an old Carmelite monastery, the buildings of which are now used as artillery barracks; a nunnery, in which a girls' school is kept, a large hospital, a naval college, and an endowed school. To the district of San Fernando belong the arsenal and extensive establishments of La Carraca (*which see*). The manufactures consist of leather, starch, and vermicelli, and there are numerous flour-mills, and extensive salt-works. A great many of the inhabitants live by fishing. The trade is almost confined to salt and fish, and at the annual fair, which lasts 10 days, a great many articles, chiefly of primary necessity, are sold. Pop. 9729.

FERNE, isls. England. *See* FARNE.

FERNEX, or FERNEY, a frontier tn. France, dep. Ain, 6 m. S.E. Gex, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Geneva, in a beautiful locality, at the foot of the Jura, in a picturesque and fertile country. It is small, and its only manufactures are a few watches and some pottery. It is chiefly noted for having been the residence of Voltaire, who in fact founded it, in 1759, and lived here mostly afterwards, till near the end of his career (left, Feb. 6, 1778; died in Paris, May 30, same year). The house in which he lived is still standing, and the church, with the inscription, *Deo exivit Voltaire*, is now a farmhouse. Pop. 1214.

FERNO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 23 m. N.W. Milan; with a parish church. Pop. 2180.

FERNs, a par. and decayed tn. Ireland, co. Wexford; area of par. 10,413 ac. The town, 17 m. N. by W. Wexford, although formerly a place of considerable importance, and a bishop's see, embracing the whole co. of Wexford, until united, in 1835, with Ossory, is now little better than a mean village. It contains, however, the ruins of an abbey, a modern cathedral, a R. Catholic chapel, and dispensary. Four fairs annually. Pop. (1841), of tn. 632; of par. 2860.

FEROE ISLANDS. *See* FARÖE.

FEROZABAD [the victorious residence], a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 24 m. E. Agra.—2, A tn. Persia, prov. Fars, 64 m. S. Shiraz. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and has a large temple and other remains of antiquity.

FEROZEPOOR, a tn. of N.W. Hindoostan, l. bank, and 3 m. from the Sutlej, 66 m. W. Ludiana. It has a strongly fortified castle and good bazaars, and is fast rising into importance under the protection of the British. In December 1845, the British here defeated the Sikhs.—2, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, 5 m. S.S.W. Delhi.

FEROZESHAH, a vil. Hindoostan, 10 m. E.S.E. Ferozepoor, where the British defeated the Sikhs, Nov. 18, 1845.

FERRANDINA, a tn. kingdom, Naples, prov. Basilicata, 35 m. E.S.E. Potenza, near r. bank, Basento. It contains a college, several churches, a monastery, three convents, an hospital, and two charitable institutions. Two annual fairs. Good wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 5200.

FERRARA, a deleg. Papal States, bounded, N. by Austrian Italy, W. by duchy of Modena and deleg. Bologna, S. by deleg. Ravenna, and E. by the Adriatic; greatest length, E. to W., 50 m.; greatest breadth, 42 m.; area, 1200 sq. m.

It is almost entirely composed of a delta, formed by branches of the Po, and by the Panaro and Primaro, and including within it the extensive marshes and lagoons of Commachio. These marshes are far too wet to admit of cultivation, and the exhalations from them make the surrounding districts very unhealthy. The soil in general is remarkably fertile, and, under a very imperfect system of agriculture, raises heavy crops of corn, hemp, and flax. Wine, fruit, and oil are also produced in abundance. The pastures are numerous and excellent, and great numbers of cattle are reared. Both in the rivers and lagoons, and on the coasts, active and productive fisheries are carried on. There are no manufactures of any consequence. The delegation includes the far greater part of what was formerly the duchy of Ferrara, and was long governed by princes of the house of Este. On the death of Alphonso II., without heirs, in 1593, Pope Clement VIII. succeeded in uniting it to the Papal States. It was disovered, in 1796, by the French, and became one of the departments of the kingdom of Italy, but re-united in 1814, with exception of the parts on the l. bank of the Po di-Maestra and Po di-Goro, now annexed to Austrian Italy. It is divided into two governmental districts, and 21 communes. Pop. (1833), 210,883.

FERRARA, a celebrated city, Papal States, cap. deleg. of same name, 26 m. N.N.E. Bologna, in a fertile but unhealthy plain, at a short distance from the N. branch of the Po. It is a large and well-built town, with spacious and regular streets, and is enclosed by a wall 7 m. in circuit. It is defended on the W. side by a citadel regularly fortified. In the middle of the city is a castle, flanked with towers, and



THE CASTLE OF FERRARA.—From a Sketch by S. Prati.

surrounded by wet ditches, which was once the residence of the dukes, and is now that of the legate. Ferrara, though still retaining many traces of its former grandeur, has long been falling into decay; its pavements are overgrown with grass, and the staircases and balconies of many of its noble palaces are overrun with ivy, while others are without either doors or windows. The population has also fallen to one-fourth of its former amount. It has numerous cathedrals and churches, most of which contain valuable paintings, together with some interesting specimens of sculpture. There are here a public gallery of paintings, called the Palazzo del Magistrato, containing many excellent works by the leading painters of the Ferrara school; a school of medicine and jurisprudence, and a public library, containing 80,000 volumes and 900 MSS., the latter including some of those of Ariosto and Tasso. The house in which Ariosto was educated, and that in which he lived during his latter years, and known by

the names respectively of the Casa degli Ariosti and the Casa d'Ariosto, are shown to strangers. The latter is now national property, and is ranked among the national monuments. Another object of interest is the cell in the Hospital of St. Anna, in which Tasso was imprisoned. The house occupied by the author of the *Pastor Fido*—the Casa Guarina—is still inhabited by the marquises of that name. The theatre is one of the finest in the Papal States. Ferrara is one of the eight archbishoprics of the latter; the bishopric dates from 661; its archbishopric was founded by Clement XII. in 1735. It carries on some trade in corn, and other produce of the soil. There are manufactures of silk ribbons, wax candles, brazen utensils, and stoves; tanneries and glassworks. Pop. 30,948.

FERRARA, or **FERRERA** [Lat. *Ferraria*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. Lomellina, div. of, and 8 m. from Novara, near the Albogno or Arbogna. It contains two small squares and a parish church, and has a large silk-mill, and a trade in silk, corn, and fruit. The climate is very moist, and the inhabitants are subject to intermittent fevers. Pop. 1692

FERRATO, a cape, S.E. coast, isl. Sardinia, about lat. $39^{\circ} 17' 30''$ N., lon. $9^{\circ} 40' 0''$ E. (R.) It is crowned by the tower of Mount Ferro, and behind it, inland, are seven rugged peaks, called the Seven Brothers, which are 2300 ft. above the sea, and form a good landmark.

FERRAZANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. of, and 2 m. S.E. Campobasso. There are mines of iron and sulphur in the vicinity. P. 2400.

FERRERA, two places, Portugal.—1, A tn. and par. prov. Beira-Baixa, com. Thomar, about 40 m. S.S.E. Coimbra. Pop. 1735.—2, A tn. and par., prov. Algarve, on a height, near l. bank, Saffrins, 16 m. W. Beja. It is defended by a strong castle. Pop. 1804.

FERRERA, a vil. and par. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 36 m. E. Granada, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, l. bank, stream of same name. It contains a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and old Moorish tower, now used as a prison; and has numerous flour-mills. Pop. 1558.

FERREROS, two places, Portugal.—1, A tn. and par. prov. Douro, com. of, and 12 m. E.N.E. Aveiro, near l. bank, Vouga. Pop. 1418.—2, (*de Tendues*), A tn. and par. Beira-Alta, com. of, and about 16 m. from Lamego. Pop. 1644.

FERRERE [*Ferraria Astensium*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 8 m. W. Asti. It contains the remains of an ancient castle, a parish church in the Tuscan style, and a beautiful palace, finely situated on a height; and has a trade in wine and silk. Pop. about 1600.

FERRERIAS, a tn., isl. Minorca, 19 m. N.W. Mahon, in an unhealthy district. It contains a parish church, and several oratories; and has some trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 1128.

FERRERET (Col), a celebrated pass over the Pennine Alps, from the town of Orsières in Switzerland, on the N., to that of Cormayeur in Piedmont, on the S.; the ascent from the former direction being made by the Val d'Entremont, and that from the latter by the Val de Ferret, a continuation of the Allée Blanche. The ascent on both sides is somewhat monotonous, but from the Col, which has a height of 7641 ft., and separates Mont Blanc on the W., both geographically and geologically, from the chain on the E., of which Mont Velun is the culminating point, the view, though Mont Blanc himself is hid by the enormous masses of the Grand Jorasse and the Geant, is one of the most magnificent in Switzerland, extending along a range of glaciers, through the Val d'Entrées and the Allée Blanche, to the Col de Seigne, a distance of 40 m.

FERRIBY, two pars. Eng.—1, (*North*), York (E. Riding); 3760 ft. Pop. 935.—2, (*South*), Lincoln; 1750 ac. Pop. 542.

FERRING, par. Eng. Sussex; 1070 ac. Pop. 285.

FERRINTOSH, a vil. and barony, Scotland, forming a detached portion of co. Nairn, pars. Logie and Urquhart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Dingwall, formerly famed for the quality of its whiskey.

FERRO, or **HIERRO**, the most S.W. and smallest of the Canary Islands; lat. (N. extremity) $27^{\circ} 50' 30''$ N.; lon. $17^{\circ} 55' 0''$ W. (R.); lat. (W. extremity, or meridian of Ferro) $27^{\circ} 42' 30''$ N.; lon. $18^{\circ} 9' 42''$ W. (R.) It is about 18 m. long, and 9 m. broad, presents on all sides a face of bold and craggy rocks, but in the interior the appearance of the country improves, and a great part of the island is tolerably level and fruitful. Good wine and brandy are made, and a considerable portion of both exported to Teneriffe. Figs abound, and bees thrive exceedingly, on account of the multitude of aromatic flowers, but water is scarce. This island having once been supposed the most W. point of the Old World, was formerly employed by all geographers as their first meridian, and the longitude reckoned from it.

FERRO, an islet and cape, Algeria, the latter also named **RAS HADID**; lat. (cape) $37^{\circ} 5' 6''$ N.; lon. $7^{\circ} 10' 0''$ E. (R.)

FERROL, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 12 m. N.E. Coruña, advantageously situated on the N. side of a fine inland bay, connected with the sea by a narrow channel of same



name. The bay forms one of the best natural harbours in Europe, and the channel which leads to it is so completely defended by strong batteries, on both its sides, as to present formidable obstacles to any hostile attack by sea. The town itself also possesses great strength, being both surrounded by strong walls and bulwarks, and otherwise defended. It consists of three parts—Old Ferrol, the New Town or Centro, and Esteiro. Old Ferrol, forming the W. part, is, as its name implies, of ancient date, and is in general both poorly and irregularly built, though, from the removal of old, and the erection of new houses, considerable improvements have been made on its original form. Esteiro, occupying the E. part, is much superior to Old Ferrol, having several streets of handsome appearance, though many of them are uneven. By far the best part is the New Town, sometimes called Centro, from its standing in the middle between the other two, and sometimes New Ferrol or Magdalena, and consisting of a quadrangular space, laid out with the greatest regularity, subdivided by seven longitudinal and nine cross streets, and forming at their points of intersection a series of squares, so uniform in size and appearance as to be almost monotonous, and to a stranger perplexing. The principal buildings are the townhouse, situated in the centre of the new town, a large and handsome structure, not confined to municipal purposes, but partly occupied by a Latin and other public schools; the parish church, richly decorated within, adorned with a fine façade, and surmounted by two towers; the old Franciscan monastery, the general and military hospital, the custom-

house, tax office, and residences of the heads of the different departments, civil, military, and maritime. But by far the most remarkable sight in Ferrol is the arsenal, an establishment the almost unrivalled magnificence of which might well fill Spaniards with pride, were it not counterbalanced by the humiliating thought that, instead of bearing testimony to a present, it is only the memorial of a past naval greatness. The manufactures consist chiefly of swords, general cutlery, and military and naval equipments; and there are monthly fairs, chiefly for cattle and agricultural produce. The principal imports are steel, yarn, woollen and silk goods, ship timber, earthenware, and colonial produce; the exports are salt meat, salt fish, vinegar, potatoes, garlic, onions, soap, and dried fruits. Pop. 16,641.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, a seaport, vil., and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The **VILLAGE** is $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. by N. Cupar, r. bank, Firth of Tay, and a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway; lighted with gas, and amply supplied with excellent water. It has a commodious parish church with a spire, handsome Free and U. Presbyterian churches, a Baptist meeting-house, a well-attended parochial school, and various other educational establishments. Extensive works have recently been erected at the harbour in connection with the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, to facilitate the embarking and disembarking of laden trains between this point and Broughty Ferry, on the opposite side of the river. Coals and timber are imported, and agricultural produce exported. Inhabitants chiefly seafaring, but some employed in hand-loom weaving for the Dundee manufacturers. Here are the remains of an old castle. Area of par. 2598 ac. Pop. (1851), 2238.

FERSFIELD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1390 ac. Pop. 295.

FERTAGH, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 5446 ac. Pop. 2792.

FERTÉ, several towns, France, the principal of which are—1, *La Ferté Bernard*, dep. Sarthe, on the Huine, 25 m. N.W. Le Mans. It is a neat old town, with walls and fosses; has a large church of debased gothic, about 300 years old; a townhouse, once a feudal stronghold; a handsome town-gate, public square, and fountain; a considerable manufacture of linen, some calico weaving; with spinneries of fine wool, several corn-mills, and a trade in cattle, seed, and clover. Pop. 2595.—2, *La Ferté-sous-Jouarre*, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 37 m. E.N.E. Paris, in a pretty valley, and intersected by the Marne. It is well built, has remains of an old castle, with the fine chateau of La Barre; some manufactures of tiles and coarse pottery, ultra marine, smiths' work, linen, lime, ovens, paper, leather, &c.; but the great article of produce in the locality is millstones, of superior quality, made to the number of 70,000 yearly, many being exported to Great Britain and the United States. There is a trade hence by means of the Marne, in timber, firewood, grain, meal, &c., for the supply of Paris. Here were born the Cardinal de Bourbon, and Madame de Pompadour. Pop. 3267.—3, *La Ferté Gaucher* (Latin, *Firmatas Galteri*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the grand Morin, 45 m. E. Paris. It is pleasantly situated in a narrow valley, and has manufactures of serge, tile-works, tanneries, numerous paper-mills, a trade in corn, wool, and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1914.—4, *La Ferté Milon*, dep. Aisne, 15 m. N.W. Chateau-Thierry, on the Ourcq, on a slope, and traversed by the river. It is walled, and was further defended by a strong castle of the 12th century, the ruins of which still exist. There are several bleaching-grounds in the vicinity, and a dépôt for the wood and grain destined for Paris. The dramatist, Jean Racine, was born here, December 22, 1639. Pop. about 2000.—5, *Ferté Macé*, dep. Orne, 13 m. E. by N. Domfront. It has manufactures of cottons, prints, ginghams, calico, tape, box-wood combs and snuff boxes, lamp cottons, trimmings, &c.; and distilleries, tanneries, tile-works, dye-works, bleaching-grounds, &c. Pop. 2891.—6, *La Ferté St. Aubin*, or *Ferté-Senneterre-Nabert* [Latin, *Firmatas Naberti*], dep. Loiret, 14 m. S. by E. Orleans, l. bank, Cosson. It contains an old castle, partly ancient and partly modern, and has five annual fairs. Pop. 1533.

FERTIANA, par. Irel. Tipperary; 3607 ac. Pop. 1174.

FERTIT, or **FERTYT**, a little-known country or dist. of E. Africa, S. of Darfur and Kordofan, watered by affluents of the Bahr-el-Abiad, with a tn. of same name, in a hilly region, about lat. $9^{\circ} 35' N.$; lon. $26^{\circ} 42' 18'' E.$ Fertit is said to contain rich copper mines.

FERWERD, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 11 m. N.E. Leeuwarden. It is well built, and composed chiefly of a row of houses on either side of the highway, and has an elegant courthouse, a handsome church, a school, and, in the vicinity, chicory and grain mills. Pop. 1600.

FERZAH, a vil. Afghanistan, finely situate in a beautiful and highly cultivated district of same name, 30 m. N.W. Cabool. The latter contains 12 villages and four forts. Pop. about 4000.

FESTENBERG, or **TWARDAGORA**, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 25 m. N.E. Breslau. It contains two market-places, two churches, a castle, hospital, a Jewish, and other schools; and has manufactures of cloth, a large worsted mill, tobacco factory, a little trade, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2458.

FESTINIOP, par. Wales, Merioneth; 8431 ac. P. 3133.

FETCHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 1750 ac. Pop. 373.

FETERNE (Latin, *Fisterna*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Chablais, near the Dranse, 24 m. N.E. Geneva. It contains a parish church, and the remains of an ancient castle, and has a trade in wine and cattle, and an annual fair. Mines of lignite are worked, and there are some fine alabaster grottoes in the vicinity. Pop. 1256.

FETHARD.—1, A market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Tipperary. The town, beautifully situated on a gentle declivity, 9 m. N.E. Clonmel, consists of two main streets, quite straight, and well kept; houses generally of stone. It has a very handsome ancient gothic church, two R. Catholic chapels, a very small Presbyterian meeting-house, several schools, a dispensary for the poor, and two flour mills. Fethard was formerly a place of considerable strength and importance. Its walls are still standing, and some of the gateways perfect. Weekly market on Saturday, unimportant; four fairs annually for cattle. Pop. (1841), 3915. Area of par., 1530 ac. Pop. (1841), 4410.—(Local Correspondent).—2, A seaport tn. and par. Ireland, co. Wexford. The town, 21 m. S.W. Wexford, consists chiefly of neat and well-built houses. Its harbour, capable of accommodating a few small craft, has 12 ft. water at spring tides. Coals and timber are imported, and cattle and pigs exported. The town and neighbourhood are much resorted to during the sea bathing season. Pop. (1841), 406. Area of par. 3930 ac. Pop. (1841), 2178.

FETIO, an inlet or port, Greece, E. coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Volo, S.W. side; lat. $39^{\circ} 3' N.$; lon. $23^{\circ} 0' E.$; 6 m. long, and from 2 to 3 broad.

FETLAR, one of the Shetland isls. separated from Unst on the N., and N. Yell on the W., by a sound of considerable breadth; lat. (E. point) $60^{\circ} 36' 12'' N.$; lon. $0^{\circ} 46' 1'' W.$ (R.). It is irregular in form, about 7 m. long, by 4 broad, and is indented by a number of bays, none of which are considered as safe harbours. Inhabitants are agriculturists and fishers. Pop. 761.

FETLAR, and **NORTH YELL**, par. Scot. Shetland; 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1745.

FETTAN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, 34 m. E.S.E. Coire. It stands, amidst magnificent scenery, nearly 5000 ft. above the level of the sea, and is well built. It contains a parish church, and has an acidulated spring. The inhabitants speak Romansh. Pop. 558.

FETTERCAIRN, par. Scot. Kincardine; 13,192 ac. Pop. 1793.

FETTERESSO, par. Scot. Kincardine; 24,914 ac. Pop. 5212.

FEUCHTWANG, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, on the Sulz, here crossed by a stone bridge, 37 m. W.S.W. Nürnberg. It contains a Protestant town church, castle, Latin school, hospital, and infirmary; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and leather; an iron-mill, and eight large annual fairs. Pop. 2550.

FEUERBACH, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Neckar, bail. of, and 2 m. from Stuttgart. It contains a parish church, and has an annual fair.—The district is fertile, both in corn and wine. Pop. 2538.

FEURS [anc. *Forum Seguisianorum*], an old tn. France, dep. Loire, 11 m. N.W. Montbrison, on the railway from Lyons to Roanne. It lies in a fertile, well watered plain, near r. bank, Loire, on which is a well-frequented port. It has some trade in grain and hemp. It was formerly fortified, and was taken by the Calvinists after a siege of 10 days. In its vicinity is an acidulated mineral spring. Pop. 2063.

FEVERSHAM, a tn. England. See FAVERSHAM.

FEWS, par. Irel. Waterford; 6818 ac. Pop. 1570.

FEWSTONE, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 16,660 ac. Pop. 2118.

FEYE, a small isl. W. coast, Norway, 32 m. N.W. Bergen, at the S.E. entrance of the Feus Fjord.

FEZ (KINGDOM OF), once an independent state, now the most N. section of the empire of Morocco; bounded, N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Algeria, S. by the river Om-er-begh or Morbeza, which separates it from Morocco Proper; and W. by the Atlantic. It was conquered and united to Morocco in 1548.

FEZ (Latin, *Fezza*; Arabic, *Fas*), an important city. Morocco, nominally the second, but in reality the principal city in the empire; lat. 34° 6' 3" N.; lon. 5° 1' 11" W. (L.); 100 m. E. the Atlantic, 85 m. S. the Mediterranean, and 245 m. N.E. the city of Morocco. It is finely situated on the slope of several hills, which surround it on every side, except on the N. and N.E., and whose acclivities are covered with orange groves, orchards, and gardens. It is divided into the New and Old City. Both are surrounded by walls, now in a state of utter decay. The streets are narrow, dark, and extremely dirty, especially in rainy weather. The houses are high, with a projection on the first floor, which intercepts much of the light, an inconvenience increased by galleries or passages, with which their upper stories are connected. They have flat roofs, on which the families spread carpets in summer to enjoy the cool breezes of the evening. Many of them are so much decayed, as to require propping, and almost all are without windows. Every trade or profession has a street or section of the town allotted to it. Provision markets are numerous, and abundantly supplied. There are, it is said, upwards of 200 mosques in the city, the principal of which is called El Caroubin which contains 300 pillars, a number of gates, and two handsome fountains in the court. Within this mosque is a covered place for women who may choose to participate in the public prayers, an indulgence not allowed to the fair sex in any other Mahometan place of worship, it being thought that, as the prophet has not assigned them any place in paradise, there was no occasion for them attending public devotions. The most frequented mosque is that of Sultan Muley Edris, the founder of Fez, who is venerated as a saint, and whose remains are deposited here. The minaret of this temple is the finest and loftiest in Fez. This mosque is the most sacred sanctuary in all the country, affording safety and protection to the most atrocious criminal. All the other mosques, with exception of that belonging to the palace of the Sultan, are small and mean. The only other remarkable building to be seen at Fez is the Sultan's palace, situated on an elevation in the new city. It is composed of a great number of court-yards, some half-finished, others going to decay. Its gates are always kept closed, and are, besides, vigilantly guarded, no persons but those particularly privileged being admitted. There is close by a common kitchen garden, belonging to the palace, with some trees, and a few buildings for ornament. The city is well supplied with water from the river Fez. There are a great number of public baths, which are open all day; and several hospitals, one of which is very richly endowed, but is used only for the treatment of lunatics. There are nearly 200 caravanserais or inns, but the guest must find his own food and bedclothes, nothing being furnished him excepting water and a mat. The manufactures consist of woollen cloaks, sashes, silk handkerchiefs, slippers, the leather of which they have the art of tanning in high perfection; red caps of felt, extensively used throughout the N. of Africa, and from the place of manufacture, named Fezes; coarse linen, fine carpets, common earthenware, saddlery, and copper utensils. The city is governed by a kaid or governor, who, as the lieutenant of the sovereign, has the executive power; the kadi is charged with the civil jurisdiction. A minister, called Al Motassen, fixes the price of provisions, and decides all points that arise in this department of the public service. The climate of Fez is intensely hot in summer, and is, on the whole, unhealthy. Fez, founded in 793, by Muley Edris, was capital of an independent state, and subsequently became so famous as a seat of Arabian learning, that its schools of philosophy and physical science were resorted to, not only from all the Mahometan states of Africa and Spain, but even from Christian countries. The remains of its

institutions still attract round them a number of Mahometan doctors, and the schools are frequented by a great many scholars; but the studies are confined to the Koran and its commentators, with a slight tincture of grammar and logic, metaphysics, alchemy, and astrology. Fez is considered a holy town by the Western Arabs, and was also resorted to by them as a place of pilgrimage, when the way to Mecca was obstructed. After its conquest, in 1548, by Morocco, it commenced to decline, but recovered for a time after the fall of the kingdom of Cordova, and in consequence of edicts of Philip II. against the Mahometans. Pop. estimated at 88,000; composed of Moors and Arabs, 65,000; Berbers, &c., 10,000; Jews, 9000; Negroes, 4000.

FEZARAH, a lake, Algeria, 30 m. S.S.W. Bona. It is about 30 m. long, and 24 broad, very shallow, and abounds with flamingos and wild fowl, and its shores with snipe and wild boar.

FEZZAN [anc. *Phasania*], a kingdom of N. Africa, usually considered as lying between lat. 24° and 31° N.; and lon. 12° and 17° E.; being thus about 460 m. in length, and about 300 m. in breadth, although its limits have not been accurately defined. It is bounded by Tripoli on the N., and on all other sides by the Sahara or Great Desert. In the N. parts are three ranges of mountains or rather hills, as none of their elevations exceed 1200 to 1500 ft. One of these, called the Soudah or Black Mountains, is composed of basalt, nearly black, with a shining or polished appearance. They are perfectly barren, of irregular form, occasionally broken into detached masses, and sometimes rising into conical peaks. To the S. of these ranges, the country consists of extensive sandy plains, destitute of vegetation, alternating with ridges of low hills, the valleys of which contain nearly all the cultivable soil in the territory. Dates are the principal produce, and form the chief food of the inhabitants, small quantities of maize and barley are also grown. Figs, pomegranates, lemons, and legumes are plentiful; as are also pot herbs and garden vegetables. There are no rivers or brooks, and few natural springs; but water is found in abundance at various depths, generally from 10 to 20 ft. There are a few small lakes, the surfaces of which are sometimes covered with a thin crust of carbonate of soda. In summer it is extremely hot, but in winter the cold is pretty severe. Early in 1850, snow fell at Sockna, and ice, the thickness of a man's finger, was formed at Mourzouk. Rain seldom falls; in some districts it does not rain for years together, and but little at a time. With exception of goats, few domestic animals are reared. In the S. parts, some flocks of a peculiar kind of sheep are met with, and in the most fertile districts a few horned cattle. The wild animals, which are abundant, are lions, panthers, hyenas, jackals, tiger-cats, gazelles, and foxes. The birds of prey are vultures, falcons, &c., ostriches, and bustards. The lower classes of the people are industrious, and some of them work skillfully in gold, silver, and iron; those who excel are held in great respect. The only manufactures of the country are a little coarse linen and cotton cloth. But a considerable trade is carried on by caravans with Timbuctoo and Bornou; while Mourzouk, the capital, is the rendezvous of caravans coming from Cairo, Bengazi, Tripoli, Ghadames, Touat, and Soodan. The natives of Fezzan are of a mixed race, between those of various African countries. They are of middle stature, black complexion, with hair inclining to woolly, high cheek-bones, nose less depressed than in the negro, small eyes. They are cheerful, fond of dancing and music, obliging to each other, neither passionate nor revengeful, but fraudulent, cowardly, and abject. Their houses are mostly of mud. The principal towns are Mourzouk, towards the S. boundary; and Sockna, towards the N., distant from each other about 230 m. There are other eight or 10 towns, and a vast number of villages. Fezzan is governed by a chief, who has the title, and exercises the power of a Sultan within his own territory, but is dependent on the Pasha of Tripoli, to whom he pays tribute. In time of war, the Sultan is said to be able to bring from 15,000 to 20,000 men into the field. The pop. has been variously estimated at 75,000 and 150,000.

FIACCONE [Lat. *Flaco*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. of, and 7 m. S. Novi, in a mountainous district. It contains two parish churches, an elementary school, a charitable endowment, and the remains of a very ancient fort.

The inhabitants are all employed in agriculture, but the soil is very unproductive, and during the greater part of the year is covered with snow. Pop. 1040.

FIANONA, VALLE DI FIANONA, or FLUNONA, a market tn. Austria, Styria, 41 m. S.S.E. Trieste, on the gulf of Quarnero. It contains a parish church, and has a good harbour, at which there is a considerable export of oats and chestnuts. There is a coal mine in the neighbourhood. Pop. 810.

FICCAROLO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. of, and 56 m. S.W. Venice, l. bank, Po, here crossed by a flying bridge. It contains a parish church, has a harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, silk, cattle, fish, and wine. In 1152, the Po burst its banks opposite to Ficcarolo, and formed its present channel. Pop. 3000.

FICHELBERG, or **FICHELBERG**, a mountain-range, Bavaria, forming a kind of central nucleus, from which the principal ranges of Germany may be considered as taking their departure. It commences near the town of Baireuth, and, stretching N.E. for about 36 m., terminates near the town of Asch, on the Bohemian frontiers, where the Erzgebirge begins, and continues the chain in the same direction. Its breadth is also about 36 m., but is not so easily determined, as it forms an almost imperceptible junction with two other ranges—the Böhmerwald on the S.E., and the Frankenstein, a ramification of the Thüringerwald, on the N.W. Its principal summits are the Ochsenkopf, 3397 ft., and the Schneeberg, 3450 ft. The average height of the extensive plateau from which they rise is about 1750 ft. The Fichtelgebirge takes its name (*Fichtel*, pine) from the pine forests with which much of it is covered. The summits are principally composed of granite, surrounded by a belt of gneiss, micaceous schist, and argillaceous schist, containing rich seams of iron ore. West from the gneiss, beds of sandstone and clay stretch S.E. In the S. part of the chain, a series of heights are composed of basalt. From the central position of the Fichtelgebirge, and the ranges with which it is linked, its relation to Germany resembles that of St. Gothard to Europe, no less than four important rivers taking their rise in it. Of these the Mayn or Main, which is the largest, flows W., towards the Rhine; the Naab, S., towards the Danube; and both the Eger and the Saale to the Elbe, though by different directions, the one E., and the other N.

FICULLE, a tn. Papal States, 10 m. N.N.W. Orvieto, with some Roman remains in its vicinity. Pop. 1766.

FIDA [Chinese, *Feitan*], a prov. Japan, in the central part of isl. Nippon, covered with well-wooded mountains, but producing very little corn. It is divided into four districts; chief town, Taka-yama; in Chinese, Kao-chau.

FIDALA, a maritime tn. Morocco, Fez, 50 m. S.W. Sallee. It has a good roadstead, and formerly had a considerable trade in grain.

FIDALGO, a spacious harbour, Russian America, N.E. Prince William's Sound; lat. 60° 50' N.: lon. 145° 45' W. It is nearly 30 m. long, by 3 m. mean breadth; is surrounded by great plains covered with trees, and in the distance is a range of lofty mountains covered with perpetual snow.

FIDDICHOW, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 22 m. S.S.W. Stettin, on two lofty heights, r. bank, Oder. It contains a market-place, church, and townhouse; and has a fishery, a trade in cattle, and two mills. Pop. 2159.

FIDDINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1070 ac. P. 220.

FIDDOWN, par. and tn. Irel. Kilkenny; 11,109 ac. Pop. 4519.

FIDELIS (São), or **SÃO-FIDELIS-DE-SMARINGA**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, l. bank, Parahiba, about 45 m. below the town of Campos. It is almost entirely occupied by civilized Indians, called Coroados, and possesses a fine church, a majestic edifice, of pure Tuscan architecture, surmounted by an octagonal dome. It was commenced at an early period, under the auspices of two missionaries, but not consecrated till 1809; and unhappily, for want of better materials, it was built of a kind of clay which hardens in the sun, but absorbs much moisture, consequently, the alternations of drought and rain have produced extensive cracks in the walls.

FIDERIS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, beautifully situated on a lofty height, above l. bank, Lanquarht, 11 m. N.E. Coire. It contains a parish church, and has two old castles in its vicinity, but is best known by its

baths, which stand about 2 m. from the village, in the wild and romantic valley of the Raschisch. The water is alkaline, acidulous, and is considered efficacious in intermittent fevers and obstructions. Pop. 505.

FIDJI, isls., S. Pacific. See **FEJEE**.

FIELD-DALLING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1620 ac. Pop. 403.

FIESOLE [anc. *Fasula*], an ancient Etruscan city, now a small tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 4 m. N.E. Florence, on the top of a steep hill, the front of which is cut into narrow terraces, faced with stone; and its recesses, swells, and breaks covered with groves of pines, holly, and cypress, above which rises the dome of the cathedral. The town itself has little to boast of, being indebted for all its celebrity to its antiquity and happy situation; but possesses a townhouse, some churches, an Episcopal seminary, and some Roman remains. In its vicinity are excellent freestone quarries. Under the name of *Fasula*, it was one of the 12 Etruscan cities. It submitted, with the rest of Etruria, to the Roman power, and was colonized by Sylla. In the commencement of the 11th century it was destroyed by the Florentines, and a number of its inhabitants transported to the city of Florence. Pop. 3025.

FIF, or **FUF**, a tn. Arabia, cap. of the dist. of El Ahsa, about 115 m. W. from the Persian Gulf; lat. 24° 53' N.; lon. 49° 47' E. It is protected by an earthen wall, 50 ft. high, and a dry ditch. The houses within the wall are of a humble kind. Outside of it, on the E., is an open village, interspersed with cultivated grounds and date gardens. The walled town and its suburbs together were, in 1819, estimated to contain 15,000 inhabitants, of whom 600 were capable of bearing arms.

FIFE, or **FIFESHIRE**, a maritime co. Scotland, forming the peninsula between the Firths of Forth and Tay. Extreme length, S.W. to N.E., 43 m.; extreme breadth, 17 m., decreasing W. to about 12 and 6 m. Bounded, S. by the Forth, N. by the Tay, and cos. Perth and Kinross; E. by the German Ocean, and W. by the cos. of Clackmannan, and an isolated portion of Perth. The surface of the country is finely diversified by mountain, valley, and plain. The principal elevations are the Lomond Hills, whose highest summit is 1720 ft. above sea level; Largo Law, 1020 ft.; and Norman Law, 850 ft. There are, besides these, a number of lesser, though still considerable eminences, in various other parts of the county. The soil is of different kinds and qualities in different districts, but so productive generally, that two-thirds of the whole extent—300,800 ac.—is under cultivation. The principal valley, called the 'Howe [hollow] of Fife,' watered by the Eden, is remarkably fertile, highly cultivated, and thickly studded with beautiful mansions and villas. Its entire length is about 10 m.; breadth, from 2 to 3 m. But, perhaps, the most fertile tract is that lying along the shores of the Firth of Forth, extending inland, from 1 to 3 m., where the most luxuriant crops of corn, turnips, &c., are grown. The least productive, again, lies between the town of St Andrews and the N.W. parts of the county. The soil throughout this tract consists of a wet clay, and is, in general, cold and poor. There is also a good deal of barren land, composed of moss, moor, and rocky hill, in the W. districts of the county, and amongst the shores of the Firth of Tay. During the last 40 years, agriculture has made extraordinary advances in Fifeshire, now, in this respect, not behind any other county in Scotland, particularly in the essential point of draining, which is prosecuted with great vigour and success. In the higher grounds, and on inferior soils, oats are the principal crop; but, in general, all the most approved rotations are regularly followed out, and wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips, are extensively cultivated. The Fife breed of cattle have been long celebrated, and bring high prices both at home and in the English market, where they are well known. The breed of cows is also of high repute. Sheep, formerly not numerous, have become rather a favourite stock, and recently a good many have been slaughtered at Kirkealdy, and shipped by steamers for London. The breed of horses, once very indifferent, has been much improved, chiefly by crossing with that of Clydesdale. Coal, iron, limestone, and freestone, abound. The coal has been worked for several centuries, but the ironstone, especially that species of it known by the name of black-band, is a comparatively recent discovery. It already supplies a number of blast furnaces on the spot, and is also shipped, to some extent, for

Newcastle. The chief manufacture of the county is linen of different kinds, such as damasks, diapers, checks, ticks, &c. The first two are made principally at Dunfermline; the last two at Kirkcaldy. There are salmon fisheries on the Leven and Eden, and at Newburgh, and extensive herring fisheries along the N.E., E., and S. coasts. Cod, turbot, haddock, and other sea fish, are also taken in great quantities on the coasts. The number of towns and villages in this county is remarkable, the entire S. and E. coast being lined with them. The principal of the former are Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Cupar, the county town; and Dysart. Fife contains 61 parishes, 13 royal burghs, and a university, St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland. It returns four members to the House of Commons—one for the county, and one for each of three districts of boroughs. Pop. (1841), 140,140; (1851), 153,546.

FIFEHEAD, two pars. Eng. Dorset:—1, (*Magdalen*), 1070 ac. Pop. 229.—2, (*Neville*), 2310 ac. Pop. 83.

FIFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Oxford; 810 ac. Pop. 213.—2, (*Bavant*), Wilts; 860 ac. Pop. 45.

FIGARI, a cape, N.E. coast, isl. Sardinia, forming the N. entrance of the gulf of Terra Nova. It stretches far out into the sea, and has, immediately to the S. of it, the high island of Figarello.

FIGASI-SIMA [Chinese, *Toung-tao*], an isl. Japan, Gotoo group, a little N.W. Kiusiu, and belonging to the province of Fizen.

FIGEAC, a tn. France, dep. Lot, arrond. Figeac, 32 m. E.N.E. Cahors, exceedingly agreeably situate on a rounded hill slope, the foot of which is bathed by the Celle, in the midst of a hollow surrounded with an amphitheatre of wooded hills, dotted with villas, &c., and rich in vineyards, orchards, and gardens. The town itself, however, is generally mean, having narrow crooked streets, and few good modern houses; many of the older are interesting for their quaint gothic fronts, among which are the townhouse, once a feudal keep, called the chateau of Baleine; the collegiate church of the abbey that long flourished here; and the church Notre Dame du Puy. Two singular obelisks, named *Aiguilles*, still exist, one on the S., another on the W., and appear to have been used, in early times, to support lighthouses for the direction of travellers coming to the town through the extensive forests that once surrounded it. Figeac was a walled town, and some remains of its old defences still exist. It has a communal college, manufactures of linens and cottons, with some dye-works and tanneries, and a trade in cattle. Lead is found in the environs. Champollion, jun., was born here in 1790; died, 1832. Pop. 5982.

FIGHELDEAN, par. Eng. Wilts; 5150 ac. Pop. 510.

FIGHIG, or FIGHIE, a tn. and dist. N. Africa, Morocco, country of Sigilmassa, S. from the Atlas, 165 m. E.S.E. Fez; a considerable trade is done with Fez, Tafilet, and Touat, and it is a rendezvous for the Mecca and Timbuctoo caravans, and the seat of a fine woollen cloth manufacture. The people are warlike, and adepts in mining.

FIGHTING ISLAND, an isl. Upper Canada, in the Detroit River, 3 m. below Sandwich; area, 1800 ac., of which 300 are arable. There is a good fishery here.

FIGLINE, or FIGHINE, a tn. Tuscan, prov. of, and 17 m. S.E. Florence, in a plain, near l. bank, Arno, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is of a rectangular shape, and enclosed by a wall; is traversed by a handsome street, forming a continuation of the public road; contains a large and elegant square, one side of which is occupied by a fine church, and another by a well managed hospital; is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has an important weekly market. Pop. 4054.

FIGUIG, tn. and dist. Morocco. See FIGHIG.

FIGO [Chinese, *Fai-Houu*], a prov. Japan, isl. Kiusiu; bounded, N. by Tsikougo and Boungo, E. by Boungo and Fiyouga, S. by Satsouma, and W. by the bay of Sambara. It is more than 60 m. long, and includes the island of Amakousa. It is covered with mountains clothed with forests, and abounds in sulphur; the valleys produce corn, pulse, silk, and cotton, and the coasts swarm with fish. It is divided into 14 districts. Chief town, Kouamamoto.

FIGUEIRA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, chief place, com. of same name, 24 m. W.S.W. Coimbra; lat. 40° 8' N.; lon. 8° 51' W.; r. bank of, and at the mouth of the Mondego. The harbour, defended by a fort, is safe, but of difficult access, particularly for large vessels. It has a consider-

able trade. Principal exports:—salt, oil, wine, vinegar, dried fruits, oranges, &c. Pop. 4100.

FIGUEIRO-POS-VINHOS, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. of, and 26 m. N. Thomar, in a deep valley, in the midst of lofty mountains, l. bank, Aiso, an affluent of the Zezere. It has two hospitals, two convents, a manufactory of iron utensils and implements, and a fair, which lasts three days. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 3150.

FIGUERAS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 21 m. N.N.E. Gerona, in a plain between the rivers Muga and Manol. The streets, in general, are wide, straight, level, and well paved, and the principal square contains the court-house and other spacious edifices. It also has a large and ancient parish church, several convents, two chapels, a college, six schools, civil and military hospitals, a prison, orphan asylum, customhouse, cavalry barracks, theatre, and public storehouse. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, leather, soap, corks, brandy, wine, oil, &c. Some trade is carried on with France in grain and liqueurs. On a hill N.W. of the town, is the castle of San Fernando, considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It is an irregular pentagon, and its approaches are everywhere commanded by batteries; almost all its outer buildings are bomb-proof, and its walls, of immense strength, are surrounded by wide and deep fosses. Throughout the whole are covered ways and mines ramifying in every direction. The magazines, store-houses, stables, barracks, &c., are very extensive, the latter capable of accommodating nearly 20,000 men. The fortress is commanded by a military governor. Notwithstanding its strength, this fortress was taken by the French in 1808, 1811, and 1823. P. 8352.

FIGURINA, an isl. Arctic Ocean, being the most N. in the New Siberian Archipelago; lat. 76° 15' N.; lon. 140° 40' E.

FIL-SEE, a lake, Denmark, Jutland, W. coast, bail. Ribe, and separated by a narrow, lofty sandbank, from the sea, with which it communicates by a small stream. It is about 30 m. in circuit; greatest depth, 22 ft.; contains three small islands, and is well supplied with fish.

FILJI, isls., S. Pacific. See FEJEE.

FILBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1450 ac. Pop. 553.

FILBY, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 3090 ac. Pop. 1590.

FILEY, a seaport, tn. and par. England, co. York (N. and E. Ridings). The town, situated on the bay of same name, 6 m. S.E. Scarborough, contains an ancient cruciform church, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and has of late years become a favourite sea-bathing place. It has long been celebrated as a fishing station for cod, herring, and various other kinds of fish. The harbour is safe and commodious. Area of par. 3090 ac. Pop. 1590.

FILIPPO D'ARGIRO (SAN), [anc. *Aggrum*], a tn. Sicily, Val di Noto, 27 m. N.W. Catania; celebrated for its saffron, the best in Sicily being grown in its vicinity. Pop. 7156.

FILIYAS, a river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia; it rises in a mountainous district, about lat. 40° 35' N.; lon. 31° 35' E., flows nearly due N.; and, after a course of about 75 m., falls into the Black Sea, 20 m. S.S.W. Amasserah. It has several affluents of considerable size, all joining it from the E. The occasional floods of the river are very great.

FILKINS, a hamlet, England, co. Oxford, par. Broadwell, 3 m. N.E. Lechlade, containing a school. Pop. 556.

FILLAN'S (Str.), a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 26 m. W. by S. Perth, E. end of Loch Earn. An annual meeting is held here of the St. Fillan's society, for the encouragement of Highland games. Pop. 172.

FILLE-FIELD, a mountain plateau, Norway, on the W. of prov. N. Bergenhus, connected with the Sogne-Fjeld, on the N., and the Hardanger-Fjeld, on the S. The summits vary in height from 4900 ft. to 6300 ft. The central summit of Suleind, in which the Lerdal takes its rise, is 6043 ft.

FILLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2260 ac. Pop. 395.

FILLINGS [Latin, *Filingia*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 12 m. E. Geneva, on the Menoge, and the S. slope of Mount Vion. It contains a handsome parish church, and the remains of several old forts; and has a cotton mill, and an annual cattle fair. Pop. 1952.

FILLINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3980 ac. Pop. 312.

FILLONGLEY, par. Eng. Warwick; 4310 ac. P. 1030.

FILS, a small river, Württemberg, which rises in the Alpine district, not far from the centre of that kingdom, about 10 m. S.E. Kirchheim, flows first E.N.E., then turns suddenly

round, and, pursuing a circular course W., past Göttingen, joins r. bank, Neckar, about 7 m. below Esslingen, after a course of about 35 m.

FILTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1040 ac. Pop. 276.

FINALE BORGO (Latin, *Finale*), a tn. Sardinian States, prov. Albenga, between the Aquila on the E., and the Calice on the W., 32 m. W.S.W. Genoa. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions; is the seat of several courts of law, and public offices; is well-built; contains a collegiate church, with a fine old belfry, a handsome townhouse, Dominican convent, theatre, hospital, superior and primary schools; and has manufactures of hemp and flax, and articles in bronze, a tannery, silk-mill, a trade in cattle and fruit, particularly oranges, which grow in the adjoining valleys with the greatest luxuriance, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1817.

FINALE MARINA [anc. *Finarium*], a tn. and seaport, Sardinian States, prov. Albenga, 30 m. W.S.W. Genoa. It is defended by a castle and several forts, mostly in a ruinous state; contains a magnificent collegiate, and several minor churches, a large townhouse, a college, with a fine façade, two palaces, two hospitals, and several schools; and has building yards, in which a considerable number of merchant vessels are built; manufactures of soap, paper, and refined wax; a ropery, brass foundry, and three silk-mills. The harbour is not well sheltered; but a considerable trade is carried on in chestnuts, leather, iron, pruning-hooks, and ship timber. Pop. 3201.

FINALE-DE-MODENA, a tn. Modena, l. bank, Panaro, here crossed by a stone bridge, 23 m. N.E. Modena. It is surrounded by walls; and has manufactures of linen and silk, an active trade, and an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 6000.

FIÑANA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 38 m. N.W. by N. Almería, on the skirt of a hill, crowned by an old ruined fortress, near l. bank, Almería. It is composed of one principal, several smaller streets, mostly paved, and a square, of considerable extent, containing the town and session houses. The church is a large and handsome building, with a tower, containing the town clock and three naves. There are also three chapels, a small hospital, prison, cemetery, storehouse, and two schools. Wine and oil is expressed, and some trade is carried on in silk, wool, grain, and cattle. Pop. 3273.

FINBOROUGH, two pars. Eng. Suffolk.—1. (*Great*), 1960 ac. Pop. 467.—2. (*Little*), 220 ac. Pop. 64.

FINCHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2980 ac. Pop. 807.

FINCHAMPSTEAD, par. Eng. Berks; 4130 ac. P. 530.

FINCHINGFIELD, par. Eng. Essex; 9410 ac. P. 2262.

FINCHLEY, par. Eng. Middlesex; 3350 ac. Pop. 3664.

FINCHORN, a vil. and seaport, Scotland, co. Elgin, on the Findhorn, at its embouchure in the Moray Firth, 26 m. N.E. Inverness; lat. 57° 40' N.; lon. 3° 36' W. The harbour, which is, in great part, a natural one, forming a large bay or loch, several miles in extent, is amongst the safest on the coast, and affords good accommodation for shipping; but the entrance, which is only about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide, is rendered somewhat difficult by a shifting bar. The depth of water in the shallowest part of the channel is 10½ ft. during the lowest neap tide. Iron, tar, and timber, are brought from the Baltic; and coals, salt, and bone-dust, are also imported. The exports are fish, grain, eggs, and timber, the last chiefly from the neighbouring forests. But the principal business of the place is in taking and curing herring, cod, and ling, of which large quantities are annually exported. The site of the village has been frequently changed, in consequence of the encroachments of the sea. Pop. (1841), 806; (1851), 940.

FINDHORN, a river, Scotland, rising in the Monaghlea mountains, co. Inverness, between Strathdrum and Stratherrick, flowing N.E. through that co., and cos. Nairn and Moray; and, after a total course of about 45 m., direct distance, falling into a harbour or loch locked bay of same name, in the Moray Firth. It has excellent salmon fishings. During the memorable Moray floods of August 1829, the Findhorn rose in some places 50 ft. above its ordinary level.

FINDÖE, an isl., W. coast, Norway, forming one of a numerous group in the Bukke fiord, 15 m. N.E. Stavanger. It contains a church, and a monument, said to commemorate a victory gained over the Scots. The Norwegian hero, Thorsin, is also said to be buried in it.

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FINDON, or FINNAN, a fishing vil. Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the sea-coast, 6 m. S. Aberdeen, celebrated for its smoked haddocks. The smoking is effected by burning the green branches of fir, which imparts a bright yellow colour, and most agreeable flavour to the fish. Haddocks, thus cured, are sent to all parts of the country. Pop. 190.

FINDON, par. Eng. Sussex; 4250 ac. Pop. 589.

FINEDON, or THINGDON, par. Eng. Northampton; 8650 ac. Pop. 1378.

FINESTRAT, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 25 m. N.E. Alicante, at the S. base of a lofty mountain, 3 m. from the sea. It is poorly built, has steep and irregular streets, a parish church, chapel, townhouse, prison, two schools, and an ancient and ruinous castle. Manufactures:—linen and esparto fabrics, soap, wine, and oil. Trade:—gypsum, grain, esparto, hardware, earthenware, &c. Pop. 2633.

FINGAL, a dist. Ireland, co. Dublin, between Dublin and Drogheda. The inhabitants, who were originally Finish or Norwegian, still retain traces of their foreign origin. It gives the title of Earl to the Plunkett family.

FINGEST, par. Eng. Bucks; 1100 ac. Pop. 379.

FINGHALL, or FINGALL, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 4460 ac. Pop. 458.

FINGLASS,—1. par. and tn. Irel. Dublin; 4696 ac. Pop. 2187.—2. par. Irel. King's co.; 702 ac. Pop. 312.

FINGOES, or WANDERERS, a race of S. Africans, belonging to various scattered tribes, originally from the E. coast, N. from Kafaria, but now chiefly inhabiting a tract of country formerly called the neutral ground, between the Lower Keiskamma and Great Fish River, but now forming part of the prov. Victoria, to which they were brought, to the number of 17,000, and there settled under the auspices of the Colonial Government. The men of this tribe have woolly hair, round noses, thickish lips, straight and muscular limbs, and average 5 ft. 8 in. in height. They are active, brave, and, in general, extremely good-natured. Their clothing is a dressed ox hide, worn with the hair inwards. They decorate themselves with ornaments of brass; and wear rude sandals on their feet. Their huts are hemispheres of boughs covered with grass; their food curdled milk and millet. Previously to their removal to their present settlement, the Fingoes lived in a state of abject slavery under the Amakosa Kafirs. Since that period, they have remained faithful to the British, and have recently distinguished themselves in the war at present (1852) raging in S. Africa.

FINGRINGTÖE, par. Eng. Essex; 2490 ac. Pop. 581.

FINHAVEN, par. Scot. Forfar; 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 420.

FINISTERE, or FINISTERRE [land's End], a dep. France, so named from occupying its most W. extremity; bounded, E. by depts. Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan, and on all other sides by the sea; N. by the English Channel, and W. and S. by the Atlantic; greatest length, N. to S., 68 m.; greatest breadth, 56 m.; area, 2516 geo. sq. m. The coast line is bold and precipitous, composed almost throughout of lofty granite cliffs, in which the violence of the waves has made numerous deep indentations, the two most important of which, both on the W., form the extensive bay of Douarnenez, and the famous roadstead of Brest. The interior is traversed by two chains of hills. The more N., called Mount Arré, entering on the E. from Côtes-du-Nord, stretches first N.W., then W.S.W., terminating in Mount Faou, in Brest roads. It is about 38 m. long, and rises to the height of 900 ft. above the sea. The other chain, known by the name of the Montagnes Noires or Black Mountains, enters on the S.E., also from Côtes-du-Nord, and proceeds nearly due W. for about 35 m. to the coast, where it forms the lofty tongue of land between Brest roads and the Bay of Douarnenez. These chains send out numerous ramifications, which extend in all directions, and give the whole department a very hilly appearance. In some parts it looks bleak and desolate, as in arrondissement Chateaulin, where are those extensive tracts, almost barren, known by the name of Landes; but in many other parts the scenery is rich, and beautifully diversified. The number of streams is very great; but the only navigable rivers are the Aulne, Elora, and Odet. An important addition to the water communication is the canal which connects Brest with Nantes. The climate is more equable than that of the interior of France, the range of the thermometer being much more limited. In winter, it seldom descends below

the freezing point, and then only for short intervals; snow seldom falls, and in some years ice is never seen. On the other hand, summer is often deficient in heat, and mists and rains are very frequent. Winds, more or less W., blow during three-fourths of the year, and often with great violence. Owing to the rocky nature of the surface, scarcely one-half of the whole is available for cultivation, and much more than one-third is waste. The arable land, however, is of good quality, and well cultivated; and the grain raised, after satisfying the home consumption, leaves a considerable surplus for export. The principal crops are wheat, rye, and oats. Potatoes and flax are also extensively grown, and from the produce of the orchards a good deal of cider is made. The domestic animals are generally of good breeds. The horned cattle are rather small, but the horses for draught are excellent; and asses, of a large size, are reared in great numbers. From 10,000 to 12,000 are annually disposed of to other departments. The fisheries on the coast are extensively carried on, and that of sardines is particularly valuable, employing a great number of hands, and producing an annual value of about £80,000. The minerals of the department are of considerable importance, including iron, zinc, bismuth, and lead. The mines of the last, at Poullaouen and Huelgoat, are considered the most productive in France. The manufactures consist chiefly of sailcloth, ordinary linen, soap, oil, candles, ropes, leather, paper, and tobacco. Shipbuilding also is carried on to a large extent. The trade, greatly favoured both by internal communication and a number of good harbours, is extensive. The principal exports are grain, oil, brandy, sardines, sailcloth, and tobacco; the imports, Dutch cheese and colonial produce. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into five *arrondissements*—Quimper, the capital; Brest, Chateaulin, Morlaix, Quimperlé; subdivided into 43 cantons, and 282 communes. Pop. (1846), 612,151.

FINISTERRE CAPE.—1, [anc. *Artabrum Promontorium*], the most W. headland of Spain, Galicia; lat. 42° 54' N.; lon. 9° 21' W. (R.) It is of considerable elevation, with a flat summit.—2, [Latin, *Promontorium Celticum*], The most W. headland in France, dep. Finistère (Brittany); lat. 48° 20' N.; lon. 4° W.

FINKENWÄRDER, an isl. in the Elbe, belonging partly to Hamburg, and partly to Hanoverian bailiwick of Harburg. It is protected by a surrounding wall, 20 ft. high; and has two churches, and two schools. Its inhabitants are engaged in boat-building, and fishing and agriculture. Pop. 1700.

FINLAND (GRAND PRINCIPALITY OF) [Latin, *Finnia, Finonia, Finlandia*], a dist. or gov. in the N.W. of Russia, bounded, N. by Norway, W. by Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia, S. by the Gulf of Finland, a corner of gov. Petersburg, and Lake Ladoga, and E. by gov. Olonetz and Archangel; length, N. to S., 650 m.; breadth near the centre only 112 m., but toward the S., where it is greatest, 370 m.; area, about 84,800 geo. sq. m. The coast generally presents a face of bold and precipitous granite cliffs, and is lined by numberless small islands and rocks, which make the navigation extremely dangerous. The interior may be described as a vast table land, with an average height of 400 to 600 ft. above the sea. It is not, however, by any means a monotonous flat, but is much broken by hills and valleys, and occasionally rises into mountains, of which a chain, which at Maanselke, in the N., has a height of nearly 4000 ft., is continued S., though with several interruptions, and terminates in lofty cliffs in the Gulf of Bothnia. The great mass of the mountains is composed of red granite, and vast quantities of the same rock lie in boulders on the lower grounds, and prove a very serious obstacle to their cultivation. Many of the heights are bare, but the greater part of those of moderate elevation are covered with forests, chiefly of pine-wood; and, in combination with the vast number of lakes enclosed by their bases, often form very romantic scenery. These lakes, both by their number and individual extent, furnish one of the most characteristic features of the country. The most important of them are Lake Ladoga, the greater part of which belongs to the grand duchy; Saima, Päijännejärvi, all in the S., where the greater part of the surface is occupied by water; the Uleå, near the centre, and the Enara, in the extreme N. These lakes form the chief basins of Finland, receiving the far greater part of its streams, in the first

instance, and afterwards discharging their waters into the sea, by rivers generally of no great length, but of much width and depth. The longest rivers are in the N., where the lakes are fewest. Among others may be mentioned the Tornéa, forming a long stretch of the boundary between Finland and Sweden, the Keni and the Ijo. The climate varies much, according to locality. In Lappmark, in the N., it is polar, but somewhat modified. Further S., the winter begins in the middle of October and continues to the middle of May, but even during the coldest season thaws of several days' duration are not unfrequent. Spring appears suddenly, and continues for about a month, leaving only about four months for summer and harvest. The summer months are so hot, and the weather so dry, that the crops near the Gulf of Finland, where the soil is of a sandy texture, often suffer from drought. The soil consists generally of a clayey or sandy loam, and must be of good natural fertility, since, notwithstanding a very imperfect system of culture, and the unfavourable circumstances in which the crops are reared, a considerable quantity of grain is exported, and Finland, when in possession of Sweden, was regarded as its most important granary. The principal crops are barley and rye. Owing to the nature of the surface and climate, a great part of the land is fit only for pasture, but the number of stock is greatly limited by want of winter fodder. In the N., where vegetation is almost confined to the growth of moss and lichen, other domestic animals are superseeded by the reindeer, of which great herds are kept. The forests are very extensive, and furnish one of the chief sources of public revenue. In addition to timber, chiefly fir, large quantities of potash, pitch, and rosin are obtained from them, and form the principal articles of export. The minerals are chiefly confined to iron, lead, sulphur, nitre, slate, and granite. The first only is wrought to some extent, and supplies several furnaces; of the last, a great number of excellent quarries have been opened, chiefly on the borders of the lakes or sea-coasts, to secure the advantage of water carriage. From these, blocks of extraordinary magnitude and beauty are obtained, and employed both for architectural and artistical purposes. One of the finest specimens is furnished by the obelisk monolith recently erected in St. Petersburg to the Emperor Alexander. In its rough state it was 12 ft. in diameter, and 80 ft. long. Manufactures are insignificant; the principal articles of trade have already been incidentally mentioned. The inhabitants of the W. coast are of Swedish, and those of the S.E. of Russian origin; but the far larger portion, amounting to nearly five-sixths of the whole, are Finns, with a slight mixture of Laplanders. The latter, in a pure state, are only to be found in a few very limited districts of the N. The Finns have been divided by ethnographers into two great families of W. and E. Finns, but they are so much intermixed, and possess so many common features, that it seems impossible to decide between them. Up to the 12th century, the Finns lived under their own sovereigns, and were Pagans. Their conversion to Christianity took place about the middle of that century after their conquest by the Swedes. They are almost all Lutherans. They are somewhat phlegmatic in their temperament, but patient, laborious, not without enterprise, and very hospitable. Their prevailing vice is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits. In 1721 the part of Finland which formed prov. Wiborg, was secured to Peter the Great by the treaty of Nystadt. The remainder was conquered from the Swedes in 1809, and now forms a division of the Russian empire, under the name of a Grand Principality, the emperor exercising his supremacy as Grand Prince. The states, composed of the representatives of four social orders, are convoked by him; and no new laws can be enacted, nor new taxes imposed, without their sanction. Some modification of this constitution has been made by the substitution of a senate for the states, but it still continues to be at least virtually recognized; and the ordinary procedure of the courts of law is in accordance with the forms in existence under Swedish rule. The proper seat of government is at Petersburg; but a governor-general, representing the emperor, resides in Helsingfors. Administratively, Finland is subdivided into eight läns or counties—Wiborg, St. Michael, Nyland, Tavasthus, Åbo, Björneborg, Wasa, Kuopio, and Uleåborgskajana. It is sometimes also subdivided into the two lappmarks of Kami, Tornéa, and the dist. of Wiborg. Pop. (1850), 1,539,000.

FINLAND (GULF OF), a great arm of the Baltic, on the E. side, having Finland on the N., and the Russian govts. Esthonia and St. Petersburg on the S. The length of the gulf, E. to W., is about 250 or 260 m.; breadth at the entrance, or narrowest part, 40 m., towards the head, where it is widest, about 80 m. Its N. shores are considerably serrated, but present no very deep indentations. The S. coast is still less marked. It receives but few rivers, and none of them, with exception of the Neva, of any great size. The latter enters the head of the gulf, communicating with Lake Ladoga. The other rivers that may be mentioned are the Luga and Narva, which disemboque within a short distance of each other, near the head of the gulf, on the S. side. It contains numerous islands, of which Cronstadt is the largest. There are various towns of considerable importance along its shores, St. Petersburg occupying its E. extremity. Amongst them may be named Narva, Revel, Port Baltic, Ekenäs, Borgo, Frederikshamn, Helsingfors, and Wyborg or Viborg.

FINMARK [Danish and Swedish, *Finnmarken*], a bail. Norway, prov. Tromsøe, forming the most N. part of the kingdom, bounded, E. by Russia, S. by Sweden and bail. Nordland, and on all other sides by the Arctic Ocean. It consists of a mountainous and usually sterile tract, stretching 140 m. N.E. to S.W., with an average breadth of about 40 m.; its coast deeply indented by bays, and lined by numerous islands. Both the severity of the climate, and the general barrenness of the soil, confine cultivation within very narrow limits. Where it is practicable, the chief crops raised are barley and potatoes. The only trees are birch and pine, and occasionally willow and mountain-ash. The principal rivers are the Tana, forming the Russian boundary on the E., and the Alten. The valley of the latter is the finest part of the country, and presents some fine Alpine, and even rural scenery. The islands already mentioned, known by the general name of Loffodens, form a long line of coast, where important fisheries are established, and give employment to the greater part of the population. The cod fishery alone employs 2916 boats and 15,324 men, and the produce is upwards of 16,000,000 of fish, 21,500 barrels of cod liver oil, and 6000 barrels of roe. The inhabitants are Finns and Laplanders. Pop. (1845), 36,854.

FINMERE, par. Eng. Oxford; 1650 ac. Pop. 387.

FINNAN.—1, A vil. Scotland. See **FINDON**.—2, A small river, Scotland, co. Inverness, which flows through the valley of Glenfinnan, and falls into the E. extremity of Loch Shiel.

FINNINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1550 ac. Pop. 480.

FINNINGLEY, par. Eng. Notts; 5970 ac. Pop. 1209.

FINNOE, par. Irel. Tipperary; 5054 ac. Pop. 1576.

FINO, or **PORTO FINO**, a promontory, Sardinian States, on the shore of the gulf, and 17 m. E.S.E. Genoa. It is a large and lofty headland, of a round shape, rendered conspicuous from a distance at sea by the towers and square fort which crown its summit. There is deep water almost to its base, and immediately E. of it are the town and harbour of same name.

FINO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 6 m. S. Como, on a gentle eminence, at the foot of which the Sesve rises. It is a cheerful-looking place, and contains a parish church, and the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1475.

FINSBURY, a parl. bor. England, co. Middlesex, forming the N. part of London, having E. the Tower Hamlets, W. Marylebone, and S. the city of London and liberty of Westminster. It embraces Clerkenwell, Islington, and other parishes; and near its S.E. extremity are a square, circus, and district of its own name. Within its limits are situated several important buildings and institutions, including St. Bartholomew's and the Foundling Hospitals, the Charter-house, Gray's Inn, and the British Museum. Since the passing of the Reform Bill it has sent two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850), 17,735. Pop. 265,043.

FINSTERWOLDE, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 23 m. E. by S. Groningen, near the estuary of the Dollart. It is a scattered place, and has a neat church, a school, and a poor-house. Inhabitants agriculturists. Pop. 1067.

FINTONA, a market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 7 m. S. Omagh. It has a parish church, places of worship for Presbyterians, Methodists, and R. Catholics, two national schools, and a dispensary. The linen manufacture, once extensively carried on here, has lately been revived. Spades, and other

agricultural implements, are made to a great extent; and considerable quantities of sewed muslin work are done for Belfast and Glasgow houses. Weekly market on Friday; monthly fairs. Pop. (1841), 1327.—[*Local Correspondent*.]

FINTRAY, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 15 sq. m. Pop. 1032.

FINTRY, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. of, and 12 m. W.S.W. Stirling. The **VILLAGE** contains a neat parish church, two endowed schools, and a cotton factory, employing nearly 300 hands. Area of par. 13,000 ac. Pop. 884.

FINTRAY, par. and in Irel., Kerry; 3695 ac. Pop. 1103.

FINVOY, par. Irel. Antrim; 16,474 ac. Pop. 6405.

FIORANO [Lat. *Florianum*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 2 m. W. Ivrea, on the Dora. It contains a parish church, a fine villa with English garden, and the remains of an old fort; and has a considerable trade in iron ore, mined in the valley of Brozzo, and carried over into the valley of Aosta. Pop. 1040.

FIORENZUOLA.—1, [Latin, *Florentiola*], a tn. duchy, Parma, in a beautiful plain, on the Emilia, and r. bank, Arda, here crossed by a handsome modern bridge, 15 m. E.S.E. Piacenza. It is well built, nearly in the form of a perfect square; contains a collegiate church, richly decorated; a convent, a palace, with the remains of an ancient theatre; a remarkable tower, with chains hanging from it, to which criminals are said to have been bound; an hospital, a primary, a secondary, and a Jewish school; and has a weekly market and three annual fairs, two of which last each three days. Pop. 2870.—2, A tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 25 m. N.N.E. Florence, at the bottom of a deep valley, l. bank, Santerno. It is situated in a mountainous district, known by the name of the Florentine Alps, is the seat of a court of justice, and contains a parish church, hospital, and ecclesiastical seminary. It was once fortified, and makes a figure in the early Italian wars. Pop. 679.

FIKAN, a small isl. Red Sea, about 18 m. from the coast of Arabia; lat. 17° 13' N.; lon. 41° 30' E.; celebrated for its pearl fishery.

FIKANDO, or **FIKATO**, a long and lofty isl. Japan, about 10 m. off N.W. coast of Kiusiu. It stretches E.N.E. and W.S.W., between lat. 33° 10' and 33° 25' N., while the village of same name is said to be in lon. 129° 37' E. The Dutch had their factory in this place, from its first settlement in 1609 till its transference to Desima in 1641. The village lies on a bay, in which is a vast round basin, connected with the bay by a narrow channel. At low water, however, this basin is generally dry, and the entrance is narrow and dangerous, but in the bay is good and safe anchorage.

FIKAO, a considerable tn. Japan, isl. of Nippon, prov. Yamato, 45 m. S.S.E. Meaco.

FIRBECK, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1330 ac. P. 191.

FIRENZE, a tn. Italy. See **FLORENCE**.

FIRLE (WESR), par. Eng. Sussex; 4410 ac. Pop. 722.

FIRMINY, a manufacturing tn. France, dep. Loire, 6 m. S.W. St. Etienne. Its chief manufactures are cast steel, nails, smiths' bellows, forge hammers, window glass, and bottles. Some ribbon-weaving is carried on. There are several collieries in the vicinity. Pop. 2255.

FIROZABAD.—1, (*Giour* or *Gur*), a tn. Persia, prov. Fars, 65 m. S.S.E. Shiraz; lat. 28° 54' N.; lon. 52° 37' E. It contains many interesting ruins, and is famous for its *attar* of roses, which is reckoned the finest made in Persia. It carries on a considerable trade in horses, cotton, and various agricultural products. Pop. estimated at 2000.—2, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, l. bank, Jumna, 59 m. N. by E. Gwalior.

FIRSBY, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, 910 ac. Pop. 196.—2, (*East*), 690 ac. Pop. 87.

FIRST ISLAND, or **MURDER ISLAND**, a small isl. Mozambique Channel, S.W. coast of Madagascar, from which it is distant about 3 m.; lat. 22° 5' S.; lon. 43° 7' E.; named Murder Island by Captain Owen, in consequence of the murder there of two of his midshipmen by the natives.

FIRTH and **STENNESS**, par. Scotland, Orkney; 9 sq. m. Pop. 1167.

FISCIA, or **FISCHAMEND** [anc. *Æquinoctium*], a market tn. Lower Austria, r. bank, Fischia, here crossed by a bridge, with an old massive tower, at its junction with the Danube, 12 m. E.S.E. Vienna. It is an ancient place of Roman origin, surrounded by hills on the W. and S.; contains a castle, and

has manufactures of cotton, a print-field, and a cotton-mill. The Templars had an establishment here. Pop. 1220.

FISCHA, a river, Lower Austria, which rises S. of Vienna, in the Schneeberg, between the Piesting and Leitha, flows N.E., receiving the Piesting and the Riesenbach, and passing the towns of Guttenstein, Piesting, and Solenan, joins r. bank, Danube, at Fischamend, 12 m. E.S.E. Vienna, after a course of 55 m.

FISCHBACH, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and about 30 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz. It stands in a beautiful district; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a castle, with fine gardens, belonging to Prince William of Prussia; and has tile-works, a saw, and two other mills. Pop. 1250.

FISCHENTHAL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Zürich, on the Tiss. It stands in a valley of the same name, inclosed by lofty mountains, of the range of Allmann. It consists of a parish church, and a number of huts scattered through the valley. The inhabitants are not in comfortable circumstances, and have repeatedly been brought to the point of starvation; but the introduction of silk and cotton spinning has tended greatly to ameliorate their condition. Pop. 2814.

FISCHHAUSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 21 m. W. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, on the Wieke, a beautiful bay on the N. side of the Frische Haff. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices; has a church, manufactures of cloth, a fishery, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1914.—The circle (area, 318 geo. sq. m.), is flat, and well wooded; but has a sandy soil. Pop. 36,873.

FISCIANO, a vil. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 7 m. N.N.E. Salerno, with two parish churches and two convents. Pop. 1296.

FISH RIVER (Great).—1, S.E. Africa, near the E. frontier of Cape Colony. It rises in about lat. 31° 30' S.; lon. 25° E., flows N. and E. to about lon. 25° 45' E., when it takes a S. direction to lat. 32° 55' S.; here it again turns to the E., and at lon. 26° 50' once more flows S. and S.E., till it falls into the sea, at lat. 33° 30' S.; lon. 27° E. Its course, like that of most of the rivers in this part of Africa, is singularly tortuous, rarely flowing more than 3 or 4 m. in one direction; thus its entire length, in a straight line, may not much exceed, perhaps, 180 m., while, following its sinuosities, and the larger of these only, it will extend to considerably upwards of 400 m. The Great Fish river traverses the counties Cradock, Somerset, and Albany, and forms the boundary between the latter co. and that of Victoria to the E.—2, a river, British N. America (see BACK'S RIVER).

FISHBOURNE (New), par. Eng. Sussex; 610 ac. P. 295.

FISHER'S ISLAND, a small isl., U. States, New York, 14 m. E. Long Island. It is 8 m. long, by 1 m. broad, and sustains a valuable dairy.

FISHER SOUND, a channel, British N. America, W. coast, which separates Princess Royal Islands from the Continent, and forms the N. continuation of Fitzhugh's Strait; lat. 52° N.; lon. 130° W. It was discovered by Vancouver in 1793.

FISKERTON, two pars. Eng. Wilts:—1, (*Anger*), 660 ac. Pop. 1739.—2, (*De la Mere*), 3300 ac. Pop. 324.

FISHGUARD, a seaport, tn., and par., S. Wales, co. Pembroke. The town is beautifully situated 13½ m. N. Haverfordwest, at the mouth of the Gwynn, on Fishguard bay; streets, for the most part, steep and irregular; houses of indifferently appearance; water excellent and plentiful. Besides the parish church, there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists; with a number of daily and Sunday schools. The port is one of the best in St. George's Channel. About 100 vessels belong to the port; but its trade is inconsiderable; exports, chiefly corn, butter, and slates; imports, general goods, coal, culm, limestone, and timber. The fisheries off the bay are also productive, and employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. In 1797, a French force, of about 1100 men, landed in the neighbourhood; but were captured by the troops under Lord Cawdor. Pop. (1841), 2013; (1851), 2304.

FISHLAKE, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 6170 ac. Pop. 1257.

FISHLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 476 ac. Pop. 9.

FISHTOFT, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4580 ac. Pop. 562.

FISKERTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 204½ ac. Pop. 410.

FISMES [Latin, *Fines Remorum*], a tn. France, dep. Marne, 39 m. N.W. Chalons, once strongly fortified, and part of the defences still existing. It has manufactures of pottery, tiles, and bricks, and a liquor called *vin-de-Fismes*, for colouring rose champagne. A church council was held here in 881, and another in 935. Pop. 2190.

FITATS [Chinese, *Tchang-loo*], a prov. Japan, E. part of isl. Niphon, bounded, N. by Mouts, E. by the Pacific, S. by Simosa, and W. by Mousais; length, nearly 100 m. It is mountainous; watered by several large rivers, and has a fertile soil. A great trade is carried on in cattle and silk fabrics. It is divided into 11 districts; and, besides Mito, its capital, has a town of same name, on a small river, near the coast, 108 m. E.N.E. Yedo.

FITERO, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 15 m. S.W. Tudela, l. bank, Albama. In the older portion of the town, the houses are ill built, and the streets narrow, and badly kept; but in the more modern part, the streets are good, the dwellings substantial, and agreeably interspersed with gardens and olive plantations. It has a large monastery, fine gothic parish church, and two public schools, and, in the vicinity, some thermal springs and baths, and gypsum quarries. Linen and woollen fabrics, hempen shoes, earthenware, soap, wine, and oil, are manufactured. Pop. 2190.

FITFUL HEAD, a promontory, near the S. part of the mainland of Shetland, W. of Quendal bay, rising 929 ft. above the level of the sea. It has been rendered famous by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel of the *Pirate*.

FITTLETON, par. Eng. Wilts; 3050 ac. Pop. 336.

FITTLEWORTH, par. Eng. Sussex; 2390 ac. Pop. 713.

FITIRE, or **FIDIRI**, a lake, Central Africa, kingdom Waday or Bergoo; lat. 13° 45' N.; lon. 20° 30' E., about 200 m. E. Lake Tchad. It is said to be four days' journey in circumference during the dry season, but in the wet season increases to double that extent, and is represented as having no outlet, although it receives a large river 400 yards wide at its embouchure. This lake is understood to be the same called Canga by Edrisi, in the 11th century, who asserts that it has a communication with the Niger.

FITZ, par. Eng. Salop; 1670 ac. Pop. 246.

FITZABADING, a beautiful and fertile district, in the S.W. part of Abyssinia, prov. Gojam; described by Dr. Beke as more resembling an English than an African landscape; its rich and extensive pastures being interspersed with numerous trees, amongst which herds of cattle are seen grazing.

FITZHEAD, par. Eng. Somerset; 1190 ac. Pop. 339.

FITZROY, an isl., near the N.E. coast of Australia, 5 m. N.E. Cape Grafton, N. peak 550 ft. high; lat. 16° 55' S.; lon. 146° E. (s.).

FIULINAS, or **FLORINAS**, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and 9 m. S.S.E. Sassari, near the Pianora, on a height open on all sides, and commanding a magnificent view. It contains an ancient parish church, with three naves; three other churches, and a primary school; and has some trade in cattle, wine, fruit, and poultry, and an annual fair. Pop. 2025.

FIUMARA DI MURA, a vil. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., dist. of, and 7 m. N. Reggio. Pop. 1739.

FIUME [German, *St. Veit am Flum*; Illyrian, *Reka*], a seaport tn. Austria, cap. of the Hungarian Küstenland or Littorale, on the small river Fiumara, where it falls into the Gulf of Quarnero, in the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic; lat. (clock tower) 45° 19' 36" N.; lon. 14° 26' 45" E. (s.). It consists of the old town, built on a height, and composed of very indifferently houses, and gloomy, dirty, winding, and ill-paved streets; and of the new town, situated along the shore, and presenting a very marked contrast to the old town, by the number of its handsome buildings, and the general spaciousness and regularity of its streets, provided not only with good central, but also side pavement. The objects most deserving of notice are the old capitular or high church, Maria Himmel-fahrt, rich in marble, and adorned with a fine front; the church of St. Veit, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a handsome structure, in the form of a rotunda, with a dome, and eight marble pillars, resembling the church of Maria della Salute, in Venice; the casino, an elegant edifice, the first story of which is used as a theatre; the governor's residence, barracks, townhouse, monasteries, &c. Fiume is the seat of a military governor, a mercantile and commercial court, a maritime con-

sulate, sanitary directory, custom-house, and bridewell; and possesses a gymnasium, a high school, and a burgher hospital. Its manufactures include linen, leather, woollens, refined sugar, refined wax, tobacco, and especially rosoglio, but ship-building is the main-stay of the place, for which the splendid forests of the Julian Alps afford the greatest facilities. The harbour is very indifferent, and admits only small vessels; but the roadstead has sufficient depth of water for vessels of any size, at a few hundred yards from the shore, and if not completely, is at least well sheltered. The principal exports are corn, tobacco, wood, fruit, and salted provisions; the principal imports—sugar, rice, spices, and salt. The commercial importance of Fiume was early perceived, and easy communication with the interior has been secured by a magnificent road of 73 m. to Carlstadt, where the navigation of the Save and Culpa becomes available. Still the road being over the Julian Alps, is hilly, and carriage to and from the interior being wholly by land, is expensive. The trade of the port is thus greatly limited; for being the only important sea-outlet for the produce of Hungary, it ought to be extensive; yet, on an average of seven years, the exports from that country through Fiume only amounted to £200,000 a year. Pop. (1846), 11,000.—(Raffelsperger; Paton's *Highlands of the Adriatic*.)

FIUME-FREDDO, a tn. Naples, prov. Citra Calabria, 10 m. S. Paola, agreeably situated near the Tyrrhenian Sea. It has a handsome church, two monasteries, and a nunnery; and an annual fair. Pop. 2814.

FIUMICELLO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and within 1 m. of Brescia, of which it is properly a suburb. It is beautifully situated on a mountain slope, near the Milla, and contains a parish church, and a great number of handsome villas. Pop. 2138.

FIUMICINO, a small seaport. Papal States, 16 m. S.W. Rome. It stands at the mouth of the right or W. branch of the Tiber, a channel artificially made by Trajan, and now the principal communication of the capital with the sea. It contains a line of well-built houses, and a lofty square tower of five stories, surmounted by a beacon, to guide the entrance into the river, which is narrow and difficult. An active fishery is carried on, and furnishes a considerable supply of fish to Rome. Owing to its low site, Fiumicino requires the protection of strong embankments. It is much resorted to by the Romans as a holiday excursion.

FIVE ISLANDS.—1, A group of small isls. China Sea, S. coast, China, prov. Quangtung; lat. 21° 40' N.; lon. 112° 38' E. They are of moderate height, and most of them covered with grass.—2, A group in the Tanasserim or Mergui Archipelago, 5 m. S.E. Pine-tree Island, about lat. 10° 20' N.; lon. 93° E.—3, (*Cinque Islande*), Bay of Bengal, off the S.E. end of Rutland Island, one of the Andamans; lat. 11° 22' N.; lon. 92° 45' E.

FIVE-MILE-TOWN, or **BLESSINGBOURN**, a small market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, par. and 6½ m. W. by S. Clogher. It has a neat chapel of ease, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Methodist chapel. Market-day, Friday; several fairs annually. Pop. 693.

FIVEHEAD, par. Eng. Somerset; 1740 ac. Pop. 412.

FIVES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, arrond. of, and within 1 m. of Lille, with which it is so connected as to be properly its suburb. It has manufactures of chemical products, glue, and gelatine, several beet-root sugar factories, and numerous oil-mills. Pop. 2749.

FIVIZZANO, a tn. Tuscany, in a detached part of the duchy in the Val di Magra, 35 m. N.N.E. Pisa. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers; is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; is well built and well paved, contains a large and handsome square, situated near the centre of the town, and adorned with a fine fountain; an elegant parish church, superior school and hospital; and has two weekly markets, and a trade in corn and oil. Pop. 2005.

FIZA, or **FÖRED**, a market tn., co. Heves, on the Theiss, 27 m. S.E. Erlau. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 4020.

FIZEN, a prov. Japan, W. part of isl. Kiusiu; bounded, N. by Tsikusen and the Corea Channel, E. by Tsikugo, S.E. by the Gulf of Simabara, and S.W. by the Yellow Sea. It includes 1016 islands and islets, of which the Gotto group and the isl. of Firando are the most important. Fizen is of a

volcanic formation, and exhibits evidences of former eruptions. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain manufactures. The method of preparing the clay for use is curious and ingenious. A tree is hollowed in the form of a trough from 20 to 25 ft. long, and 2 ft. thick at one end; this trough is placed on an axle, and properly balanced; to the thin end a heavy wooden hammer is attached, made more weighty with iron; water is poured into the thick end, causing it to sink, by which means the hammer is raised, till the water flowing out again at the lowered end, it falls with all its weight upon a mortar of marble or granite containing the porcelain earth, which it bruises without difficulty.

FLAACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 15 m. N.N.E. Zürich, beautifully situated not far from the confluence of the Thur with the Rhine. It contains a parish church, a small castle, and two schools. The wine made here is in high repute. Pop. 1002.

FLADBURY, par. Eng. Worcester; 7830 ac. Pop. 1448.

FLADSTRAND, Denmark. See FREDERICKSHAVN.

FLAGSTAD, two isls. Norway. The one, on the W. coast, and belonging to the group of the Lofodens, in lat. 68° N., is about 15 m. long, and forms a parish with 905 inhabitants; the other, off the S.E. coast, 43 m. N.E. Christianand, has a length of about 6 m.

FLAMANVILLE, a vil. and com. France, dep. Manche, 13 m. S.W. Cherbourg; with extensive granite quarries.

FLAMBOROUGH, a vil. and par. England, co. York, (E. Riding.) THE VILLAGE, 4 m. E.N.E. Bridlington, about the centre of the celebrated promontory Flamborough Head, contains, besides the parish church, places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. It was formerly a place of some note, but is now merely a large fishing village. Area of par. 2980 ac. Pop. 1191.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a remarkable headland, E. coast England, co. York; lat. 54° 7' N.; lon. 0° 5' W. (N.) It consists of a lofty range of chalk cliffs, about 6 m. long, and rising in many places to an elevation of 800 ft. perpendicularly from the sea. At the base of the rocks are several extensive caverns, and on the extreme point of the promontory, at a height of 214 ft. above sea level, is a lighthouse, with a revolving light, visible from a distance of 30 m. During the summer season the cliffs here are the resort of immense numbers of sea fowl.

FLAMSTEAD, par. Eng. Hertford; 5660 ac. P. 1492.

FLANDERS [Latin, *Flandria*; Spanish, *Flandes*; Italian, *Flandra*; French, *Flandre*; German and Flemish, *Flandern*; Dutch, *Vlaanderen*], a former country or district, Europe, now included in Holland, Belgium, and France. It stretched from the Schelde, below Fort-Lillo, W. along the Hond, or West Schelde, and W.S.W. along the German Ocean, to the entrance of the Straits of Dover, near Gravelines, and was bounded E. by the duchy of Brabant, S. Hainaut, and W. the French provinces of Artois and Picardy. The origin of the name is unknown. It occurs for the first time, but in a very restricted sense, in the seventh century. The erection of the territory into a county took place in the ninth century, and was made by Philip the Bold, king of France, in favour of his son-in-law, Baldwin, of the Iron Arm. It afterwards passed to the united houses of Spain and Austria, and ultimately to the latter, but underwent considerable curtailment by the conquests of the French in the west, when part of it became French Flanders, and is now included in departments Nord and Ardennes; and the conquests of the Dutch in the north, who succeeded in including the most northerly portion of it in the province of Zeeland. The remainder still retains its ancient name, and forms the modern provinces of East and West Flanders, in Belgium.

FLANDERS (EAST), [French, *Flandre Orientale*], a prov. Belgium, bounded, N. by Holland, E. provs. Antwerp and Brabant, S. Hainaut, and W. West Flanders; length, N. to S., 34 m.; central breadth, E. to W., 32 m.; area, 1154 sq. m. The surface forms an extensive plain, sloping gently eastwards. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Schelde, while by itself, its tributaries, and canals connected with them, furnish ample water communication. Its soil, partly of a sandy and partly of a clayey texture, is so industriously and skillfully cultivated that it has the appearance of a vast garden, and presents one of the richest rural landscapes which anywhere exists. The Pays de Waes, included almost wholly in the arrondissement

of Termonde, is regarded as the most fertile and populous spot of the same extent in Europe. The principal crops are wheat and flax, but almost all the plants which can be grown under the same latitude are cultivated with success. Among others are rape seed, hemp, potatoes, lucerne, hops, madder, chicory, and tobacco. The domestic animals, particularly horses and cattle, are of excellent breeds. The dairy husbandry, which alone can supply the manure necessary to maintain the fertility of the soil, under the exhausting though very profitable system of agriculture pursued, is particularly attended to. Sheep are not numerous. There are no forests, properly so called, but owing to the general practice of planting hedge-row trees, there is no want of wood. In general, however, it consists of poplar and other trees of soft texture, and makes only indifferent timber. There are no minerals of any value, but manufactures have made great progress, and all the ordinary, as well as the fine tissues of wool, cotton, and flax are well and largely made. There are also numerous tanneries, breweries, distilleries, soap-works, roperies, sugar and salt refineries, &c. The trade includes, in addition to these articles, flax, hops, and oil. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into six *arrondissements*—Gand, or Ghent, the capital; Alost, Audenarde, Termonde, St. Nicolas, and Eecloo. Pop. 779,466.

FLANDERS (WEST), [French, *Flandre Occidentale*], a prov. Belgium, bounded N. and N.W. by the German Ocean, W.S.W. and S. France, S.E. prov. Hainaut, E. East Flanders, and N.E. Holland; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 54 m.; greatest breadth, 48 m.; area, 1250 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally flat, but a few low hills occur in the S. and E., and a range of sand hills or downs lines the greater part of the coast. The S.E. portion of the province belongs to the basin of the Scheldt, which, forming the boundary between it and Hainaut, receives part of the drainage directly, and the remainder by the Lys; but the far larger part of the province sends its waters directly to the German Ocean by a number of small streams, of which the Yperlee is the only one deserving of notice. The others are chiefly employed in feeding canals. Much of the soil is naturally sandy and poor, but the untiring industry of the inhabitants has converted the far greater part of it into fertile plains. Large tracts of moor, however, still exist, and cannot well be dispensed with, as they form the principal source of fuel. The most important crops are flax, both abundant in quantity and excellent in quality; oats, barley, hops, oil seeds, tobacco, madder, and chicory. The cattle, of all sorts, are of excellent breeds; and fish, poultry, and game abound. The most important branch of industry is linen, ordinary and damask. Great quantities of lace also are made, and there are numerous breweries, distilleries, tanneries, dye-works, oil-works, soap-works, salt and sugar refineries, &c. For administrative purposes the province is divided into eight *arrondissements*—Bruges, the capital; Courtrai, Ypres, Furnes, Thielt, Roulers, Ostend, and Dixmude. Pop. 646,054.

FLANNEN, or **FANNAN ISLES**, or the **SEVEN HUNTERS**, a group of seven small isles, Scotland, in the Hebrides, 17 m. W. Lewis; lat. (N.W. extremity of Flannen) 58° 13' N.; lon. 7° 37' W. (E.) They afford excellent sheep pasture, and contain a number of Druidical remains.

FLAT-HOLMES, a small isl. England, co. Somerset, Bristol Channel, 6 m. W. Uphill, 1½ m. in circumference, containing a lighthouse 80 ft. in height.

FLAT ISLAND.—1, A small isl. or rock, Bay of Bengal, S.S.E. from the Great Andaman; lat. 11° 7' N.; lon. 93° 37' E.—2, An isl. Bay of Bengal, coast Aracan, S.E. isl. Cheduba; lat. 18° 36' N.; lon. 93° 45' E.—3, A group of small isls. China Sea, between the Great Natunas and Point Datto, W. coast Borneo; lat. 3° 3' N.; lon. 108° 54' E.—4, An isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, Alloo Strait, about 2 or 3 m. N.W. Pantar; lat. 7° 59' S.; lon. 120° 59' E.—5, An isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, off the N. coast of Sumbawa; lat. 8° 7' S.; lon. 117° 28' E. (E.)

FLATBUSH, a vil. and township, U. States, New York. The **VILLAGE**, 8 m. S.E. New York, contains two churches, and a flourishing academy. In 1776 the British here defeated the Americans, with great loss. Pop. 2099.

FLATHEAD INDIANS. Tribes established on both sides of the Columbia river, N. America, to a distance of many miles from its mouth. They are commonly of dimin-

utive stature, and badly made; a wide mouth and thick lips, nose thick and nostrils large. But the most remarkable feature is the almost universal flattening of the head by various mechanical contrivances, a constant pressure being applied to the skull of the infant during the first four or eight months. It does not appear that this operation has any effect in diminishing the capacity of the cranium, or the whole volume of brain.

FLATOW, or **CZŁOTOWO**, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 84 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circle of same name. It is situated between three lakes; contains a Protestant and R. Catholic parish church, a chapel, and synagogue, and has manufactures of cloth and lace, a trade in corn, horses, and cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 2312.—The **CIRCLE**, area, 427 geo. sq. m., is flat and well wooded, and contains a number of lakes, but is not very fertile. Pop. 46,290.

FLAVY-LE MARTEL, a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 9 m. S.S.W. St. Quentin. It has manufactures of cotton goods, and a trade in cider. Pop. 1533.

FLAXLEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1980 ac. P. 229.

FLAYOSC [Latin, *Flayoscum*], a vil. France, dep. Var, 5 m. from Draguignan, in a fertile district. It was formerly a place of some strength, is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, contains a chapel of very ancient date, and has manufactures of delf-ware, brick-works, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1826.

FLÈCHE (LA), [Latin, *Fixia*], a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, r. bank, Loir, 24 m. S.W. Le Mans, finely situated in a smiling valley. It is well built, has wide, handsome, and clean streets, and is well supplied with water. In the middle of the river, which separates the town from its suburbs, are the ruins of a strong castle, built in the 10th or 11th century, and long held to be the strongest fortress in Anjou. The chief building in the town is the military college, once the college of the Jesuits, founded in 1603. It encloses five large courts, and contains a fine church, and a library of 20,000 vols. The church of St. Thomas is a remarkable pile, of Byzantine gothic, the old *flèche* or spire of which gave name to the place. It also has a townhouse, courthouse, and public hospital. At the W. end of the port, formed by the Loir, is a fine walk, bordered with elms. The manufactures comprise linen, hosiery, glue, wax, leather, gloves, &c. There is a trade in grain, fruit, poultry, and cattle. Pop. 5838.

FLECKERØE, a small isl. S.E. coast, Norway, near the entrance of the bay, and 3 m. S. of the town of Christiansand. It was once defended by a fort, which has been destroyed.

FLECKNEY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1630 ac. P. 473.

FLEDBOROUGH, par. Eng. Notts; 1300 ac. Pop. 112.

FLEET, two pars. Eng.—1, Dorset; 1400 ac. Pop. 140.—2, Lincoln; 6710 ac. Pop. 960.

FLEET, a small river, Scotland, co. Kirkeudbright, issuing from a lake of same name, flows S.S.E. past Gatehouse, and falls into Wigton Bay by a considerable estuary.

FLEETWOOD-ON-WYRE, a seaport and watering-place, England, co. Lancaster, on the Wyre, near its entrance into Lancaster Bay, 18 m. N.W. Preston, with which it is connected by railway, joining the London and North-western line. This place has sprung up since the year 1836, and is now a considerable town, containing a number of regular streets, well lighted with gas. It has a handsome church, an elegant hotel, a market-house, lighthouse, custom-house, and bonding warehouses. The harbour is safe and commodious, and there is regular communication by steamers with Glasgow through Ardrrossan, with the Isle of Man, Ulverstone and the lake districts Belfast, and other places. Pop. (1841), 2833; (1851), 3373.

FLEHINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 5 m. from Bretten. It contains a parish church, and has a paper-mill in its vicinity. Pop. 1138.

FLEKKEFJORD, a seaport, Norway, bail. Mandal, 50 m. W. Christiansand, on a fjord of same name. Trading, fishing, and making wooden houses, are the chief employments. Considerable quantities of herring and cod are exported to Sweden and elsewhere. Pop. 1471.

FLEMINGSTON, par. Wales, Glamorgan. Pop. 74.

FLEMPTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 720 ac. Pop. 210.

FLENSBURG [Latin, *Flenopolis*], a market tn. Denmark, Schleswig, W. end, Flensburg Fjord, an inlet about

20 m. long, by 2 to 10 broad, with 5 to 12 fathoms water, and 20 m. N.N.W. Schleswig; lat. $51^{\circ} 46' 54''$ N.; lon. $9^{\circ} 26' 12''$ E. (n.) It is well built, and improving; has several handsome streets, and three market squares, a high school, and several others, four churches, an hospital, a penitentiary, and several charitable and useful institutions. The industry of the place comprises sugar-refining, tobacco-spinning, soap-making, iron-founding, brewing, distilling, &c. In 1847 the port had 140 vessels, of 14,666 total tonnage, some of which traded to the West Indies. In 1848, 705 vessels arrived in the port. Flensburg is the most populous and important town of the duchy of Schleswig, and of ancient foundation. As early as the 12th century it was a wealthy place; but it afterwards suffered greatly from wars and conflagrations. In the war with Britain in 1807, its commerce greatly suffered. In the war of 1848, the Germans took possession of Flensburg, and its environs became the scene of hostile operations. Pop. 16,500.

FLERS, a tn. France, dep. Orne, 37 m. N.W. Alençon. It contains the remains of a fine old castle, built of granite, in good preservation, and has manufactures of linen, fustian, and particularly of ticking, which, in the town and neighbourhood, employs about 3000 hands, and of which from 1000 to 1200 pieces are sold weekly. Pop. 4063.

FLETCHING, par. Eng. Sussex; 5830 ac. Pop. 1914.

FLETTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 780 ac. Pop. 256.

FLEURANCE [Latin, *Florentia*], a tn. France, dep. Gers, 14 m. N. by E. Auch, prettily situated 1. bank Gers. It is well built, has a fine public promenade, and a good trade in grain, legumes, wine, and goose quills. Pop. 2250.

FLEURUS, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. N.E. Charleroi. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and flax, with some tanneries and salt-works, and a trade in agricultural produce. In the vicinity, August 30, 1622, the Spaniards, under Gonzales, defeated the army commanded by Mansfeld; July 1, 1690, the French, under Marshal Luxembourg, defeated the Germans under Prince Waldeck; June 26, 1794, the French republican forces, under Marshal Jourdan, defeated the Austrian army; and in June, 1815, the French gained a victory over the allies. Pop. 3544.

FLIEDEN, a vil. Hesse Cassel, prov. of, and 9 m. S.W. Fulda, 1. bank, Flieden. It has numerous mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1752.

FLIMBY, par. Eng. Cumberland; 1620 ac. Pop. 546.

FLIMS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, 11 m. W. Coire, about 2700 ft. above sea level. It contains two churches; one old, situated on a lofty eminence, the other new, situated within the village. It is supposed to derive its name from the Latin *flumina*, on account of the number of streams which rise near it, and often cause damage by inundation. The inhabitants are Protestants, and speak Romansh. Pop. 997.

FLINDERS.—1, A group of four isls. off N.E. coast, Australia, near Cape Flinders, mouth of Bathurst Bay; lat. $14^{\circ} 11' 5''$ S.; lon. $144^{\circ} 12' 5''$ E. Two of the islands are each 3 m. long; and they are high and rocky, and are visible from a distance of 36 m. to 40 m.—2, W. Australia, co. Sussex, between Cape Leeuwin and Cape Beaufort; lat. $34^{\circ} 20' S.$ There is no landing for a boat on its E. and N. shores.—3, A river, N. Australia, flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Discovered by Capt. Stokes (see AUSTRALIA.)

FLINSBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 33 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, about 1530 ft. above the sea. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has a slate quarry, and two glass-polishing, as well as several other mills. In the vicinity a mineral spring rises up near the source of the Queis. A bathing establishment has been erected over it, and is well frequented. Pop. 1534.

FLINT, or **FLINTSHIRE**, a maritime co. N. Wales, consisting of two separate portions, a larger and smaller, the former having the Dee on the E., the Irish Sea on the N., and the county of Denbigh on the S. and W.; the latter, which is distant 6 m. S.E. from the main portion, and separated from it by the county of Denbigh, has Cheshire on the N.E., and Shropshire on all other sides. Flintshire is the smallest county in Wales; but the most populous in proportion to its extent. The larger portion is about 27 m. long, with an average breadth of 6 or 7 m.; the smaller, 8 m. by about 5 m. broad, area, 244 sq. m. A range of hills, of moderate elevation, in-

tersects the county lengthways, S.W. to N.E. There are numerous well-watered and fertile valleys, including a portion of the celebrated vale of Clwyd. The coast is in general low, and skirted by sands, in some places nearly 4 m. wide, which are dry at low water. Agriculture has made considerable advances in this county of late years, and the condition of the peasantry has much improved. The grains principally cultivated are wheat and rye. The breed of cattle is small, but they are excellent milkers. Butter and cheese are also made to a considerable extent. The county is rich in minerals, particularly lead, the mines of which are the most productive in Britain. Coal also abounds, and copper is obtained in considerable quantities. The principal smelting works are at Holywell and Mold. Flint returns two members to the House of Commons; one for the county, and one for the county town of Flint and its contributory boroughs; registered electors for the county (1850), 2951. It is divided into five hundreds, and 28 parishes. The Chester and Holyhead railway crosses the N. extremity of this county. Pop. (1851), 68,156.

FLINT, a parl. bor. and seaport tn. N. Wales, cap. co. Flint, S.W. shore estuary of the Dee, 13 m. S.W. Liverpool; lat. $53^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $3^{\circ} 5' W.$, at the foot of a steep hill; houses tolerably well built, mostly of brick, covered with slate. It has a handsome church in the Gothic style, erected in 1848, and five chapels, belonging to Baptists, Calvinists, Methodists, and Independents; substantial guildhall and county jail; and in all, five schools, the most important of which are the national and British schools, and several benevolent associations or societies. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, as is also brickmaking, and the manufacture of various articles from box and other woods; there is also a saw-mill. In the vicinity are extensive lead and alkali works, a large forge for iron and steel, and several extensive coal mines, which employ the greater number of the working population. The shipping trade of the port, which had greatly fallen off, in consequence of the sanding up of the harbour, has again revived since recent improvements were effected. The chief articles of export are coals, and manufactured lead; imports, timber, lead ore, slate, pyrites for the alkali works, pig iron, and iron ore. A little N.E. the town, on the shore of the estuary, stands the ancient castle of Flint, an object of some historical interest. Flint is a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway, which passes through the town at a small elevation. A cemetery is in progress of formation here. Pop. (1841), 1961.

FLINTHAM, par. Eng. Nottingham; 2450 ac. Pop. 611.

FLISK, par. Scot. Fife; 4 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 214.

FLITCHAM-WITH-APPLETON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3960 ac. Pop. 428.

FLITSCH, or **PLESS**, a market tn. Austria, Carniola, r. bank, Isonzo, in a bleak and sterile district, 49 m. N.N.W. Trieste. In the neighbourhood are the old castle of Flitscher Klaus, or Chiusa di Pless, which guards a pass through the mountains, a beautiful waterfall, and some mines of antimony. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers and carriers. Pop. 2100.

FLITTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 3185 ac. Pop. 1363.

FLITWICK, par. Eng. Bedford; 1700 ac. Pop. 693.

FLIX, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 41 m. W. by N. Tarragona, r. bank, Ebro, on a height, crowned by the massive ruins of an ancient castle. It contains two planted walks, a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school, and has numerous mills, and a trade in corn and flour. Pop. 1933.

FLIXBOROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2650 ac. P. 231.

FLIXTON, three pars. Eng.:—Lancaster; 2710 ac. Pop. 2230; two in Suffolk.—1, 820 ac. Pop. 23.—2, 1460 ac. Pop. 192.

FLOBECQ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 19 m. N.E. Tournai. It has a large manufactory of linens, the staple for which is raised in the locality; several breweries, saltworks, and flour and oil mills; and two half-yearly fairs. Pop. 5486.

FLODDEN, a vil. England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. S.E. Coldstream, memorable for the sanguinary conflict which took place here and in the vicinity, September 9, 1513, between the Scots, under James IV., and the English, under the Earl of Surrey, in which the former were defeated with a loss of about 10,000 men, besides the King himself, who fell

fighting desperately, in the midst of a devoted band of followers, 12 earls, 13 lords, five eldest sons of peers, and a number of knights and gentlemen. A large upright pillar of whinstone, called the King's stone, marks the spot where James fell. The loss of the English on this occasion was estimated at only 1500 men, a disproportion which has been attributed to the superiority of the English artillery and bowmen.

FLOH, a vil. Hesse Cassel, prov. and E.N.E. Fulda, on the Nesselwasser. It contains a parish church, and has a paper, an iron, and several other mills. There are iron mines and iron works in the vicinity. Pop. 1140.

FLONHEIM, a market tn. Hesse Darmstadt, circle, Rheinhesse, r. bank, Wisbach, 16 m. S.S.W. Mainz. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, townhouse, and two school-houses; and has an annual fair and a stone quarry. Pop. 1602.

FLOORE, par. Eng. Northampton; 3390 ac. Pop. 1032.

FLORAC, a tn. France, dep. Lozère, pleasantly situated among vine slopes, in a narrow valley, near the confluence of the Tarnon with the Tarn, 15 m. S. by E. Mende. It consists chiefly of a small square, and a single street, along which the high road passes; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, possesses an agricultural society; and has several mills, and seven annual fairs. At the village of Crissac, in the vicinity, Pope Urban V. was born. Pop. 1904.

FLORDON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1020 ac. Pop. 193.

FLORENCE, or **COMPARTIMENTO FIORENTINO**, a prov. Tuscany, consisting of four detached portions, enclosed by the Sardinian States and the duchies of Parma, Lucca, and Modena, and of Florence proper; bounded, N. and E. by the Papal States, S. by compartimento Sienna, and W. by compartimento Pisa and the duchy of Lucca; area, including detached portions, about 3500 sq. m. The surface is beautifully diversified by mountains, valleys, and plains. On the N. and N.E. it is covered by the N. Apennines, and on the E. by the central Apennines and the Tuscan sub-Apennines. Enclosed by these mountains lies the beautiful valley of the Arno, watered by the river of that name, and opened into by numerous minor lateral valleys, each drained by its tributary streams. In the N.W. are some plains, in which the lakes of Fucecchio and Bientina are situated. The climate is generally mild and healthy, and the soil very fertile, producing wheat, maize, beans, and all kinds of leguminous crops. The vine, olive, orange, citron, and fig thrive well in the low grounds; while the mountainous districts afford excellent pasture, admirably adapted for the rearing of sheep. The minerals include mines of copper, lead, and mercury; and quarries of marble, alabaster, and fine building stone. For administrative purposes, the Compartimento Fiorentino is subdivided into 91 communes. Pop. (1836), 671,857.

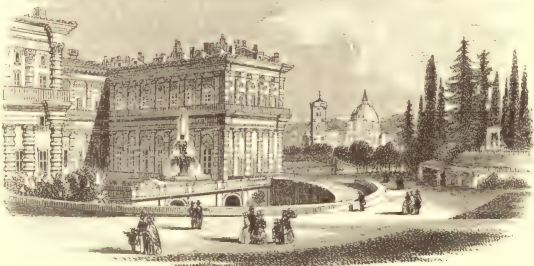
FLORENCE [Italian, *Firenze* or *Firenza*; anc. *Florientia Tuscorum*; German, *Florenz*], a celebrated city, Italy, cap. grand duchy, Tuscany, 143 m. N.W. Rome, and 50 m. E.N.E. from Leghorn; lat. (cathedral) 43° 46' 36" N.; lon. 11° 15' 30" E. (n.) It is intersected by the Arno, which divides it into two unequal parts, the larger being on the N. side of the river. The latter varies here in width from about 100 to 150 yards, and is crossed by four bridges, one of these, the Ponte della

Santa Trinita, is of marble, and remarkable for its lightness and elegance; it is formed of three elliptic arches, and is adorned with statues. There are, besides, two suspension bridges. All these bridges are within a few hundred



THE PONTE SANTA TRINITA, &c., FLORENCE.—From the Landscape Annual.

yards of each other. On either side of the Arno is a spacious quay, called the Lungo l'Arno [along the Arno], a favourite lounge or promenade of the Florentines. The city is surrounded by an old wall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit, in which there are seven gates. There are also two fortresses on the line of the walls, one on the S., and the other on the N. side of the city. These defences are now wholly useless for military purposes. The streets are generally narrow, but are clean, and well paved with thick flagstones, chiselled into grooves, to prevent the horses from slipping. The private dwellings are mostly handsome, and the palaces, of which there are a great many, are noble and impressive structures, though somewhat gloomy, in consequence, partly of a paucity of windows, and of the lower tiers of the latter being strongly guarded with iron bars, giving them, in some instances, the appearance rather of prisons than palaces. Many of these stately mansions are magnificently fitted up, and contain extensive libraries, and valuable collections of paintings, one of the choicest in Italy being in the Pitti palace, formerly the residence of Luca Pitti, the for-



THE PITTI PALACE, FLORENCE.—From l'Italie Pittoresque.

midable opponent of the Medici family, now occupied by the grand duke. The city contains numerous piazzas or squares, the most important of which, and the centre of public life, is the Piazza del Granduca, adorned with a marble fountain, and

a bronze statue of Cosmo I. by John of Bologna. Several of the other squares are of a considerable size, and many of them are named from the church they contain.

The most remarkable building in Florence, and perhaps the most remarkable of the kind in Europe, is the Duomo or cathedral of St. Maria del Fiore, situated in a spacious square, nearly in the centre of the city. The dome of this stupendous building is the largest in the world, and is said to have excited at

proudest boast of Florence, however, is its grand gallery [Galleria Imperiale e Reale]. It occupies the upper story of a fine building, called the Uffizi, erected by command of Cosmo I., after a design by Vasari. The prevailing order is the Italian or modern Doric. In its form it consists of three sides of a lengthened parallelogram, resting on a noble loggia. In this gallery are contained specimens of painting and statuary, by the greatest masters in these arts. In statuary, among numerous antiques may be specified the celebrated Venus de' Medici, and the group of Niobe and her children; and in painting, there are works by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Guercino, Correggio, Guido, and numerous others of the first names in various schools.

The Laurentian Library, a long and lofty gallery, with beautiful windows of stained glass, contains upwards of 9000 ancient MSS., equalled in importance by no collection except the Vatican. The Magliabechian Library is the great repository of printed books, as the Laurentian is of manuscripts. There is a third library, called the Biblioteca Marciana, composed of a large and excellent collection of books, bequeathed to the public by Abate Francesco Marucelli, who died in 1703. The Biblioteca Riccardiana is a fourth public library. It was founded in the end of the 16th century by Riccardo Romolo Riccardi, and has recently been purchased by the Government. It contains 23,000 volumes, and 35,000 MSS.; these last more especially belonging to the literature of the Middle Ages. As already mentioned, the private libraries of Florence are numerous and extensive; that of the grand duke contains upwards of 60,000 volumes, and 1500 MSS. The charitable institutions of this superb city of palaces, squares, and fountains are numerous and important, some of them manifesting, in a very remarkable manner, the wide and active benevolence of the Italian character. Several of these institutions are of very ancient date; one of these, called the Buonomini



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| 1. Duomo. | 8. Piazza S. Marco. | 15. Palazzo Pitti. |
| 2. Church of S. Giovanni. | 9. Piazza della Annunziata. | 16. Uffizi. |
| 3. Church of S. Croce. | 10. Church of S. Ambrogio. | a. Ponte alla Corsina. |
| 4. Piazza S. Lorenzo. | 11. Church of S. Firenze. | b. Ponte S. Felicità. |
| 5. Piazza S. Maria Novella. | 12. Piazza S. Spirito. | c. Ponte Vecchio. |
| 6. Piazza Vercelli. | 13. Carmine. | d. Ponte delle Grazie. |
| 7. Ch. of S. Maria Maddalena. | 14. Piazza del Granduca. | |

once the admiration and emulation of Michael Angelo. Its walls are of brick, incrustured with black and white marble, and its floors are paved with the same material, of various colours; it is also adorned, both within and without, with marble statues, the works of the most eminent sculptors; and its paintings are, in general, masterpieces of the art. The Duomo was begun at the end of the 13th century by Arnolfo di Lapo, was continued by other successive architects, and completed in the 15th century by Brunelleschi, who erected its vast dome. Opposite the gates of the cathedral is the small octagonal church of St. John [San Giovanni], now used as a general baptistry for the city, the three bronze gates of which are celebrated as the most beautiful castings extant. One of them, the work of Ghiberti, was said by Michael Angelo to be worthy of being the gate of paradise. None of the other churches, the number of which is said to be 170, exhibit any remarkable architectural excellence, though, in many instances, their internal decorations are sufficiently imposing. The church of St. Croce, the Westminster Abbey of Florence, contains, amongst other interesting tombs, those of Michael Angelo, Buonarrotti, Galileo, Machiavelli, and Alfieri. The two market-places, the Mercato Vecchio, and the Mercato Nuovo, are deserving of notice; the gallery [loggia] of the latter was built by Cosmo I., from designs by Tasso. These markets are amply supplied with merchandise and provisions of all sorts, and with a profusion of the most gorgeous flowers, on which, it has been said, more money is spent in Florence than in any other part of the world. Immediately behind, and extending S.W. from the Palazzo Pitti, are the Boboli gardens, about 1½ m. in circumference, having the city wall for their boundary on the S. They were first planned in 1550 by Il Tribolo, under Cosmo I. They are laid out in long embowered walks, to afford protection from the sun during the heat of the day, and open glades for recreation in the mornings and evenings. Magnificent laurels, cypresses, yuccas, &c., form the chief natural ornaments of these beautiful gardens; the artificial consist of terraces, statues, and vases, including four unfinished figures by Michael Angelo, said to have been intended for the tomb of Pope Julius II. The

[good men] di San Martino, consists of a society of 20 gentlemen, who collect and distribute alms among the poor who are ashamed to beg, unfortunate persons starving under a genteel appearance. This benevolent society has been in existence for 400 years. Another, called the Misericordia, is diffused over Tuscany. At Florence it consists of 400 persons chosen promiscuously from every rank, who volunteer their services to the sick, the hurt, and the dead. It includes many noblemen, who may be seen with aprons on, and lades in their hands, dealing out soup to the sick in the hospital. It has existed for 500 years. Amongst those of recent creation is the Società di San Giovan Batista, chiefly for the purpose of endowing poor maidens; amongst whom between £3000 and £4000 are distributed annually in Florence alone. Schools, and other literary and educational establishments, are also numerous. The most eminent of these is the Accademia Della Crusca, elsewhere alluded to in this article; a society of Italian philologists, who compiled the great dictionary of the Italian language, and which continues, under another name, to discuss and decide upon questions concerning that language, its grammatical rules, and the choice, application, and etymology of its words, on all of which subjects it is considered by the Italians as the highest existing authority. It has also published very correct editions of several Italian classics. The society took its name, Crusca, which means 'bran,' with a mill for its device, to intimate that its purpose was to sift the good from the bad, the chaff from the corn. The manufactures of Florence have greatly fallen off, but still silk worms are reared to a considerable extent; and woollens, silk, straw-hats, porcelain, mosaics, and pietra dura, are manufactured, and likewise numerous objects in the fine arts; but the chief dependence of the city is on the visits and temporary residence of foreigners, particularly the English. 'To half Florence,' says a correspondent of the *Westminster Review*, vol. 46, p. 599, 'no English,' is equivalent to 'no bread,' 'from the impoverished noble who lives on the rent paid by an English family for the best floor of his ancestral palace, down to the ragamuffin, whose aspiration is to hold a 'milor's' horse, or show him the way to the Uffizi.

Florence is, altogether, one of the most desirable places of residence in Italy. The climate is, in general, fine, though somewhat foggy in autumn; provisions abundant and moderate, excellent reading-rooms, profusely supplied with foreign publications; and, besides the beauty of the city itself, a delightful vicinity, studded with villas, country houses, and gardens. Two railways enter the city, one connecting it with Prato and Pistoia; the other with Leghorn, Pisa, and Sienna.

Florence owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers, sent thither by Octavianus after the victory of Perugia, to whom he allotted part of the territory of the colony of Fiesole, established about 40 years before by Sylla. Little more is known of it under the empire, and hardly any remains exist of that period, except some relics of an amphitheatre, and a few inscriptions. Christianity was established here in the third century, and early in the fourth a bishop of Florence attended a council at Rome. In the beginning of the 12th century, the city had risen into importance through the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants, who had now commercial establishments in the Levant, France, and other parts; and had become money-changers, money-lenders, jewellers, and goldsmiths. In the latter end of the 14th century, the wealthy family of the Albizzi became chief rulers in Florence. These again were overthrown in 1434 by Cosmo de Medici, a popular citizen and princely merchant, who assumed the first place in the state. On the fall of the republic in the 16th century, a member of a lateral branch of the Medici, the line of Cosmo having become extinct, was placed by Charles V. as Duke of Florence. The dual dynasty of Medici continued to rule till the year 1737, when, becoming extinct, they were succeeded by Francis of Lorraine, afterwards emperor of Germany. From this period the history of Florence merges into that of Tuscany. This famous city, the cradle of the arts and literature during the revival, and for a long time their seat, is not more remarkable for anything than for the number of illustrious men it has produced. Amongst these are Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Guicciardini, Lorenzo de' Medici, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Benvenuto Cellini, Andrea del Sarto, Amerigo Vespucci, and several others of well known name. Pop. (1855), 115,701.

FLORENCE, numerous places, U. States, particularly a vil. Alabama, 112 m. N. by W. Tusculocosa, r. bank, Tennessee. It is advantageously situated for trade, has a courthouse, jail, two churches, and two female academies, and in the vicinity a large cotton factory. Pop. about 2000.

FLORENCE (Str.), par. Wales, Pembroke; 2470 ac. Pop. 396.

FLORENSAC, a tn. France, dep. Hérault, 14 m. E.N.E. Béziers, near the Hérault; in a fertile territory abounding in vineyards. It has some brandy distilleries. Pop. 3465.

FLORENT (Str.)—1, A vil. France, dep. Cher, on the Cher, 9 m. S.W. Bourges. Pop. 1689.—2, (or *Florentino*), A maritime vil. France, isl. Corsica, 7 m. W. Bastia, beautifully situate on a hill slope overlooking a gulf of same name, and at the entrance of a rich valley. It is, however, a miserable and unhealthy place; the inhabitants being annually decimated by the mephitic vapours exhaled from the neighbouring marshes. Pop. 475.

FLORENTIN (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 16 m. N.E. Auxerre, agreeably situate on the Burgundy Canal, at the confluence of the Armance and Armançon. It is neatly and regularly built, with four principal gates, each leading, by a straight street, to the central place, where is the great public fountain, to which water is brought for the supply of the town by a fine aqueduct. It has some trade in corn, hemp, charcoal, firewood, and leather. Pop. 2205.

FLORES, or FLORIS.—1, [Latin. *Forum-insula*], An isl. N. Atlantic Ocean, the most W. of the Azores; lat. (N. extremity) 39° 31' 36" N.; lon. 31° 13' W. (W.) It is about 30 m. long, and 9 m. broad; its produce consists chiefly of wheat, pulse, and poultry, the last of which are highly esteemed. Cattle numerous, but small. Principal towns—Santa Cruz and Lagena, on the E. coast. It obtained its name from the Portuguese, from the multitude of flowers with which it appeared to be adorned. It is hilly, and contains an ancient crater filled with water, of which a view is given in the article AZORES, p. 283.—2, An isl. S. America, entrance of the Rio de la Plata, off the coast Uruguay; lat. 34° 56' S.; lon. 55° 55' W. (W.) It extends nearly N.E. and S.W., having

a small hummock in the middle, and one at each end, that to the S.W. 39 ft. high. Between these the land is low and marshy, and overflowed sometimes between the central and N.E. hummock. Seals, and sea-lions, also various aquatic birds, resort to this small island, and in the months of August and September great quantities of excellent eggs may be procured. There is good anchorage all round the island, which may be seen in clear weather from a distance of 15 or 18 m.—3, (*Endé*, or, *Mandfret*), A large isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the chain of islands extending E. from Java, lat. (S.W. extremity) 8° 48' S.; lon. 119° 54' E. (W.) It is upwards of 200 m. long, and between 40 and 50 m. broad. It is mountainous, and has several volcanic peaks, of which Lobetobie, near its E. end, is 7200 ft. high. Little more is known of the interior than that it is mountainous and woody, but more open towards the coast. Sandal wood was formerly obtained here in great abundance, but it is now scarce. Ende, situated near the middle of the S. coast, although little known, is said to be the principal port of the island, capable of holding any number of ships in safety.—4, (*Flores Head*, or *Iron Cape*), The most N.E. point of above isl.; lat. 8° 1' S.; lon. 122° 50' E. (W.)—5, (*Flores Strait*), the passage between the E. end of above isl. and the islands of Solor and Adenara. It is about 3 m. broad at its narrowest part, between Flores and Adenara.—6, (*Flores Sea*), That part of the S. Pacific Ocean lying N. of the islands of Flores, and S. of the island of Celebes, extending N. to S. upwards of 3° of latitude. It is interspersed with numerous islets and coral reefs.—7, An isl. N. Pacific Ocean, W. coast, British N. America, on the coast, and near the centre of Vancouver's Island; lat. 49° 20' N.; lon. 125° 45' W. It is 15 m. long, from N.W. to S.E.; and from 2 m. to 6 m. broad.

FLORES, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 280 m. N.E. Goyaz, near r. bank, Paranau. It is the seat of an electoral college, and contains two churches, and a primary school. The district is generally fertile, but in some parts subject to intermittent fevers. Pop. 2400.

FLORIAN (Str.), a market tn. Upper Austria, on a hill, 11 m. N. by W. Steyer, near l. bank, Enns. It contains an old Benedictine monastery, a magnificent structure, with a fine library, museum, and picture gallery, and a church which possesses one of the finest organs in Germany. Pop. 900.

FLORIDA, a peninsula, and state, N. America, U. States, extending from lat. 24° 30' to 31° N.; and from lon. 80° to 87° 30' W., having the States of Georgia and Alabama, N.; the Gulf of Mexico, W.; the Atlantic, E.; and the Gulf of Florida, S.; length, N.W. to S.E. about 720 m.; average breadth, about 80 m.; area, 57,000 sq. m. The surface is in general level, rising little above the sea, especially in the S. parts, where it is almost one continued swamp or marsh. The N. portion is more broken and elevated, but the whole coast is flat, and skirted by low, narrow islands of sand, which lie parallel to the mainland, and are separated from it by shallow unnavigable lagoons. The principal river is the Appalachicola; the next in importance are the Suwanee, St. John's, Ocklockonne, &c., the first two affluents of the Gulf of Mexico; the last two flowing to the Atlantic. The entrance to most of the rivers in this state has a bar that unfits them for the navigation of vessels drawing much water, but they are all navigable to a considerable extent by steamers, and other vessels of light draught. There are a great many lakes throughout the peninsula, some of which are of extraordinary depth. The largest vary from 8 to 15 m. in length. Numerous islands are scattered along the whole coast, the most remarkable of which is a group called the Florida Keys or Cays, stretching out for more than 100 m. S. and W. of Cape Florida, and much dreaded by mariners. There are also several spacious bays, and many good harbours, the former from 12 to 40 m. long, and from 4 to 7 m. in breadth; they are mostly on the E. coast, and include Chatham Bay, Charlotte Harbour, Killbro' or Espiritu Santo or Tampa Bay, and Vascasana Bay on the peninsula, with the Bays of Appalachicola, St. Joseph, St. Andrew, Chactawhatchee or St. Rosa, Pensacola, &c., on the mainland. Although there is comparatively little cultivable soil in this country, what there is, especially that on the banks of the rivers, is of remarkable fertility, and, aided by a favourable climate, produces tropical plants and fruits in great perfection, especially oranges, which are not excelled by those of any other country;

cotton, olives, pumpkins, and melons, also succeed well. In 1847, the crop of the principal articles was as follows:—cotton, 15,000,000 lbs.; tobacco, 300,000 lbs.; sugar, 300,000 lbs.; maize, 1,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 350,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels. The pine barrens produce grass, on which immense numbers of cattle are reared. On the river courses, and richer swamps, the trees and shrubs grow luxuriantly. The pine forests are of great extent, and the trees of extraordinary height and beauty. White cedar, cypress, and live-oak abound, the latter attaining great perfection. The cabbage palm is also common. The climate from October to June is generally salubrious; but the months of July, August, and September are extremely hot, and during this season fevers are prevalent. The only minerals yet found are coal and iron, although it is said that amethysts, turquoises, *lapis lazuli*, and other precious stones, have been met with. The wild animals consist of wolves, wild cats, panthers, raccoons, opossums, and the common brown bear, which is sometimes seen in the swamps. Rabbits and squirrels also abound. Birds are extremely numerous and various, including vultures, hawks, turkeys, herons, cranes, cormorants, pelicans, &c. The coasts, rivers, and lakes swarm with fish, and in the latter two, tortoises also abound. The swamps, and other inland waters, are infested with alligators, and inhabited by multitudes of frogs. Snakes are numerous, but most of them are harmless. The native Indians of Florida are active and athletic, expert hunters, fond of war, and of gay and joyous dispositions. Most of them subsist by rearing cattle. Neither the trade nor manufactures of the country are important, the latter consisting chiefly of hats, caps, leather, bricks, carriages, and wagons. There are also several tanneries, a very little shipbuilding, and a number of grist and saw mills. The principal exports are cotton, sugar, oranges, and timber, chiefly live-oak, to the Government navy-yards. The following table exhibits the state of its foreign trade from 1844-1847:—

	Vessels Entered.	Tons.	Vessels Cleared.	Tons.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
1844.....	151	18,917	136	16,346	£86,497	£ 561,898
1845.....	223	32,555	180	36,607	59,936	841,535
1846.....	191	24,149	113	9,572	78,102	98,026
1847.....	157	21,460	149	20,545	79,610	1,005,854

The chief towns and seaports are Tallahassee, the capital, and seat of Government; St. Augustine, and Pensacola, a naval station of the U. States. Florida is divided into 20 counties. The governor is elected by the people for four years, and is ineligible for re-election until four years out of office; the senate is elected for two years, and the representatives annually. The General Assembly meets every two years.

Florida was discovered in 1497, by Sebastian Cabot, sailing under the English flag; explored in 1512 and 1516 by Ponce de Leon, a Spanish adventurer; and, in 1539, overrun with an armed force by Hernando de Soto, governor of Cuba. In 1553, the French attempted to establish a colony, which occasioned contests between them and the Spaniards, in which, after alternate successes, the latter were victorious. Florida was ceded to Great Britain, by Spain, in 1763, in exchange for Havana; reconquered by the Spaniards in 1781; and confirmed to them at the peace of 1783. It was ceded to the U. States in 1819, and in 1845 was admitted into the Union. Pop. (1840), 54,477; (1850), 89,450, of whom 40,385 are slaves.

FLORIDA (CAFE), the most E. point of E. Florida, towards the extremity of the peninsula, in the Gulf of the same name: lat. 25° 41' N.; lon. 80° 3' W. (R.)

FLORIDA (GULF OF), a channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, through which the Gulf stream, originating in the Gulf of Mexico, finds a passage N. At the N. end of this gulf, in the parallel of Cape Canaveral, the stream attains a velocity of 5 m. an hour. On issuing from the strait or gulf the water is of a dark indigo blue colour, and the line of separation between it and the green waters of the Atlantic is plainly visible for hundreds of miles.

FLORIDA KEYS. See FLORIDA (State).

FLORIDA (RIO), a vil. Mexico, State of, and 180 m. N. by W. Durango. Pop. about 2000.

FLORIDIA, a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Syracuse; pleasantly situated on a hill surrounded by orchards, and between two arms of the Anapo. It is tolerably well built. Pop. 4130.

FLORISDORF-AM-SPITZ, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Danube, about 4 m. from Vienna. It is well built, and contains a parish church, but suffers much from overflowings of the river. Pop. 1060.

FLÖRSHEIM (OBER), a tn. Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Rhein Hessen, 24 m. S.W. Darmstadt. It is an ancient commandery of the Teutonic order. Pop. 1061.

FLORSHEIM, a vil. Nassau, r. bank, Main, E. Mainz. It contains a parish church; and has manufactures of linen, delfware, and porcelain. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2215.

FLOTAY, an isl. Scotland, Orkneys, between isls. Faray and S. Ronaldshay. It is about 3 m. long by 2 m. broad. Pop., with some adjacent islets, 405.

FLOTTE (LA), a maritime tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 9 m. W.N.W. La Rochelle, N. side of Isle Ré, Bay of Biscay. Its harbour can receive vessels of 200 to 300 tons. Its exports are chiefly salt, wine, and vinegar. P. 2227.

FLOUR (Str.), [Latin, *Indiciacum*], a tn. France, dep. Cantal, cap. arrond. of same name, 34 m. E. by N. Aurillac, on a steep basaltic plateau, of the igneous formation of Auvergne. It is the seat of a sub-prefect, and of a bishop-suffragan of Bourges, and has a tribunal of commerce, and a communal college. The houses have a straitened site, and the streets are narrow; but there are a few remarkable edifices, including the cathedral, an ancient pile; the Jacobite convent, founded in 1353; the Jesuits' college, founded 1590; the convent of the Visitation, founded 1625, now an educational establishment; the priests' seminary, with a fine garden; episcopal palace, public hospital, &c. The town promenade is a large area, with a terrace, whence there is a fine view. The suburb, nearly 100 feet below the town, with which it communicates by a winding way cut in the rock, is a seat of busy industry, having manufactures of leather, pottery, metal, glue, cudbear, lace, copper wares, &c. Trade in grain and mules. Pop. 4818.

FLOWTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 800 ac. Pop. 179.

FLÜELEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Uri, in a marshy and unhealthy situation, on the S.E. shore of the Lake of Luzern, near the influx of the Reuss. It contains a parish church and a small castle, and being the port of Uri has a considerable trade. A steam-boat from Luzern touches daily. The most of the inhabitants are boatmen and fishermen. Goitre and cretinism are very prevalent. Pop. 599.

FLUMENDOSA [anc. *Socprus*], a river, isl. Sardinia, which rises near the town of Orgosolo, on the E. slope of Mount Ginarento, flows S., through the valley formed by that range on the E., and that of Ogheastre on the W., and then, turning gradually round, flows circuitously S.S.E. to the S.E. coast, where it falls into the sea by three mouths; whole course about 48 m.

FLUMINI-MAJORI, a vil. isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Iglesias. It stands in a mountainous district, on a slope, above a river of same name, and contains a parish church, chapel, and elementary school. The males are mostly employed in agriculture or feeding cattle; the females usually spin and weave wool and flax, and not only supply their domestic wants, but leave a surplus for sale. Pop. 1760.

FLUMS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 23 m. S. St. Gall, near r. bank, Sez. It is a very ancient place, contains a parish church, and a townhouse remarkable for the peculiarity of its structure; and has a considerable trade in horses, cattle, and wood. It has often suffered severely by inundation. Pop. 2634.

FLUSHING [Latin, *Flesinga*; Dutch, *Flessingen*; French, *Flessingue*], a fortified seaport tn. Holland, prov. Zealand, isl. Walcheren, at the mouth of the Hond, or W. Schelde, here between 2 and 3 m. broad, 50 m. S.W. Rotterdam, 38 m. W.N.W. Antwerp; lat. 51° 24' 24" N.; lon. 3° 34' 45" E. (R.) It is strongly fortified, and in connection with its outwork at Breksen, on the opposite side of the Schelde, completely commands the river, with which it communicates by two large, deep canals, by which the largest merchantmen enter the town, and unload at quays close to the warehouses. It has a Calvinist, an evangelical Lutheran, an English, a

Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, several benevolent and charitable institutions, a commercial, and several common schools, and five market places. The townhouse is a roomy, suitable edifice; the exchange is a simple building; and near it is a statue, erected in 1841, of Admiral de Ruyter, born in Flushing in 1607. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce, and in the branches of industry incident to a seaport town. The manufactures, comprehending brewing, soap-making, and fulling and oil mills, are unimportant. Flushing has suffered several times from fire, water, and war, and in 1809 was bombarded by a British fleet, under Lord Chatham, composing the unfortunate Walcheren expedition; when the beautiful townhouse, built in 1594, several churches, and other important buildings, and 300 inhabitants, were destroyed. Pop. 7871.

FLUSHING, a small seaport, England, co. Cornwall, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Falmouth. It contains a district church, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Bryanites; and a national school, supported by subscription. Here are docks for shipbuilding, and a dry dock, 190 ft. long, with corresponding breadth and depth. On account of the mildness of its climate, the place is much resorted to by invalids.

FLYFORD, two pars. England, Worcester—1, (*Flavel*), 730 ac. Pop. 156.—2, (*Grafton*), 1640 ac. Pop. 229.

FOATY, or FORA, a small isl. Ireland, co. Cork, in Cork harbour, 6 m. N. Queenstown, connected with the mainland and with Great Island by two handsome bridges.

FOBBING, par. Eng. Essex; 1830 ac. Pop. 428.

FOCA, a small isl., W. coast, Africa, at the mouth of the Calabar river. It contains a town of the same name, and furnishes supplies of wood, water, and provisions.

FOCHABERS, a vil. Scotland, co. Moray, on an eminence, r. bank, Spey, 8 m. S.E. Elgin. The town consists of two principal streets that cross each other at right angles, with a square in the centre, and contains altogether 260 houses, of which nearly three-fourths are thatched, the others are slated. On one side of the square is the established church, with a portico and neat spire. The town contains, besides, a handsome R. Catholic and an Episcopal chapel; and has several schools, and an educational fund of 100,000 dollars, bequeathed to the town by Alexander Mylne, merchant, New Orleans, a native of the place. In the immediate vicinity of the town is Gordon Castle, a superb mansion, formerly the residence of the noble family of Gordon, but now the property of the Duke of Richmond. Pop. (1841), 1135.

FODDERTY, par. Scot. Ross; 9 m. by 11 m. Pop. 2437.

FÖDEMES (NAGY), a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Honth, about 8 m. from Ipoly-Sagh. It contains a R. Catholic church. Excellent melons are raised in the vicinity. Pop. 1600.

FOGARAS, or FRAGETSCHMARKT [Latin, *Lignopolis*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, cap. dist. of same name, on the Alt or Aluta, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 32 m. W.N.W. Kronstadt. It is well built, contains an old castle, which figures in the early wars of Hungary; a very handsome Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Greek non-united church; a gymnasium, and courthouse; and has manufactures of morocco leather. Pop. 5100.—The DISTRICT, area, 500 m., is very mountainous, particularly in the S., where it is covered by a lofty mountain-chain; is well wooded, abounds with game and fish, and has extensive pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared. Where the land is arable, it is of considerable fertility, and yields good crops of rye, barley, oats, flax, and hemp. The minerals include gold, silver, lead, and salt. Pop. 24,040.

FOGGIA, a city, Naples, cap. prov. Capitanata, 76 m. N.E. the city of Naples, in the midst of the Apulian plain, and considered, for wealth and importance, the second town in the kingdom. It is regularly built, with wide streets, and has many handsome houses. The principal public buildings are, the residence of the governor, a gothic cathedral, a number of other churches, a custom-house, and theatre. It has a grammar-school, several elementary schools, a school of agriculture and rural economy, and a tribunal of commerce for the provinces of Apulia, established in 1818. It carries on

an extensive trade in corn, wool, and cattle, cheese, wine, oil, and capers; and has immense granaries under the streets and squares for storing corn. It is the chief inland market for the agricultural produce of Apulia, and is also the residence of the provincial nobility and landholders. A great fair is held in the month of May. The climate is unwholesome in the summer months. Pop. 20,687.

FOGLIA, a river, Italy, which rises in the E. slope of the Apennines, in Tuscany, about 3 m. W. Sestino, shortly after enters the Papal States, and flowing E.N.E., through the delegation of Urbino-e-Pesaro, falls into the Adriatic at the latter town, after a course of about 38 m.

FOGLIAZZO [Latin, *Foicium*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 16 m. N.N.E. Turin, l. bank, Orco. It contains a handsome parish church, castle, and communal school; and has some trade in hemp, of excellent quality, grown in the district. Pop. 2917.

FOGLÖ, a small isl. Russia, Åland group, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 60° N.; lon. 20° 30' E. It contains a parish church, and makes the best Åland cheese.

FOGO, par. Scot. Berwick; 4800 ac. Pop. 455.

FOGO, one of the Cape Verd islands. See FUEGO.

FOHANAGH, par. Irel. Galway; 8686 ac. Pop. 2004.

FÖHR, or FORA, an isl. Denmark, North Sea, the E. portion belonging to Schleswig, and the W. to N. Jutland; lat. (S.E. point) 54° 42' N.; lon. 8° 34' E. It is about 8 m. long, by 5 m. broad, and about 5 m. from the coast of Schleswig. It is generally flat, marshy, and barren, though containing some little arable land; the tilling of which, rearing a few cattle, along with fishing, sea-faring, and the catching of wild fowl, especially ducks, employ the inhabitants, who are all Frisians. There are several small villages in the island, of which the chief is Vick or Wyck. Pop. 4750.

FOIX [Latin, *Fuxium*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Ariège, picturesquely situated across the mouth of a valley, hemmed in by lofty precipices, at the junction of the Arget with the Ariège, here crossed by a bridge of two arches. It is partly surrounded by ancient ramparts, and is very irregularly built, having narrow, ill-formed streets, and old, ill-built houses, of which only a few are interesting from their antiquity. It



THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF FOIX.—From Oliver's Sketches in the Pyrenees.

contains an old castle, crowning an isolated rock on the W. side of the town, and of considerable historical celebrity, though now only used as a jail; a handsome parish church, with a semicircular choir, and several fine chapels; a prefecture, originally part of the abbey of St. Volusien; a court-house, an elegant building of the 15th century; a public library of 8000 volumes, and barracks; and has manufactures of serge, cottons, candles, and especially of articles in iron and steel; a trade in these articles, and in coarse woollens, leather, cattle, pitch, turpentine, &c., and seven annual fairs. Foix is the seat of a court of first resort, and possesses a consulting chamber of manufactures, a communal college, and a society of agriculture and arts. Foix is a very ancient place, was long capital of a county of same name, and distinguished itself in several sieges, particularly in 1210, when it maintained the cause of the Albigenses, and gallantly repulsed their infamous persecutor, Simon de Montfort. Pop. 3414.

FOJANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, occupying one of the highest points near the centre of Val di Chiana, between the canal and river of that name, 43 m. S.S.E. Florence. It is an ancient, but well-built, handsome town, surrounded by modern walls, and also containing the remains of a double wall and chain of towers, which made it in early times a place of great strength. It is divided into three districts or *terzieri*, each forming a parish; and adorned with a handsome parish church; contains also a Benedictine convent, with an educational establishment, and a large hospital; is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and has a trade in corn and cattle, and an important weekly market. Pop. 7039.

FOKIEN, a maritime prov. China, between lat. 23° 35' and 28° 22' N.; lon. 115° 55' and 120° 40' E.; bounded N. by Che-kiang, N.W. and W. by Kiang-see, S. by Quangtung, and S.E. by the China Sea; area, 53,480 sq. m. The coast is deeply indented with bays, and studded with numerous islands, including Amoy, Quemoy, and Hai-tan, which, with the large island of Formosa, are comprised in the province. The country is generally mountainous, and is drained by several rivers, of which the Min and its tributaries are the most important. The soil is turned to good account, the higher mountains being covered with trees; and the hills, cut in terraces, rising above each other sometimes to the number of 30 or 40, and cultivated from the base to the summit. The agricultural products include rice, wheat, barley, and sweet potatoes. Black tea, of superior quality, is grown, and the orange, lemon, and mulberry are abundant. Camphor, sugar, iron, indigo, tobacco, and alum are also produced, and, along with porcelain and cloths of various kinds, form the chief articles of export. Grain, drugs, fruits, and salted meats form the chief imports. Besides Foo-choo-foo, the capital, the province contains Amoy and other important commercial towns, with numerous villages. Pop. 14,777,410. See Foo-choo-foo, AMOY, and FORMOSA.

FOKSHANI, a tn. Wallachia, on the frontiers of Moldavia, r. bank, Miklov, 92 m. N.E. Bucharest, with an upper district school. In 1789, it was devastated by the Russians, and, after being rebuilt, it was, in 1822, burnt by the Turks, since which time it has been again partially restored. Pop. 1000. On the l. bank of the Miklov, in Moldavia, is a suburb of Fokshani. Pop. 2000.

FOLDEAK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Csanad, about 12 m. from Tot Komlos. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has a trade in horses and cattle. Good wine and tobacco are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1649.

FOLDVAR, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, on a hill, washed by the Homorod, about 12 m. from Kronstadt. It contains a castle, a Protestant and a Greek nonunited parish church. Pop. 2100.

FOLDVAR (DUNA), a market town Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Danube, 17 m. E.N.E. Simontornya. It is pleasantly situated, partly on the crest, and partly on the side of a hill; had once strong fortifications, of which some remains still exist; contains a R. Catholic and a Greek nonunited church, a high school, barracks, and Franciscan monastery, and has an import and sturgeon fishery. The district is fruitful both in corn and wine. Foldvaris a steam-boat station. Pop. 10,400.

FOLDVAR, or **MARIENBURG**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, stuhl of Hermannstadt, r. bank Alt, about 12 m. from Porumbuk. It consists chiefly of a spacious main street, and contains a united and a nonunited parish church, and the picturesque ruins of an old castle. The inhabitants are Wallachians. They suffer much from a deficiency of good water. Pop. 1100.

FOLDVAR TISZA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Heves, on the Theiss, 8 m. from Szolnok. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has a trade in cattle. Much wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 3349.

FOLEMBAY, a vil. and com. France, dep. Aisne, 15 m. W. Laon. Here are the royal glass works of Vivier, employ-

ing 900 workmen, and producing annually 8,000,000 bottles and 100,000 bell-jars. Pop. 1057.

FOLGESHILL, par. Eng. Warwick; 2810 ac. P. 7063.

FOLGARIA, or **FÜLGREIT**, a vil. and par. Austria, Tyrol, circle of, and not far from Roveredo. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants speak Italian, but are of German origin. Pop. vil. 1430; par. 4597.

FOLGEFONDEN-FIELD, an elevated plateau and mountain range, Norway, on the S. of prov. Bergenhus, stretching N. to S., at no great distance from the W. coast. Its culminating point is 5790 ft., but its most remarkable feature is its glacier, which is about 5000 ft. above the level of the sea, and 40 m. long by 20 m. broad. Its depth has been estimated at 600 ft. A stream, issuing from its base, forms a magnificent waterfall.

FOLIA, a vil. Hungary, co. Temes, on the Oburda, 4 m. from Zebely. It contains a Greek nonunited and a R. Catholic church; and has a brewery. The district is only moderately fertile. Pop. 1609.

FOLIGNO [anc. *Fulginium*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 20 m. S.E. Perugia, in a beautiful vale winding among the Apennines, 40 m. in length, by about 10 in width, watered by the Clitumnus. The town is large, but indifferently built, the inhabitants active and industrious. The only public buildings worthy of notice are, the Cathedral, and the Palazzo Comunale. The former, dedicated to St. Felician, is unfinished without, but neat within; the latter is a handsome building, recently erected, in the Ionic style. There are several other churches, some of which contain good pictures. Foligno has a high reputation throughout the Papal States for its manufactures of woollens, parchment, and wax candles. Soap and playing cards are also made; there are silk-mills and tanneries, and it has some trade in cattle. The town was nearly destroyed by the earthquakes of 1831 and 1832. It was anciently a place of some importance, being at the head of a confederacy of Umbrian cities. In 1439 it was incorporated with the States of the Church, by Cardinal Vitelleschi, on the extinction of the Fiacri family. Pop. (1832), 15,400.

FOLKE, par. Eng. Dorset; 1260 ac. Pop. 318.

FOLKESTONE [Latin, *Lapis populi*], a bor. seaport tn., and par. England, co. Kent, 7 m. W. by S. Dover, 64 m. S.E. by E. London; lat. 51° 4' 48" N.; lon. 1° 11' E. (R.); a station on the S.E. railway. It is built, partly on the level shore, and partly on the summit of a steep eminence, immediately behind, topped by the church of St. Mary and St. Eanswith, a venerable pile of cruciform structure, with a tower in the centre. It consists chiefly of three rough rugged streets, that run crookedly up a sharp hill, dirty, narrow, and awk-



FOLKESTONE, from the South Cliff, looking towards the Harbour.

ward; while, on either side of them, you see ever and anon a steep and lofty flight of steps, running up or down, into another street or passage.—(*The Land we Live in*.) It is said that the town could boast, formerly, of five churches; but that all of them, excepting that which now crowns the hill, have been swept away by the sea. There are here two Method-

ist chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, and several schools and small charities. Amongst the schools is one built and partly endowed by Sir Elias Harvey, nephew of the celebrated William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born here, April 1, 1578, and after whom a literary institution, lately founded, has been named. The harbour was formed at an expense of £50,000, and has 12 ft. depth at high water. In the last century, a large fishing, and still larger smuggling trade, was carried on here. On the suppression of the latter, the town fell into decay, and its fishing also declined. The prosperity of the place, however, has been restored, by its having been converted, by the S.E. Railway Company, into a leading station for the steamers to Boulogne; since which, a custom-house has been established, warehouses erected, a handsome hotel opened, and new streets laid down. Folkestone is a member of the cinque port of Dover. It unites with Hythe in returning a member to the House of Commons. Considerable numbers of sea bathers frequent the town in the summer season. Folkestone was a Roman station, and the Saxons had a monastery and castle there. It was frequently ravaged by the Danes, and, in more recent times, visited by the French. There is now a strong battery on the heights, and the coast is further defended by three martello towers. It gives the title of Viscount to the earls of Radnor. Area of par. 4360 ac. Pop. (1841), 4413.

FOLKINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 2110 ac. Pop. 198.

FOLKSWORTH, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 770 ac. P. 186.

FOLKTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 5040 ac. P. 580.

FOLLISTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 653 ac. Pop. 138.

FOLLO [Latin, *Follum*], a vil. and com., Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. of, and 7 m. from Levanto, on the Vora. It contains a parish and several auxiliary churches. Inhabitants mostly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 2276.

FOMBIO, a vil. and com., Austrian Italy, prov. Lodi, dist. of, and 2 m. S.W. Codogno. It stands in a rich corn and grazing district; contains a parish church; and has a rice-mill. In 1796, the French here defeated the Austrians. Pop. 1485.

FONDETTES, a vil. and com. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 4 m. N.N.W. Tours. It has manufactures of paving tiles and vermicelli; and in the vicinity good red wine is produced. Pop. 2471.

FONDI [anc. *Fundi*], a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, on the confines of the Papal States, 50 m. N.W. Naples, in a plain sheltered by hills, on the *Via Appia*, which here retains its ancient form. It consists of one principal street, and a few subordinate ones, all narrow and dirty, houses mean, and most of them unglazed, the whole presenting an extremely miserable and repulsive appearance. It contains a cathedral, a college, and two houses of charity. Close by, is the ancient *Lacus Fundanus*, or *Amyclanus*, a stagnant water, from which, and from the marshes it occasions, the most noxious exhalations arise. The dilapidated walls, by which the town is still partly surrounded, are of Cyclopean structure. The vale on which Fondi is situated is as remarkable for its fertility as the latter is for its poverty. The wines produced in the vicinity were anciently in high repute, and are still in some request. Pop. 5000.

FONDO, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, at the confluence of the Wildbach and Rovella, 25 m. N. Trent. Its streets are irregular, but its houses well built. It contains a parish church, with a handsome portal, and a tower, covered with tin; and has a trade in corn, cattle, wood, and wine. Many of the inhabitants of the lower valley of the Adige make this their summer residence. Pop. 1426.

FONDON, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 28 m. N.W. Almeria, in a valley between the sierras Nevada and de Gador. It has crooked, but wide and generally paved streets, and its principal square contains a handsome townhall, and a fine central fountain. It has a parish church, two chapels, two schools, a prison, storehouse, and cemetery. Inhabitants engaged in the mines of lead,

antimony, and gypsum, wrought in the neighbouring mountains. Pop. 1951.

FONG, or FUNG-YANG, a tn. China, prov. Nganhoei, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Hoa-ho, 495 m. S. by E. Peking. It is the birthplace of the founder of the Ming dynasty.

FONNI, a vil. isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and 13 m. S. Nuoro. It stands on the S. slope of Montespada. The streets are irregular, narrow, and dirty; and most of the houses are very indifferent. It contains an ancient parish and four minor churches, a Franciscan convent, and an elementary school; and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth; a trade in cheese; and an annual fair, which lasts five days, and is the best frequented in the island. Pop. 3150.

FONSECA (GULF OF). See CONCHAGUA.

FONSI, the loftiest mountain in the empire of Japan, commonly called by the Japanese Fousi-yama. It is situated in lat. 35° 15' N.; lon. 138° 35' E.; in the prov. of Sourouga, isl. Niphon. Its height, according to Siebold, is 12,440 ft.; it stands in an isolated position, in the centre of a boundless landscape of uncommon beauty. It is an ancient volcano, formerly the most active in all Japan, but a century and a half have now elapsed since the last eruption, and its crater is now filled with water. It is regarded with a superstitious reverence; and in the month of August, Buddhist devotees make pilgrimages to its summits, to offer prayers to the idols which have been placed in the ravines of the rock by their ancestors. According to Japanese historians, this mountain emerged from the bosom of the earth in the year 285 B.C., and a corresponding depression of the ground produced, in a single night, the great lake Mitsou, or as Siebold names it, Biwako. In 799 occurred an eruption which lasted 34 days, and covered the whole base of the mountain with ashes. Others followed in 800, 863, and 864, preceded by earthquakes; but the most violent one took place in 864, when for 30 m. round the country was devastated. The last eruption occurred at the close of the year 1707. This mountain has been described as covered by perpetual snow; but there is reason to believe the snow disappears for a month or two in the course of the year.

FONTAINE-L'EVEQUE, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. Charleroi, on the Bablone, a tributary of the Sambre. It is a very ancient place, and has some remains of old defences; and a church. The inhabitants are chiefly nailers; but there are also some breweries, distilleries, tanneries, oil and flour mills, and in the vicinity are limestone quarries. Pop. 3100.

FONTAINEBLEAU [Latin, *Fons Bleaudii*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. arrond., and in the midst of the forest of same name, about 2 m. from l. bank, Seine, and 37 m. S.S.E. Paris. It is well built, partly of stone, and partly of brick, with spacious and regular streets; is the seat of a



THE CHATEAU OF FONTAINEBLEAU.—From *Anecdotes of Fontainebleau*.

court of first resort, and several public offices; contains fine barracks, a communal college, school of design, public library of 28,000 volumes, public baths, and several hospitals; and has manufactures of calico, porcelain, and stoneware; quarries

of sandstone, extensively used in paving the streets of Paris and the roads of the surrounding districts; and a trade in wine, fruit, preserves, horses, and cattle. Pop. 7816. The castle or palace of Fontainebleau, from which the town derives its chief importance, is one of the most magnificent in France. Many of its sovereigns have made it their favourite residence, and vied with each other in lavishing upon it all the embellishments that art could furnish, without any limitation as to expense. Henri IV. expended upon it about £100,000; Louis XIV. above £200,000; Napoleon £250,000; and Louis Philippe, it is said, still more than any of his predecessors. The park, laid out like a vast garden, and adorned with statues, temples, fountains, lakes, and waterfalls, corresponds to the magnificence of the palace. The forest, which has an area of 64 geo. sq. m., abounds with all kinds of game.

FONTANA, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 1 m. N. Milan. It is well built, and has a spacious and handsome church; an extensive bronze foundry; and a large cemetery, in which are many fine specimens of monumental statuary. Grain, wine, and fruits are raised in the vicinity. Pop. 2682.

FONTANA, a t. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. of, and 9 m. S.S.W. Sora, on the confines of the Papal States. Pop. 2500.

FONTANAROSA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, dist. of, and 9 m. N.W. San Angelo dei Lombardi. It has two churches. Pop. 4000.

FONTANE-MORE (Latin, *Fontana-Maura*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 36 m. E.S.E. Aosta, r. bank, Hellex or Lys. It contains a parish church, and four elementary schools, and has a trade in cattle, butter, and cheese, three weekly markets, and a large annual fair. Pop. 1190.

FONTANELLA-DEL-PIANO, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 14 m. S. by E. Bergamo, near r. bank Serio. It is well built, and possesses a fine gothic church, hospital, convent, and manufactures of silk. Grain and fruits are produced in large quantities in the vicinity. Pop. 1221.

FONTANELLATO, or **FONTANALATA**, a vil. and com. Italy, duchy, Parma, in a plain, 11 m. N.W. Parma. It is surrounded by a fosse, contains a collegiate church of gothic architecture, with two good paintings, and a high altar of the finest marble, a celebrated shrine of the Virgin, said to be visited by more than 40,000 persons annually; public schools, and a *monte-de-piété*; and has a weekly market, and an annual fair, which lasts two days. Pop. vil. 580; com. 5314.

FONTANETO, two places, Sardinian States:—1. (*di Novara*), A vil. and com. Piedmont, prov. of, and about 15 m. N.N.W. Novara, in a beautiful and fertile district, near the Agogna, here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains a parish church of modern construction, with a façade, adorned by several statues, and an old castle, now converted into three large and handsome residences; and has a trade in silk, corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 2531.—2. (*di Verelli*), A vil. and com., prov. of, and 15 m. S.W. Verelli, near l. bank, Po. It contains a handsome parish church, with three naves, and several fine sculptures; and has a trade in corn, rice, and fodder, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2234.

FONTARABIA, a tn. Spain. See FUENTERRABIA.

FONTCONVERTE (Latin, *Fons Opertus*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Moriana, l. bank, Arvan, here crossed by a wooden bridge, about 3 m. W.S.W. S. Giovanni di Moriana. It stands in a mountainous district, contains a parish church, and has a trade in cattle. P. 1500.

FORTE, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 21 m. W.N.W. Treviso, near r. bank, Muson. It contains a parish church and several oratories. Pop. 1630.

FORTECCHIO, a vil. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., 15 m. S.E. Aquila, near l. bank, Aterno. It contains a collegiate church, and several convents, and has manufactures of tapers, and an annual fair. Pop. 863.

FONTENAY, several localities, France, the chief of which are:—1. (*le-Comte*), A tn. dep. Vendée, near r. bank, Vendée, 33 m. S.E. Bourbon-Vendée, cap. arrond., and seat of a communal college. It is built on a hilly slope, and presents an imposing aspect towards the surrounding rich country. In the centre of the older town rises the church of Notre Dame, a fine pile of the purest gothic, with a spire 250 ft. high. The streets around this edifice are rather narrow and crooked, but the newer quarters are open and airy. In the public

square is the antique fountain which gives name to the place, and hard by are the ruins of an old castle, once the citadel, which in early times was further defended by walls. The college is a spacious building; and there are four convents, and a handsome theatre. It has manufactures of linen and coarse cloths; some breweries and tanneries, and a local trade in timber and firewood, staves, cordage, and charcoal. It is an entrepot for the wines and produce of the south of France. Pop. 6426.—2. (*Sous-Bois*), a vil., dep. Seine, 1 m. E. Vincennes, of which it is a dependency. The parish church is rather handsome, and there are several fine villas in the environs. Pop. 1696.

FONTENOY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. S.E. Tournai, remarkable for the battle fought in 1745, between the French, commanded by Marshal Saxe, and the allied army of British, Austrians, and Dutch, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, when the latter were defeated. Pop. 765.

FONTENOY-LE-CHATEAU, a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 17 m. S.S.W. Epinal, on the Coney. It has manufactures of iron wares, some breweries, a cherry brandy distillery, and the remains of a strong old castle. Pop. 1372.

FONTES, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, com. and about 15 m. W. Villa Real. Pop. 1600.

FORTEVIVO, a vil. and com. Italy, duchy, Parma, in a plain 9 m. W.N.W. Parma. It is supposed to owe its name to the fine perennial springs which it possesses. It contains a beautiful parish church of gothic architecture, with a magnificent marble mausoleum of Ferdinand, Duke of Bourbon, who died here in 1802, and a college of Maria Louisa, the buildings of which are elegant. Pop. 2630.

FORTEVRAULT (Latin, *Fons Ebraaldi*), a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 8 m. S.E. Samur, in a deep valley, and surrounded by a wood. It owes its origin to the abbey of same name, the finest and richest in France, and the only one of its kind in the world. The Abbey of Fontevault was the head of a singular order, in which the men were made subject to the women. It was founded in 1099 by Robert d'Arbrissel, a celebrated preacher in Brittany, charged by Pope Urban II. to preach in favour of the second crusade. Of five churches the abbey contained, only one and that the largest, now exists. In appearance it resembles a cathedral, but, along with all the other remaining buildings, it has been transformed into a central prison for eleven departments. At Fontevault is to be seen the cemetery of the kings of England, counts of Anjou. Four tombs, though somewhat mutilated, still remain, those of Henry II., Richard Cœur de Lion, his son, and Eleonore of Guienne, his queen, &c. It has some manufactures of cloth and cordage, and some calico printing. P. 1400.

FONTILLI, two pars. England, Wits:—1. (*Bishop's*), 2040 ac. Pop. 207.—2. (*Gifford*), 1550 ac. Pop. 416.

FONTIVEROS, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 25 m. N.N.W. Avila. It stands in a plain; is regularly built; contains a public square, a parish church, court-house, prison, hospital, Latin and primary school, and has manufactures of cloth, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 694.

FONTMELL, MAGNA, par. Eng. Dorset; 2610 ac. P. 876.

FONTSTOWN, a par. Irel. Kildare; 5279 ac. P. 1386.

FONTVIEILLE, a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arrond. of, and 5 m. N.E. Arles-sur-Rhône. Here are quarries of 'Arles building stones,' and some oil-works. Pop. 1786.

FONZ, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 32 m. E.S.E. Huesca, near l. bank, Cinca, on a hill slope. It is tolerably well built, and composed of a good square, and several steep and poorly-paved streets, and has a parish church, several chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, two schools, a fountain, and extramural cemetery. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, leather and hempen shoes, soap, wine, and oil. Trade:—cattle, grain, flax, hemp, and silk. Pop. 2706.—(Madoz).

FONZASO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist. of same name, 22 m. W.S.W. Belluno. It is the seat of a court of law, and other public offices, and contains a parish and two auxiliary churches. Pop. 3000.

FOO-CHOO-FOO, or **FOO-CHOO** [happy city], a city, China, prov. of, cap. Fokien, l. bank, Min, 125 m. N.E. Amoy; lat. 26° 2' N.; lon. 119° 25' E. It is one of the five ports of China which were by treaty of June 26, 1843, thrown open for the resort and residence of British merchants. The city stands in a plain surrounded by hills, forming a vast

amphitheatre, and is nearly 10 m. in circumference. The suburbs extend from the walls 3 m. to the banks of the river, and stretch along both sides of it. They are connected with each other, and a small islet in the Min, by a stone bridge 420 paces long, reposing on 40 solid stone piers on the N. side, and on nine similar ones on the S. The bridge is lined with shops. Foo-Choo-Foo is surrounded with walls 30 ft. high and 12 wide at top, and overgrown with grass. There are seven gates, overlooked by high towers; smaller guard-houses stand upon the walls at short intervals, in which a few soldiers lodge, and where two or three cannon indicate their object. Two pagodas within, and fantastic-looking watch-towers upon the walls, large, regular-built granaries, and a great number of flag staffs, in pairs, before temples and offices, contribute to relieve the otherwise dull monotony of low tiled roofs, which is still further diversified by many large trees. Several look-out houses are placed over the streets, or upon the roofs of buildings, for the accommodation of watchmen, one of which immediately attracts the attention of the visitor, from its height, and its clock-dial with Roman letters. Few vacant spaces occur within the walls of the city, which is everywhere equally well built. The streets, however, are exceedingly dirty, being full of all sorts of abominations, for which the people seem to care very little. The shops are well stored with goods, but, for the most part, of a poor quality. The streets are crowded with craftsmen and hucksters, and the shops thrown so widely open, display such a variety of articles, or expose the workmen so plainly, that the whole street seems to be rather the stalls of a market than the thoroughfare of a town. The official residences are numerous, the chief civil and military dignitaries of the province residing here. The Ching-hwang Miao is one of the largest religious edifices in the place, and the temples of the goddess of mercy and god of war the most frequented. Near the E. gate, called Tang Mun, or Bath Gate, there is a small suburb, where are numerous public hot baths. Beggars of the most loathsome aspect crowd the thoroughfares. There are no manufactures of any importance in the city, excepting those of combs, screens, &c. The harbour is well frequented, although the approach to it from the sea is bad, and the navigation difficult. There is, however, a convenient anchorage at Pagoda Island, 9 m. below the city. The commerce of this place has not fulfilled expectation. The chief imports are salt, a particular kind of pea, produced in the N. provinces; salt fish, bones, cotton, sugar, candy-cane, &c. Principal exports:—timber, bamboo, fruits, tobacco, potash, oil-cakes, orange-peel. The whole imports from Britain, a few years ago, were estimated at £43,981, and the exports at £40,293. One-half of the population of Foo-Choo-Foo is supposed to be addicted to the opium pipe, on which £450,000 are annually spent. The river, and a sheet of water on the W. side of the city, called Li-hu or West Lake, are covered with floating habitations, trading craft, ferry-boats, fishing-boats, and fishing nets, presenting a very animated scene. Pop. estimated at upwards of 600,000.—(Williams' *Chinese Empire*; Martin's *China*; *Parliamentary Papers*.)

FOO-KEU, a tn. China, prov. Hooan, on an affluent of the Hsai-ho, 45 m. S. K'ai-fung.

FOO-MING, a tn. China, prov. of, and 18 m. N.W. Yunnan, on an affluent of the Yang-tze-kiang.

FOOLADOO, a mountainous dist. of W. Africa, near the sources of the Senegal, between lon. 8° and 10° W., and intersected by the 13th parallel of N. lat. Park represents the scenery of this country, and of the districts immediately adjoining on the E. and W., as singularly grand and sublime, and was much struck with the picturesque appearance of the villages, perched among precipices of many hundred ft. perpendicular height. Lions and wolves are numerous in the woods.

FOOTA, a territory of W. Africa, Senegambia, S. of the Senegal, extending from Dagana, on the N.W., to N. Guererr, on the S.E.; between lat. 15° and 16° 26' N.; lon. 12° 36' and 16° 36' W. It is divided into three parts, of which that on the W. is called Foota-Tora, that in the centre Foota (proper), and that on the E. Foota Damga. The soil is fertile, well watered, and well cultivated; but the climate is extremely hot. The principal productions are rice, and other cereals, cotton of excellent quality, and tobacco. The forests, which are extensive, are the haunts of lions, tigers, and nume-

rous troops of elephants, while the pasture-lands support large herds of cattle and sheep. There are also several iron mines in the district. The natives, who are mostly of the negro race, are active and industrious, and carry on a brisk trade with various places. The greater part of them are devoted to fishing and the cultivation of the soil; their only manufactures consisting of cotton cloth, and several articles of pottery. They profess the Mahometan religion, but are extremely superstitious, believing in the power of pretended sorcerers to protect them from the attacks of caymans. The government is theocratic and elective; but the *almamy* or chief must be chosen from certain privileged families, by a council of five persons. Under the *almamy* are three provincial chiefs, one for each of the three departments into which the country is divided. The power of the *almamy* is far from being absolute; he is controlled by the council of five, to whom he must constantly submit his acts, and who possess the right of reprimanding, deposing, and even, in certain cases, of putting him to death.

FOOTA-BONDOO, a name for BONDOU (*which see*).

FOOTA-JALLON, a considerable dist. of W. Africa, Senegambia, intersected by lat. 13° N. and lon. 13° W. It is extremely mountainous, and remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery; and is the source of the rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Grande. During the rainy season the valleys, being inundated, are converted into lakes. Large herds and flocks are pastured in the highlands; and the soil produces in abundance oranges and bananas, besides numerous palm trees, which furnish dates, wine, and oil. The inhabitants are fanatical Mahometans, and pride themselves in their hatred of all infidels, except the whites, from whom they profess to be descended. They are governed by an elective chief. The capital, Timbo; lat. 10° 25' N.; lon. 10° 40' W.; contains a population of about 7000.

FOOTDEE, or FUTTIE, a fishing vil. Scotland, Aberdeenshire, forming a suburb of New Aberdeen, and immediately adjacent to the entrance of the harbour. The inhabitants, who are a peculiar race, are supposed to have come originally from the opposite coasts of Denmark and Sweden.

FORBACH, a tn. France, dep. Moselle, 35 m. E. by N. Metz, near the frontiers of Rhenish Prussia, and in one of the principal routes to Germany. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the N. side of a hill crowned by the ruins of a stronghold, and surrounded by extensive forests and sandy hills. Its streets are narrow and tortuous; and it has manufactures of pipes, soap, and wire gauze, with tanneries and glass-works. Pop. 3082.

FORBES, a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 8 m. S.E. Budweis. It is situated on a height not far from the Strobiciz, contains a castle and two churches, one of them ancient, and originally belonging to an Augustine monastery, and has a potash factory. In the neighbouring village of Trozenau or Trocnov, the celebrated Hussite, John Ziska, was born. A chapel, which bears his name, stands near the spot. Pop. 720.

FORBES ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, N.E. coast, Australia; lat. 12° 16' S.; lon. 143° 27' E.

FORCADOS (Rio dos), a river, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, falling into the Bight of Benin; lat. 5° 22' N.; lon. 5° 19' 15' E. (a.) The bar, at its mouth, is 1 m. broad, 3 m. long, and carries 13 ft. at low water. Forcados is considered the most accessible estuary on the coast, with a noble sound of smooth water, 5 fathoms deep, immediately within the bar. The course of the river is very winding, and its banks are covered with fine trees; they also produce a species of coloured stone, which the negroes use as beads. The coast, both to the N. and S. of the Forcados, is extremely monotonous, consisting of dense forests and tangled jungles, rising from a narrow sandy beach. The natives here are so treacherous a disposition as to prevent all trading intercourse.

FORCALL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 48 m. N. Castellon-de-la-Plana, in a mountainous district, at the confluence of the Caldes and Cantavieja. It contains a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and prison, and has manufactures of cloth, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1527.

FORCALQUIER [Roman, *Forum Calcarium*], a tn. France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 25 m. W.S.W. Digne, near the Laye. It is a meanly-built place, with narrow streets; but is interesting to the antiquary for the ivy-covered ancient re-

main in or near it, the capital of the Memini having been built on a conical hill which overlooks the present town. It has a communal college, manufactures of serges, hats, caps, and pottery, with silk and wool spinning mills, and a trade in almonds, seeds, honey, and wax. Pop. 1988.

FORCETT, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 6250 ac. P. 656.

FORCHEIM, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Upper Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Ludwigs canal, and the railway between Nürnberg and Bamberg, and at the confluence of the Wiesent and Regnitz, both here crossed by bridges, 29 m. S.W. Baireuth. It is fortified, but not strongly; is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices; contains a castle, three churches, two chapels, a synagogue, townhouse, Latin school, and hospital; and has a mineral spring, with a bathing establishment; manufactures of glass, soap, leather, paper, potash, and saltpetre; an iron, and numerous other mills; and a trade in fat cattle, corn, and fruit. Pop. of tn., 2824; dist., 14,747.

FORCHTENAU, or FRANKO-ALYA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 11 m. W. Oedenburg, at the source of the Vulka. It contains a church and a Servite monastery, and has an annual fair. The surrounding hills are covered with fine chestnut trees, and, in the neighbourhood, on a bleak height, are the ruins of a castle, supposed to have been originally built by the Ostrogoths, in the sixth century. Pop. 729.

FORCHTENBERG, a tn. Württemberg, circle, Jaxt, r. bank, Kocher, 40 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. It contains a church, and is overlooked by a castle situated on a height. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 1164.

FORD, three pars. Eng. —1, Salop; 2140 ac. Pop. 309. —2, Sussex; 480 ac. Pop. 70. —3, Northumberland; 12,220 ac. Pop. 2257.

FORDEN, par. Wales, Montgomery. Pop. 827.

FORDHAM, three pars. Eng. —1, Cambridge; 4050 ac. Pop. 1416. —2, Essex; 2460 ac. Pop. 739. —3, Norfolk; 2270 ac. Pop. 219.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a market tn. and par. England, Hampshire, 26 m. W. by N. Southampton, agreeably situated near the borders of the New Forest, on the lesser Avon, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It is neat and clean, but was once of more importance than now, having suffered repeatedly by fire. It has an interesting ancient church, an Independent chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, and several schools. The chief manufactures are bed ticking and sail-cloth. It has also two tanneries, a yarn spinning, and two flour-mills, and some calico printing. Market-day, Friday. Area of par., 5720 ac. Pop. (1841), 3073.

FORDINGTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 1910 ac. Pop. 2937.

FORDON, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. of, and 8 m. E.N.E. Bromberg, l. bank, Vistula. It contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; and has some shipping, a fishery, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2066.

FORDOUN, par. Scot. Kincardine; 44 sq. m. P. 2342.

FORDYCE, par. Scot. Banff; 28 sq. m. Pop. 3442.

FORDWICH, par. Eng. Kent; 610 ac. Pop. 231.

FORE, a vil. Ireland, co. West Meath, beautifully and romantically situated, N. Lough Lene, 13 m. N. by E. Mullingar. It contains the ruins of an ancient abbey and monastery, founded in 630, and restored in 1209.

FORELANDS (NORTH AND SOUTH).—1, Two headlands, E. coast, England, co. Kent. The N. Foreland, which is in the Isle of Thanet, lat. 51° 22' 30" N.; lon. 1° 26' 45" E. (n.), consists of a huge chalky cliff, 200 ft. in height, projecting into the sea, with a fixed light 184 ft. above sea level. Off this promontory, in hard gales of wind, the tide will often set almost round the compass. The S. Foreland, about 14 m. S. of the former, is also composed of chalky cliffs; lat. 51° 8' 24" N.; lon. 1° 22' 30" E. (n.). There are two lighthouses on it, one at an elevation of 372 ft. and the other at 275 ft., both fixed lights.—2, Two islets, E. coast, China, the N. in lat. 28° 33' N.; lon. 128° 39' E. (n.); the S. in lat. 28° 16' N.; lon. 121° 44' E. (n.).

FOREMARK, par. Eng. Derby; 2870 ac. Pop. 212.

FORENAGHTS, par. Irel. Kildare; 564 ac. Pop. 62.

FORENZA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 14 m. S.E. Melfi. It has two churches and a convent. Pop. 5000.

FOREST-HILL, par. Eng. Oxford; 650 ac. Pop. 149.

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FORESTO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, dist. of, and 3 m. W. Sarnico, in the rich valley of Calepio. It is built with considerable regularity, contains a parish, and three auxiliary churches, and has a quarry, from which excellent whetstones are obtained. Pop. 1251.

FORET (La), a maritime hamlet, France, dep. Finistère, arrond. Quimper, on a bay of its own name. It has a small harbour, and some boat traffic. Pop. 1500.

FORET (Flemish, *Vorst*), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 7 m. S.E. Liège, on the Vesdre. It has manufactures of gun-barrels, needles, and worsted yarn; fulling-mills, a zinc foundry, brick-fields, quarries of paving stones, and several lime-kilns. Pop. 2028.

FOREZ (Lx), an anc. prov. France, formerly dependent on the Lyonnais, and now included in depts. Loire, Haute-Loire, and Puy-de-Dôme. Its capital was Montbrison.

FORFAR, or ANGUS, a maritime co., E. coast, Scotland, having N., cos. of Aberdeen and Kincardine, S. the Firth of Tay, E. the German Ocean, and W. co. Perth. It is about 36 m. in length, N.W. to S.E., and 30 m. in breadth; area, 570,880 ac. The N.W. part of the county is wholly occupied by that portion of the Grampians called the Benchenin Hills, or 'Braes of Angus.' S. of these, and running parallel to them, is the inferior ridge of the Sidlaw hills. Between these two ranges lies that portion of the great valley of Strathmore by which Forfarshire is intersected S.W. to N.E., 33 m. in length, and from 6 to 8 in breadth. The Grampians do not here attain any great elevation, their loftiest summit not exceeding 2611 ft., neither are they generally of a very bold or stern character, though formidable precipices are of frequent occurrence. The Sidlaw Hills, again, are of still lower altitude, the highest peaks being only from 1200 to 1400 ft.; some of them are detached, with conical summits, one of which is Dunsinane Hill, immortalized by Shakespeare. Between the Sidlaw Hills and the sea, the country, comprising about 142,000 ac., is level, fertile, and highly cultivated. But by far the finest and most productive part of the county is the valley of Strathmore, which is beautifully diversified by gentle eminences, well cultivated fields, plantations, and country seats. Drainage is vigorously and judiciously prosecuted. Fallowing is general in the low grounds, which produce heavy crops of wheat. Oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, are also largely cultivated. All the most improved agricultural implements are in general use in the county, and the farmers equal in skill those of any other part of Scotland. Breed of cattle various. Sheep, originally small white-faced mountain-breed; but the black-faced and Cheviots are now common, although some of the original breed still remain in the Grampians. Sheep-rearing, however, has become a secondary object, since the improvements in tillage have been introduced, although nearly every farmer has a flock more or less numerous. Limestone is abundant in various parts of the mountainous districts; slate also occurs along the declivities, but is not much wrought. There are no other minerals of any importance.

Forfarshire is the chief seat of the coarse linen manufactures of Scotland. These are generally diffused through all the towns of the county, but the grand centre is Dundee. There are some valuable salmon fisheries along the coast and in the rivers. The principal towns are Forfar, the cap., Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin. The county contains 56 parishes, and five royal burghs. It returns three members to Parliament—one for the county; registered electors (1850), 2793; one for Dundee, and one for the Montrose district of burghs. Pop. (1841), 170,520; (1851), 191,264.

FORFAR, a parl. and royal bor. and par. Scotland. The town, cap. of above co., situated in the valley of Strathmore, 13 m. N. by E. Dundee, and a station on the railway from Perth to Aberdeen, consists of two principal, and several smaller streets, most of them irregular; houses, in general, well built and substantial, many of them of a superior description. It has an Established church and chapel, two Free churches, a U. Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Congregationalist churches; a handsome and commodious town and county hall, sheriff courthouse, subscription newsroom and library, a mechanics' institute, a large infant school, and a number of other well conducted schools. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on; the fabrics generally made being sheet-

ings, osnaburghs, and dowlas; and a description of shoes called *brogues*, are made in large quantities for exportation. Forfar has been, from time immemorial, the head burgh of the county, and its castle, which stood on an eminence a little N. of the town, was, in remote times, a royal residence, and the scene of some interesting historical events. It was destroyed, in 1307, by Robert Bruce, by whom it was taken from the English. Forfar is one of the Montrose district of burghs, and is governed by a provost, two bailies, and 16 councillors. Pop. (1841), 8362; (1851), 9349. Area of par. 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. (1841), 9620.

FORGAN, par. Scot. Fife; 6 m. by 2. P. (1851), 1119.

FORGANDENNY, par. Scot. Perth; 12,800 ac. Pop. (1851), 811.

FORGARIA, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, near r. bank, Tagliamento, 16 m. N.W. Udine. It contains a parish, and two auxiliary churches, and has a mill. Pop. 1050.

FORGLEN, par. Scot. Banff; 12 sq. m. Pop. 771.

FORGNEY, par. Irel. Longford; 5455 ac. Pop. 2193.

FORGUE, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 9 m. by 6 m. Pop. 2489.

FORIA, or FORIO, a seaport tn. Naples, W. shore, isl. Ischia; lat. 40° 46' N.; lon. 13° 54' E. Streets narrow, has three churches, a good harbour, and a considerable trade. In the vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths. Pop. 5000.

FORKED DEER RIVER, a river, U. States, Tennessee, rising in the N.W. part of the State, and falling into the Mississippi, 43 m. N. by E. Memphis, after a S.W. course of about 100 m., for the greater part of which it is navigable.

FORKED HEAD, a headland, N. America, Cape Breton, on the S.E. coast, between Fourchon harbour and Portland cove.

FORKILL, a small tn. and par. Ireland, co. Armagh. The town, 5 m. N.N.W. Dundalk, contains a church, and a Wesleyan meeting-house, and has limited manufactures of linen and cotton, and four annual fairs. Area of par. 12,590 ac. Pop. 8128.

FORLI, a delegation, Papal States, bounded N. by deleg. Ravenna; W., Tuscany; S., deleg. Urbino & Pesaro, and the small republic San Marino; and E., the Adriatic; greatest length, E. to W., 45 m.; greatest breadth, 36 m.; area about 900 sq. m. The surface in the W. is rather elevated, being partially covered by low branches of the Apennines, but elsewhere becomes flat, particularly in the N. towards the coast, where extensive swamps prevail, and make the air very unhealthy. The interior often suffers from excessive draught, and earthquakes are not unfrequent. Much of the soil is well adapted for the growth of corn, hemp, and flax. Madder, saffron, and anise, are also cultivated, and much attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silk worms. The vine, olive, and various fruits are extensively cultivated. There is not much land in pasture, and cattle are comparatively few. The fisheries on the coast are productive. The only mineral substance of any consequence is sulphur, of which considerable quantities are obtained. Manufactures have made more progress than in other parts of the Papal States. Pop. 194,399.

FORLI [anc. *Forum Livii*], a tn. Papal States, cap. above deleg., 38 m. S.E. Bologna, at the foot of the Apennines, in a pleasant and fertile plain, watered by the Ronco and Montone. It is handsome and well built, with a spacious square, and contains many beautiful buildings, including several palaces, one of which, the Palazzo Guerini, is after the designs of Michael Angelo. It also has a cathedral, and several other churches, most of which are adorned with fine paintings, by Cignani, Guido, and other masters. There are likewise numerous convents in the town. Forli is a bishop's see, and the residence of the legate. It has a college, a public library, and some literary societies; manufactures of silk ribbons, silk twist, oil cloth, woollen stuffs, wax, nitre, and refined sulphur; and a considerable trade in corn, vines, oil, hemp, and aniseed. Pop. (1832), 16,000.

FORLIMPOPOLI, or FORLIMPOLI [anc. *Forum Populii*], a tn. Papal States, legat. of, and 5 m. S.E. Forli. It is small, but neat, and contains an ancient castle, a cathedral, two parish churches, and several convents. April 21, 1815, Murat here defeated the Allies. Pop. 4191.

FORMENTERA, an isl. Mediterranean, the most S. of the Balears; lat. (S. point) 38° 38' N.; lon. 1° 36' E. (R.) It is of a somewhat triangular form, but very irregular; length,

12 m. E. to W.; breadth, 8 m. N. to S. It produces wheat, wine, oil, and fruits abundantly, and the coast is frequented by innumerable aquatic birds. Fishing is carried on, building stone quarried, and salt, grain, oil, and fruits exported. Pop. 1500.

FORMENTON, a cape forming the most N. point of the island of Majorea; lat. 39° 57' 15" N.; and lon. 3° 16' E. It projects a considerable way into the sea at the N. entrance of the Bay of Pollenza, and being lofty, is seen about 30 m. off at sea, when it presents the appearance of several islands. There are no shoals near it.

FORMICHE, —1, Two low barren islets, off W. coast, Sicily, E. of Levanzo. The larger island, almost a perfect square, is covered with large stone buildings, consisting of storehouses, a strong tower with bastions, a chapel, and a fishing village. The small harbour on the S.E. of this island is perfectly sheltered. The same name is given to a ledge of rocks off the N. coast of Sicily, between the Bottaro and Corvo rock, S.E. of Panaria. —2, Some islets near the coast of Tuscany, prov. Sienna, a few miles W. the mouth of the Ombrone. They are mere rocks, serving at times as a refuge for fishers.

FORMICOLA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 11 m. N.N.W. Caserta. Pop. 2060.

FORMIGA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 140 m. E. Villa Rica, near the source of a small river of same name, comarca, Rio Grande. It contains a parish, and two auxiliary churches. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in cultivating the soil or dealing in cattle. Pop. 2000.

FORMIGARA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Cremona, dist. of, and 6 m. S.S.W. Soresina. It stands near Mount Piacenza, in a district of great fertility, but exposed to the inundations of the Adda, from which it has often suffered severely, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1186.

FORMIGAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, agreeably situate about 100 m. W.N.W. Minas-Novas. It consists of about 200 houses covered with tiles, but mostly built of earth, and of a spacious square, at the top of which stands the parish church. The inhabitants deal in cattle, hides, and furs, which they sell in Bahia, and saltpetre, which they carry to Ouro, Preto, and sometimes as far as Rio-de-Janeiro.

FORMIGINE, a tn. Italy, duchy, Modena, on a canal, 6 m. S.S.W. Modena. It has an annual fair, which lasts eight days. Pop. 1800.

FORMIGNY, a tn. France, dep. Calvados, 12 m. from Bayeux, famous for a battle between the French and English, in 1450, in which the latter were defeated, and in consequence of which they were compelled to abandon Normandy. A monument, to commemorate the event, was set up in 1834, near the highway between Paris and Cherbourg, at the spot where the closing struggle is recorded to have taken place. Pop. 537.

FORMOSA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and about 60 m. S.S.W. Pernambuco, cap. comarca, Rio Formoso, l. bank, Serenhen, near the sea. It contains a parish church, situate on the top of a hill, and in 1840 was the residence both of a prefect and a justice of peace. The inhabitants are almost all labourers.

FORMOSA [Chinese, *Tae-wan*, or *Tai-uan*; French, *Formose*; Portuguese, *Hormosa*], an isl. China Sea, between 22° and 25° 30' N.; and lon. 120° 30' and 122° E.; length, N. to S. 245 m.; breadth, at the broadest part, which is at the centre, about 100 m. Distance from the Chinese coast, province of Fokien, 90 m.; area, 15,000 sq. m. The whole coast of the island facing the mainland, and for a considerable distance inland, belongs to China, and is included in the government of the province of Fokien. The remainder, or E. side of the island, is occupied by aborigines. Formosa is intersected throughout its whole length by a ridge of mountains called the *Muh Kan Shan*, some of whose summits are supposed to reach an elevation of 12,000 ft., and are covered with snow during the whole year. Their declivities are clothed with fine trees and pasture-grounds, giving the island a very attractive appearance from the sea. These mountains present many evidences of former volcanic action. Rivers are numerous on the W. side, but most of them, descending from elevated regions, have all the violence of mountain torrents. Some of these streams, however, are navigable for short distances inland. The others serve to irrigate the land, though their sudden inundations are sometimes destructive to the crops. The soil of the lower tracts and the more gentle

slopes of the mountains is extremely fertile, well cultivated, and the climate salubrious. The rice trade alone, between the island and the maritime provinces of the mainland, employs about 300 vessels. There is, besides, an extensive trade in camphor, salt, sulphur, maize, fruits, timber, and other products. The rice grown in the island is of superior quality. Wheat, millet, maize, several kinds of vegetables, sugar-cane, oranges, pine-apples, guavas, cocoa nuts, areca nuts, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, pomegranates, chestnuts, and melons, are also raised in large quantities. The commerce of Formosa is confined chiefly to Fokien, and to a few of the other E. provinces of China, from which it imports tea—green tea only, and that of a peculiar kind, being cultivated in the island—raw silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs, and other manufactures. The domestic animals are cattle, buffaloes, horses, asses, goats, sheep, and hogs. The E. part of the island is said to be infested with tigers, leopards, and wolves, but none are met with in the cultivated districts on the W. side. In 1848, coal of excellent quality, and extending over a large area, was discovered at the N.E. part of the island, in the vicinity of the village of Kelung-tow or Killon. The aborigines are of a slender shape, olive complexion, wear long hair, and blacken their teeth. They are supposed by some to be of Malayan or Polynesian origin, by others to be allied to the inhabitants of the Loo-choo islands. Many of them have been driven or have removed to the E. side of the island, but many also have become partly incorporated with the Chinese settlers, or live in villages of their own, under the general supervision of Chinese officers. The greater portion, however, still live in a state of independence. They are divided into numerous clans or tribes, have no written language, are honest, and just in their dealings, but revengeful when provoked. The Chinese portion of the island is divided into four districts, the capital of which is Tai-wan-fu. The Chinese had no knowledge of Formosa till the year 1403, and their sway was not established over it till 1683. Since then it has greatly flourished through their industry, perseverance, and agricultural skill. An extensive emigration is still going on from the main, and lands are taken up by capitalists, who not only encourage the people to go over, but purchase large numbers of poor persons to occupy them. In 1624, the Dutch obtained a footing in the island, by consent of the Governor of Fokien, but were expelled by the Chinese, after retaining possession of it for 28 years, having endeavoured, but with little success, to extend their influence over it. The colonists are wealthy and unruly, and are a source of great annoyance, from the frequency of their revolts, to the Chinese government. In no part of China are executions so frequent or so unavailing as here. Literature is in such a flourishing state in Formosa, that the people of Fokien sometimes send their sons there to obtain literary degrees. A miserable tragedy was enacted in this island by the Chinese authorities in 1840. One hundred and ninety-seven men, chiefly Hindoos, forming parts of the crews of two British ships, the *Nerbudda*, and *Ann*, from India, who were wrecked on the coast, and had been made prisoners, were marched out to a plain near the city of Tai-wan-fu, and beheaded. Formosa has few available harbours, owing to the shallowness of their entrances. The channel, S. from the island, is remarkable for the violence of its N. winds and for its heavy seas. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000.

FORMOSA.—1, A river, W. Africa, Bight of Benin; lat. 5° 40' N.; lon. 5° 2' E. It is 1½ m. broad, and is crossed by a bar, on which there is but 12 ft. at low water. This is quite exposed, and therefore, during bad weather, it is very dangerous, on account of the heavy surf that rolls in upon it. The country for some distance up is entirely intersected with its branches, rendering it difficult for a vessel to find its way without a pilot. Navigation is also sometimes impeded by the floating islands, covered with reeds which come down the stream. The banks are fertile and beautiful, and thickly clothed with fine trees, but the air extremely unwholesome. During the time of the slave-trade, this river was much resorted to, but has now little commerce.—2, A cape, W. Africa; lat. 4° 15' N.; lon. 6° 10' E., separating the Bights of Benin and Biafra. It is very low, and is no distinct cape, being merely the most prominent part of that projecting land which is intersected by the numerous streams forming the delta of the Quorra or Niger.—3, An isl., W. Africa, the most

N. of the Bissagos group; lat. 11° 30' N.; lon. 16° 10' W. It is about 30 m. long, and 18 m. broad, is fertile and covered with trees, but is destitute of water.—4, A bay, on the E. coast, Africa, S. point, Ras Gomany, in lat. 3° 0' S.; lon. 40° 19' E. It is 27 m. in breadth, and 9 to 12 m. in length inland.

FORMOSA (MOUNT AND RIVER), near S.E. extremity of Malay Peninsula, Malacca Strait. The mount is in lat. 1° 49' N.; lon. 102° 55' E., 40 m. E. Malacca. It is the highest summit of a group of undulating mountains near the sea. The W. end forms the bluff point of land called Point Sizan, on the E. side of the entrance of Formosa River, which extends a considerable way into the country, and falls into the Strait of Malacca at lat. 2° N.; lon. 102° 50' E.

FORNCEIT, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*St. Mary*), 760 ac. Pop. 305.—2, (*St. Peter*), 1710 ac. Pop. 301.

FORNELLS, a small seaport tn., N. coast, isl. Minorca, on a bay of same name, 16 m. N.N.W. Mahon. It is merely a fishing village, but contains a parish church, and has a deep and capacious roadstead, completely sheltered from every wind, but not free from danger, in consequence of the narrowness of the entrance, and some hidden shoals. It is defended by a castle, a tower, and two batteries, one of them on a small island in the middle of the haven, but the works are greatly dilapidated.

FORNHAM, three pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1, (*All Saints*), 2200 ac. Pop. 336.—2, (*St. Genevieve*), 790 ac. Pop. 70.—3, (*St. Martin*), 1230 ac. Pop. 294.

FORNO DI RIVARA [Latin, *Furnus ad Riparianam*], a vil., com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 26 m. N.N.W. Turin, on the Viana, here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains a parish church and a communal school, and has some trade in cattle. Pop. 2612.

FORNOS D'ALGODES, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 16 m. S.E. Viseu. Pop. 1123.

FORNOVO, or **FORNUOVO**, a vil. and com., duchy of, and 14 m. S.W. Parma, at the foot of the Apennines, near r. bank, Taro, from whose inundations it is imperfectly protected. It contains a public school, and has a weekly market, and three annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. Many of the inhabitants emigrate in search of employment. Pop. 2940.

FORRABURY, par. Eng. Cornwall; 430 ac. Pop. 354.

FORRES, a royal and parl. bor., tn. and par. Scotland, Morayshire. The town, 25 m. N.E. Inverness, and about 2 m. from the sea, is beautifully situated on a dry sandy knoll; consists of one principal street, about ½ m. long E. to W., and several minor streets and lanes, all kept clean; well paved and lighted with gas. It has an elegant gothic townhouse, with a square tower, and containing a spacious courthouse and other public offices; and likewise possesses a large plain Established church, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, a small Episcopal, and an Independent chapel; and Anderson's academical institution, and St. Lawrence mason lodge, both handsome edifices. There are also a mechanics' institution, library, dispensary, and several charitable societies. In the immediate vicinity are grain-mills, a distillery, a saw-mill, a brewery, and a woollen manufactory. W. and N. of the town are extensive nurseries, celebrated for the raising of forest plants, particularly of the native Scotch pine. Grain market on Tuesday; and several fairs annually. Forres figures prominently in the tragedy of Macbeth; and the heath with which it is surrounded is as dreary and desolate as it is represented by the poet. On an eminence, at the W. extremity of the town, stood the ancient castle of Forres. Hard by, likewise, is a remarkable obelisk, 23 ft. high, by 3 ft. 10 inches broad, and 1 ft. 3 inches thick, called Sweno's stone, rudely sculptured, and supposed to commemorate a victory obtained over the Danes. Forres unites with Inverness, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par. 5200 ac. Pop. (1851), 4076. Pop. of bor. 3475.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

FORRO, two places, Austria:—1, (*or Ferrou*), A market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, dist. of, and 10 m. N.E. Szekso, on the Hernad. It contains a parish church, and has some trade.—2, (*or Brenddorf*), A vil. Transylvania, co. Nieder Weissenburg, about 15 m. from Nagy-Engad. It contains a Greek united, and a non-united church. All the inhabitants are Wallachians. Pop. 1016.

FORRU, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. of, and 23 m. S.E. Oristano. It stands in a basin surrounded by hills,

which makes the summer heat almost intolerable, and the climate unhealthy; consists of about 300 houses, built in the form of a triangle, with the apex facing the N.; contains two churches, and a primary school, and has an annual fair. Pop. 960.

FORSCOTE, par. Eng. Somerset; 580 ac. Pop. 84.

FORSTA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 44 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, on an isl. formed by the Neisse. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, is both substantially and regularly built, contains a castle and two Protestant churches, and has a trade in flax, horses, and cattle, and six annual fairs. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the district. Pop. 2900.

FORT-ANN, a vil. and township, U. States, New York. The village, on the Champlain Canal, 55 m. N. by E. Albany, contains three churches, leather manufactures, and stoves. Fort-Ann, erected here in 1756, was celebrated in the French and revolutionary wars. Pop. of township, 3559.

FORT-AUGUSTUS, a fortress, Scotland, co. of, and 30 m. S.W. Inverness, at the S.W. extremity of Loch Ness. It stands on the edge of the lake, and was built, in 1730, for the purpose of overawing some of the Highland clans. It is of a square form, with four bastions at the corners, defended by a ditch, covert way, and glacis. The barracks are constructed for one field officer, four captains, 12 subalterns, and 280 rank and file. It was taken by the Highlanders in 1745. It is now occupied by a few old soldiers only, the guns having been removed to Fort-George. —The village of same name, close upon the banks of the Caledonian Canal, outside the fortress, is straggling and insignificant, but has a respectable church and two fairs.

FORT-GEORGE, a fortress, Scotland, co. of, and 10 m. N.E. Inverness, at the extremity of a low point of land projecting into the Moray Firth. It is an irregular polygon, with six bastions, and has accommodation for 2090 men, besides officers. It was built, after the rebellion of 1745, for the purpose of keeping the Highlanders in subjection. It occupies 15 ac., but, though skilfully constructed, is secure from attacks by sea only, being commanded by some adjoining heights.

FORT-LIBERTÉ, a maritime tn. W. Indies, N. coast, Hayti, 27 m. E.S.E. Cape Frances. It is well built; has wide streets, a fine square, an elegant fountain, and a good harbour, at the head of a bay, and extending, in the form of a crescent, from one extremity of the town to the other. It communicates with the sea by a narrow channel, and is defended by two forts.

FORT-ROYAL, a tn. and seaport, French W. Indies, isl. Martinique, of which it is cap.; lat. 14° 36' N.; lon. 61° 4' 15" W. (r.); situated on the N. side of a deep and well sheltered bay, protected by a fort, which covers the whole surface of a peninsula, and commands the town and harbour. The streets are straight and spacious; houses, in general, well built. The principal buildings are the parish church, government offices, the barracks, arsenal, prison, and hospital. At its E. extremity, near the careening place, is a fine parade, called the Savannah, forming the glacis of Fort St. Louis. From its situation on the W. side of the island, the bay is protected from the prevalent winds, and, in one part or another, will be found suitable for all circumstances. In 1839, Fort-Royal was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake. Upwards of 500 persons were killed by the falling of the buildings, including nearly all the inmates of the principal hospital. Fort-Royal is the residence of the French governor. Pop. 11,300.

FORT ST. DAVID, a fortress, Hindoostan, Coromandel coast, 12 m. S.S.W. Pondicherry. A factory was established here in 1691, and, after the capture of Madras by the French, in 1746, it became the head of the British settlements in this quarter till 1758, when, after a short siege, it was taken by M. Lally, and the fortifications demolished.

FORT-WILLIAM.—1, A fortress, Scotland, co. of, and 58 m. S.W. Inverness, at a bend of Loch Eil, W. end of the Caledonian Canal. The fortress is an irregular work, defended by a ditch, glacis, and ravelin; contains a bomb proof magazine, and the barracks are calculated for about 100 men. Like the other forts above spoken of, it was built to keep the Highland clans in check. It was unsuccessfully assailed by the Highlanders in 1715, and again in 1746.—2, A tn., for-

merly called Maryburgh, 1½ m. S.W. the fort. It consists of a long straight street, close to the edge of the water, with several short intersecting lanes. It contains four places of worship—Established, Free, an Episcopal, and a R. Catholic chapel. One of the sheriff's substitutes of the county resides and holds his courts here. The lofty mountain Ben Nevis, 4370 ft. high, is within a short distance of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in fishing. Pop. (1841), 1026; (1851), 1382.

FORTALEZA, VILLA-DO-FORTE, or CEARA, a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Ceara, and near the mouth of the Ceara, in lat. 3° 42' S.; lon. 38° 30' W. It consists of an old and a new town. The former stands close to the mouth of the river, which discharges itself into a creek formed by cape Mocoripe; the latter is situated along the W. side of the same promontory. Both of them are very indifferently built; the houses are of earth, and the streets are irregular. The public buildings are not much superior to those of private individuals. Those only deserving of notice are the governor's palace, two churches, an hospital, a military prison, a Latin, and a primary school. There is deep water, and a good bottom in the bay, but no shelter. The depth of water in the harbour varies, at high water, from 1 to 2 fathoms. The access to it is by two openings in the rock which overhangs it. It is used by coasting vessels only. The trade is chiefly in cotton, hides, and excellent dates. Pop. 3000.

FORTANETE, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 33 m. E.N.E. Teruel, on the side of a hill. It is tolerably well built, though some of the houses are in a dilapidated state, in consequence of the damage they received in the last Spanish war. It contains a parish church, courthouse, a boys' and a girls' school, and a prison; and has some manufactures of cloth, several mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 1253.

FORTEAU BAY, an inlet, S.E. coast, Labrador, near the S.E. extremity of the strait of Belleisle. It receives a considerable river, and possesses valuable fisheries.

FORTEQUE BAY, a beautiful bay, Van Diemen's Land, E. coast, Tasman's Peninsula, about 56 m. N. Cape Pillar. It is about 4 m. in length, inland, and about 1½ m. wide at the entrance.

FORTEVIOT, par. Scot. Perth; 8 m. by 2. P. (1851), 639.

FORTH, a large river, Scotland, reckoned the third in point of magnitude, is formed by the junction of two head streams, called, respectively, the Duchray and the Dhu—the one rising in Stirlingshire, the other in Perthshire, at the distance of a few miles from each other, and both on the N.E. side of the mountain Ben Lomond. The junction of these streams takes place at Aberfoyle, from which the river flows S.E., and discharges itself into the German Ocean, having previously expanded into a broad estuary, called the Firth of Forth, and forms, for a considerable part of its course, the boundary between the counties of Stirling and Perth. Its length, in a straight line, to Kincardine, where it begins to widen into an estuary, is upwards of 30 m., but, following its numerous windings, may be probably double that length. Its depth is from 3 to 37 fathoms, or more; the bottom, in most places, is covered with mud; the tide flows a mile above Stirling Bridge, or about 70 m. from the sea. It drains 645 sq. m. For the greater part of its course, it flows through a rich, flat country, and is navigable for vessels of 300 tons as far as Alloa, and for those of 70 tons to Stirling. Its most remarkable windings, called the 'Links of Forth,' occur between the latter places, the distance between Stirling bridge and Alloa being but 6 m. by land, while by water it is 12. These windings form a great number of beautiful peninsulas. For several miles above and below Clackmannan, the tides of the Forth exhibit a singular phenomenon, called by seamen 'leaky tides.' When the water has flowed for three hours, it runs back for about an hour and a half, nearly as far as when it began to flow. It returns immediately, and flows during another hour and a half to the same height it was before; and this change takes place both in the flood and ebb tides. There are thus actually double the number of tides in this river that are to be found anywhere else. Large tracts of land on both sides of the river above Stirling, but especially in the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, have been cleared of moss, and brought into a state of cultivation, the soil being generally a rich blue clay, of great depth, and exceedingly productive. The Firth of Forth contains great

variety and considerable abundance of fish, particularly herrings, which frequent it in immense shoals. Oysters also abound in the estuary. The principal tributary rivers of the Forth are the Teith, and Allan, above Stirling Bridge, and, below it, the Devon, Carron, Avon, Almond, Leith, Esk, and Leven; these chiefly flow into it on the S. shore. There are several islands in the river, the largest of which are Inchgarvie, Inchcolm, Inchkeith, the Bass, and the isle of May. Lighthouses are erected on the latter and on Inchkeith, and the ruins of castles or religious houses appear on all the different islands. There are a number of harbours along both its coasts, some of which have been formed at a great expense; amongst these is the recently erected pier and harbour of Granton, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. The other principal ports, besides those of Stirling and Alloa, already mentioned, are on the N. shore, Torryburn, Inverkeithing, Burntisland, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Ely, and Anstruther. On the S. shore, Borrowstowness, Queensferry, Leith, and Prestonpans.

FORTH MOUNTAINS, a range of quartz hills, Ireland, co. of, and 4 m. W. Wexford. In 1798, a large body of insurgents encamped here previous to the capture of Wexford.

FORTHAMPTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2390 ac. Pop. 460.

FORTIFIED ISLAND, or **BASWARAGE**, Indian Ocean, coast of Canara, India; lat. 14° 18' 30" N.; lon. 74° 23' 15" E. (R.) It is level, and has fortifications on it; hence its name.

FORTINGALL, par. Scot. Perth; 40 m. by 35 m. Pop. 2740.

FORTON, par. Eng. Stafford; 3760 ac. Pop. 764.

FORTORE [Latin, *Frento*], a river, Naples, which rises in the E. slope of the Apennines, in the S.E. corner of prov. Sannio, and, during the greater part of its course, forms the boundary between that prov. and that of Capitanata. It flows first N.N.W., then N.E., and falls into the Adriatic by two mouths. Its whole course is about 70 m.

FORTROSE, a seaport, royal and parl. bor. Scotland, co. Ross, occupying a romantic situation, N. shore, Moray Firth, 8 m. N.E. Inverness, nearly opposite Fort George, with which there is communication by a ferry. It was formerly called Chanonry, from being the chanonry of Ross, where the bishop had his residence. It was united to the burgh of Rosemarkie, which is about 1 m. N.E. from it, by a charter granted by King James II., anno 1444, under the common name of Fortross, now Fortrose. The town is spoken of as having been then a seat of the arts and sciences. Of its ancient cathedral, which stood in a spacious square, only a few colonnades and arches now remain. These, however, from their tasteful execution, afford evidence of its having been a splendid edifice. It has a Free church, an Established, and an Episcopal chapel, the last a handsome gothic structure; a grammar-school, a female school, and an academy; a friendly, and a farming society. Though possessed of a good harbour, and other advantages, the town has no trade. It unites with Inverness, Nairn, and Forres, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1841), 1082.

FORTUNA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 11 m. N. by E. Murcia. Most of the streets are regular, the houses tolerably well constructed, and of its three squares, the principal contains a large and substantial parish church; and there are, besides, a chapel of ease, townhouse, prison, cemetery, and three public schools. At the foot of a hill, about 1 m. N. of the town, are the thermal and ferruginous baths, for which the place was much noted. Esparto, linen, and saltpetre, are manufactured and exported. Pop. 6556.

FORTUNE ISLAND.—1, (*Little*), Indian Ocean, W. coast, Sumatra; lat. 5° 54' S.; lon. 104° 30' E. (R.); 4 m. from the main; it is low and woody, and about 1 m. in diameter.—2, Indian Archipelago, Molucca Passage; lat. 0° 55' S.; lon. 124° 8' E. (R.).—3, Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea; lat. 5° 3' S.; lon. 132° 11' E. (R.).—4, Sooloo Sea; lat. 14° 4' N.; lon. 120° 32' E.

FOSCALDO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. circondario of same name, at the foot of the Apennines, near the Tyrrhenian Sea, 4 m. N.N.W. Paola. It contains two parish churches, a convent, and an almshouse. The inhabitants rear great numbers of silk worms. Pop. circondario, 7513.

FOSDINOVO [Latin, *Fosdenovum*], a vil. Italy, duchy Modena, 7 m. N.W. Carrara, 1814 ft. above the sea. It has a court of first resort, and is the seat of a military commandant. Pop. 1448.

FOSDYKE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1260 ac. Pop. 601.

FOSSANO [anc. *Fossanum*], a city, Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 13 m. N.E. Coni, 1 bank. Stura, in an agreeable and elevated plain, and the seat of a bishop. It is surrounded by old walls; and has a castle. The streets are wide and regular; and the houses are built upon arches, under which are the footpaths. These arches are in many parts so low, that passengers can scarcely walk upright; giving to the city rather a gloomy appearance. There are several squares, none of them very remarkable; a fine cathedral, containing a few good paintings; and some other churches and conventual buildings, several palaces, a theatre, hospital, *monte-piété*, orphan asylum, cemetery, a royal scientific academy, several educational establishments, and some mineral baths. Its manufactures are silk, leather, iron, woollen goods, and paper. Trade.—agricultural produce. Two well-attended annual fairs. Pop. 16,041.—(Casalis.)

FOSSASCA, several places, Naples:—1, A vil. and com., prov. Sannio, dist. and 9 m. N.W. Campobasso. It contains six churches. Pop. 2616.—2, A tn., prov. Abruzzo Citra, dist. and 5 m. E. Lanciano, not far from the Adriatic. It contains three churches. Pop. 2472.—3, A vil. and com., prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 13 m. N.W. Piedimonte. Pop. 849.

FOSSE, a small tn. Belgium, prov. of, and 8 m. S.W. Namur, situated in a ravine. In the commune are marble quarries, coal mines, bleacheries, breweries, mills, &c. There is a busy trade in merceries and planks. Fosse was in early times of some importance, and its possession was keenly contested. Its defences were razed by the French in 1675. Pop. 2944.

FOSSNÆS, a vil. and par. Norway, bail. of, and 98 m. N.N.E. Trondhjem, an isl. Giöen, in the Namsenford. It has a harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in timber. Pop. 2592.

FOSSEMBRONE [anc. *Forum Sempronii*], a tn. Papal States, leg. Urbino, 38 m. W.N.W. Ancona. The modern town is intersected by the river Metauro, over which is a remarkable bridge, of a single arch, equaling in boldness of design any similar erection of recent times. The cathedral, dedicated to San Aldebrand Vesovo, is a fine structure, and contains some inscribed stones, from the ruins of the ancient city, whose site is about 2 m. distant, and where are the remains of a theatre, and of several other edifices. There are three churches, besides the cathedral, and several convents. Fossombrone is celebrated throughout Italy for its silk and woollen manufactures. Near this town was fought, 194 B.C., the battle between the Carthaginians and Romans, which decided the supremacy of the latter, the Carthaginians having been totally defeated, and their general, Asdrubal, killed. Pop. 6421.

FOSSEWAY, and **TULLIEBOLE**, par. Scot. Perth; 11 m. by 10 m. Pop. 1724.

FOSSUM, a vil. Norway, prov. Aggerhuus, 66 m. S.W. Christiania. In the vicinity are mines of cobalt and iron, and extensive iron-works, at which both cast and malleable iron are made.

FOSSY, or **TIMAEON**, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 10,653 ac. Pop. 2142.

FOSTER, a township, U. States, Rhode Island, 19 m. W. by S. Providence. It has cotton, leather, and other manufactures. Pop. 2181.

FOSTON, four parss. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 840 ac. Pop. 41.—2, Lincoln; 2180 ac. Pop. 497.—3, York (N. Riding); 2030 ac. Pop. 370.—4, (*upon the Wolds*), York (E. Riding); 4560 ac. Pop. 792.

FOTHERBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1400 ac. Pop. 227.

FOTHERINGAY, a par. and vil. England, co. Northampton. The VILLAGE, pleasantly situate on the Neve, 27½ m. N.E. Northampton, contains a handsome church, in which several illustrious members of the Plantagenet family are interred, and a free grammar school, endowed by Queen Elizabeth. Fotheringay castle, the birthplace of Richard III., and the scene of the imprisonment, trial, and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, was demolished by order of James I., on his

accession to the English throne. Area of par. 2110 ac. Pop. 230.

FOU, a tn. and dist. China, prov. Shen-see, the former situate r. bank, Lo-ho, 45 m. S. Yen-ngan.

FOU-CHOT, China. See FOO-CHOO-FOO.

FOU-PIN, a tn. China, prov. Shen-se, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho, 37 m. N. by E. Si-Ngan.

FOU-SHAN, a large city, China, prov. Quang-tong, 21 m. E.N.E. Canton, on the island Si-Kiang. It is 8 m. in circumference, has manufactures of silk stuffs, cottons, porcelain, and ironmongery, with sugar refineries, and an active commerce. A portion of its population, as is common in many other towns in China, live in boats. Pop. estimated at 200,000.

FOUAH, a tn. Lower Egypt, r. bank of W. or Rosetta branch of the Nile, prov. of, and 20 m. S.E. Rosetta. It is large, and being beautifully situated, has a picturesque appearance from a distance. It has manufactures of linen, morocco leather, and culinary utensils. In the 16th century, it was a place of considerable importance, having an extensive trade, which has since been transferred to Rosetta.

FOUG [anc. *Fagus Leucorum*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Meurthe, about 5 m. from Toul. It is agreeably situated on a vine slope, and has a weekly market, and two annual fairs. A hill in the vicinity is crowned with the remains of a castle and palace, which belonged to the early kings of France. Pop. 1484.

FOUGÈRES [Latin, *Filicariæ Rhedonum*], a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 m. N.E. Rennes. It is agreeably situated on a height, and has broad, well-made streets, well-built houses, and a parish church, behind which, on a terrace, is an agreeable promenade. It has important manufactures of sail-cloth, sacking, tape, coarse flannels, lace, and hats; with dye-works, famed for their scarlet flannels; tanneries, paper-mills, starch-works, and, in the environs, glass-works; and a trade in agricultural produce, hides, and manufactures. It was formerly a fortress, and one of the keys of Brittany; and in its vicinity, November 13, 1793, a memorable engagement took place between the Vendéans and the republicans. Pop. 9106.

FOUGEROLLES, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 20 m. N.E. Vesoul. It is an old place, long dependent on a feudal castle; and has numerous distilleries of cherry brandy, with some straw hat factories; and a trade in brandy, planks, linen, &c. Pop. 1139.

FOUGES, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See PHOCÆA.

FOULLOUSE (La), a vil. France, dep. Loire, 6 m. N.W. St. Etienne, on the Furend, with a ribbon and paper manufactory. Pop. 873.

FOUL, or FOULA, an isl. N. Sea, the most W. of the Shetlands, about 20 m. distant from the nearest land; lat. 60° 9' N.; lon. 2° 6' W. (r.). It is about 3 m. long, by 1½ broad, affords excellent sheep pasture, and is resorted to as a fishing station. Pop. 215.

FOUL ISLAND, bay of Bengal, off W. coast, Burmah; lat. 18° 4' N.; lon. 93° 57' E.; it is of a conical form, with a gradual declivity from the centre towards the sea, the N. end terminating in a low point. It is covered with trees.

FOULAH, See FELATAH.

FOULDEN, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3500 ac. Pop. 500.

FOULDEN, par. Scot. Berwick; 2 m. by 2 m. Pop. 393.

FOULE POINT, a seaport tn. Madagascar, N.E. coast, lat. 17° 40' S.; lon. 49° 37' E.; it is advantageously situated for trade, of which it has a considerable share. There is a fort here of considerable strength, but inefficient in position, as troops can land out of its range. Bullocks and refreshments are to be obtained, and anchorage is formed by a large reef, which begins on the shore about 1½ m. S. from the town, and extends nearly a mile N.E. by E.

FOULIS-WESTER, par. Scot. Perth; 10 m. by 7 m. Pop. 1609.

FOULMIRE, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2302 ac. Pop. 610. FOULNESS, isl. and par. Eng. Essex; 8060 ac; forming part of the delta of Crouch river. Pop. 674.

FOULSHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3100 ac. Pop. 1048.

FOULTA, or FULTA, a large vil. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 22 m. S.S.W. Calcutta, l. bank, Hooghly. It possesses a safe anchorage.

FOULWEATHER (CAPE), a promontory on the W. coast of N. America, U. States, Oregon; lat. 44° 48' N.; lon. 124° 18' W. (r.).

FOUNAI, a manufacturing and trading tn. Japan, isl. Kiu-siu, 125 m. E.N.E. Nagasaki.

FOUNING, a city, China, prov. Chihle, 12 m. from the Gulf of Pechele, and 150 m. E. Peking.

FOURCHAMBAULT, a vil. France, dep. Nièvre, 5 m. from Nevers, r. bank, Loire, here crossed by a suspension bridge. There are extensive iron-smelting furnaces and forges, employing about 3000 workmen; and a church and school have also been erected.

FOURMIES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.S.E. Avesnes, on the Petite-Helpe. It has manufactures of lace thread, lace, cotton, and woollen-spinneries, carding-mills, a bleachfield, glass-house, and iron-forge. Pop. 1883.

FOURNI ISLANDS, a group of isls. Grecian Archipelago, E. coast, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, between the islands Nicaria and Samos; lat. (S. extremity of the larger) 37° 28' 24" N.; lon. 26° 31' 15" E. (r.). St. Minas, or the grand Fourni, the principal one, is about 5 m. in circumference. The group comprises besides, the little Fourni or Fimena, and about 18 or 20 others, most of them long and narrow, and traversed by a ridge of mountains. The Fournis have obtained their name from their presenting at a distance the appearance of ovens.

FOUSIYAMA, a mountain, Japan, isl. Nippon, prov. Sourouga, 66 m. S.W. Yedo, near the bay of Totomina. It is reckoned the highest mountain in Japan, and its summit is covered with perpetual snow, which is sometimes pierced by a thick smoke, of disgusting odour.

FOUTSIUK, a tn. Japan, isl. Nippon, prov. of Bingo, 105 m. N.E. Moutko.

FOUVENT-LE-BAS, a vil. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 16 m. from Gray. In its vicinity are three large grottoes, in one of which, M. Cuvier discovered, in 1800, the fossil bones of a great number of quadrupeds; and in 1827, on a second search, M. Thirria found relics of the rhinoceros, elephant, hyena, bear, horse, ox, and lion.

FOVANT, par. Eng. Wilts; 1990 ac. Pop. 620.

FOVEAUX, a strait, New Zealand, between the islands New Leinster and New Munster. Its S.E. entrance is about 25 m. wide; its N.W. about 18 m. Both entrances are crowded with small islands.

FOVERAN, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 4 m. by 2 m. P. 1620.

FOW, or FAUX, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Gillolo passage, about lat. 0° 6' S.; lon. 129° 30' E., separated from the W. shore of Geby by a narrow channel about ¼ m. wide, which forms a safe harbour, with depths from 10 to 15 fathoms. It abounds with turtle and fish of various kinds. The natives have been found hospitable; they speak the Malay and Tidore languages.

FOWEY, an anc. seaport, bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Cornwall. The town, 22 m. E. by S. Plymouth; lat. (castle), 50° 19' 42" N.; lon. 4° 38' 45" W. (r.), on r. bank, and at the mouth of the Fowey; has exceedingly narrow and irregular streets—the principal one extending nearly 1 m. along the banks of the river. It has a lofty, spacious church, with an ornamental tower, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, several schools, and an almshouse. The markethouse, over which is the townhall, is a spacious building. The harbour is commodious, and well secured by the high land on each side, though extremely narrow, being not more than a cable's length across. On the W. side stands St. Catherine's castle, and on the E. side are the ruins of St. Saviour, an old church. The former, which stands on a magnificent pile of rocks, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. In the channel, and opposite the town, there are three fathoms at low water. The principal exports are copper ore, of which many thousand tons are shipped annually, pilchards, china clay, and stone. The pilchard fishery and mining business are the principal supports of the population. Fowey was a place of great importance in the 13th and 14th centuries, having numerous ships, and a formidable name in the naval annals of the time. During the siege of Calais, under Edward III., it sent 47 vessels to that monarch's aid, being a greater number than was contributed by any other town in England. Market day, Saturday; three annual fairs for cattle. Area of par. 1900 ac. P. (1851), 1452.

FOWEY, a river, England, co. Cornwall, rising about 4 m. S.E. Camelford, and after a course of about 80 m. S., then W., and lastly S., falling into the English Channel, near Fowey. It is navigable to near Lostwithiel, 5 m. above Fowey.

FOWLIS (EASTER), par. Scot. See LUNDY.

FOWNHOPE, par. Eng. Hereford; 3870 ac. Pop. 1004.

FOX, a river, U. States, Wisconsin and Illinois, rising in the former, passing through a number of small lakes near the confines of the latter, and entering the Illinois at Ottawa.

FOX (GREAT and LITTLE), two rivers, Lower Canada, within 2 m. of each other, and both falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Griffith's Cove and Little Vallée, on the N.E. side of the dist. of Gaspé.

FOXCOTT, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 740 ac. Pop. 119.—2, Hants; 620 ac. Pop. 44.

FOX'S CHANNEL, a strait, British N. America, stretching N., from the N.W. extremity of Hudson's Strait, having W. Melville Peninsula and Southampton Island, and E. an unexplored country.

FOXGARTH, par. Eng. Essex; 1960 ac. Pop. 474.

FOXFORD, a market tn. Ireland, co. Mayo, on the Moy, 12 m. N.N.E. Castlebar. It contains the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two public schools; and has some trade in corn. Market day, Thursday; and several annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. It is noted for the longevity of its inhabitants. Pop. 680.

FOXHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1060 ac. Pop. 200.

FOXHOLES, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 4150 ac. P. 349.

FOXLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 1840 ac. Pop. 293.—2, Wilts; 850 ac. Pop. 70.

FOXTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 1682 ac. Pop. 452.—2, Leicester; 2020 ac. Pop. 385.

FOY, par. Eng. Hereford; 2500 ac. Pop. 278.

FOY, several places, France, of which the principal are:—1, (*la-Grande*, St.), [Latin, *Fovion Sanctæ Fidei*], a tn., dep. Gironde, 40 m. E. Bordeaux, l. bank, Dordogne; with manufactures of woollen and cotton hosiery, and hempen cloths; tanneries and dye-works, and a trade in excellent white wines, brandy, and agricultural produce. Pop. 2883.—2, (*les-Lyon*, St.), a large vil. and com. dep. Rhone, 2 m. N.E. Lyons, near l. bank, Rhône. It is composed of several hamlets, has an elevated situation, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2905.—3, (*Largentière*, St.), a vil., dep. Rhone, about 18 m. W. Lyons. It gives its name to a small coal-field which is wrought in the vicinity; and has several annual fairs. Pop. 688.

FOYERS, a small river, Scotland, co. Inverness, which, after a course chiefly N., falls into Loch Ness, on the E. side, about half way between Port-Augustus and its N.E. extremity. It forms two romantic falls, the upper about 30 ft., and the lower about 60 ft. high.

FOYLE, a river, Ireland, formed by various streams, which unite near Strabane, in co. Tyrone. Hence it flows N., past St. Johnston and Londonderry, below which, at the distance of about 4 m., it falls into the inlet or arm of the sea, called Lough Foyle. It is navigable for vessels of 800 tons, up to the city of Londonderry; but smaller vessels can now ascend to Strabane, 12 m. further up.

FOYRAN, par. Irel. Westmeath; 6256 ac. Pop. 2034.

FRAGA [anc. *Gallia Flavia*], a city, Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 48 m. S.E. by S. Huesca, 14 m. W.S.W. Lerida, l. bank, Cinca, crossed here by a wooden bridge of 20 arches. The principal streets are paved, but generally steep and narrow. Of its many squares, those of San Pedro and Obradores only are worthy of remark either for size or appearance. It has two parish churches—San Pedro and San Miguel; the former, a spacious, substantial, and ancient edifice, was formerly a mosque; three convents, two chapels, and a cemetery; a handsome modern townhouse, a prison, storehouse, Latin, and several primary schools. On an adjacent hill stand the remains of a Roman fortress. Linen and woollen fabrics, hempen shoes, cutlery, wine, and oil are manufactured, and a small trade is done in cattle, grain, hemp, silk, fruits, &c. It was an important place under the Moors and the Kings of Aragon. Pop. 3648.

FRAGNITO, two places, Naples:—1, (*L'Abbate*), A vil. and com., prov. Principato Ultra, 19 m. W.N.W. Ariano. It contains three churches, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2075.—2, (*Monforte*, or *Fragnitello*), A little N.E. of the former, near r. bank, Tamaro. Pop. 2400.

FRAGUA, a river, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Neiva, which rises on the S.E. slope of the sierra de Pardaos, flows S.E. to the confines of Ecuador, and after a

course of about 180 m. joins the Japura at Sotano, lat. 0° 50' N.; lon. 74° 10' W.

FRAILLES, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 25 m. S.W. Jaen, l. bank, Linaresjos. It has a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, a storehouse, and cemetery, with chapel attached. Manufactures:—soap, linen, and hempen fabrics, brandy, &c. Trade:—grain, cattle, brandy, wine, oil, fruits, and hardware. In the vicinity are some mineral springs. Pop. 2174.

FRAIN, or FRAYN [Moravian, *Wranow*], a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 10 m. W.N.W. Znain, in the valley of the Thaya, picturesquely situated on a kind of peninsula formed by that river. It contains two churches, and a chapel, and has manufactures of wedgewood and other stone-ware, two mills, a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. On the right or opposite side of the river, on a lofty height, stands a magnificent castle, with three towers, and a good library. Pop. 840.

FRAMPOINT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 9 m. S.E. Liège. It has manufactures of gun-barrels; numerous forges, and some rolling-mills, and establishments for preparing tinned iron, a fulling mill, and two tanneries, some quarries, and kilns for preparing lime for agricultural purposes. Pop. 1058.

FRAISTHORPE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2040 ac. Pop. 104.

FRAMFIELD, par. Eng. Sussex; 6830 ac. Pop. 1434.

FRAMIERES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, about 3 m. S.S.W. Mons; with manufactures of cordage; breweries, distilleries, corn and oil mills, lime-burning, and coal-mining. Pop. 9073.

FRAMINGHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*Earl*); 560 ac. Pop. 100.—2, (*Pigot*); 350 ac. Pop. 289.

FRAMLINGHAM, a tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The town, 14 m. N.N.E. Ipswich, agreeably situated on an eminence, near the source of the Ore, contains many respectable and well built houses, with a spacious market-place in the centre. It has a stately parish church, built entirely of black flint, with a square tower 90 ft. high, a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan Methodist, and places of worship for Independents and Unitarians, a free, and other schools, with sets of almshouses. Here are the ruins of a magnificent old castle, supposed to have been erected by Redwald, King of the E. Angles. The walls are 44 ft. high, and 8 ft. thick, flanked with 13 square towers, 14 ft. higher than the ramparts. Area of par. 4470 ac. Pop. (1841), 2523.

FRAMINGHAM, a vil. and township U. States, Massachusetts. The vil. pleasantly situated 21 m. W.S.W. Boston; has several mills, and manufactories of woollen stuffs and leather. Pop. (township), 3039.

FRAMMERSBACH, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, at the confluence of the Lohr, here crossed by a bridge, and the Labasbach. It contains a church, and chapel, and iron, and several other mills, and a trade in paper and wood. Many of the inhabitants are carriers. Pop. 2188.

FRAMPTON, four pars. Eng.:—1, Dorset; 2080 ac. Pop. 391.—2, Lincoln; 6200 ac. Pop. 784.—Two in Gloucester, (1), (*Cottrell*); 1190 ac. Pop. 1991.—2, (*upon-Screen*); 2360 ac. Pop. 1051.

FRAMURA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, division Genoa, prov. of, and 5 m. N.N.W. Levanto, on a hill near the sea. It contains a very ancient church, of the composite order, three minor churches, and an old tower used as a belfry. The district is fertile in corn, wine, olives, chestnuts, and figs. Pop. 1113.

FRANCA-ALBU, a country of France, in the ancient prov. of Auvergne. Its capital was Sernur.

FRANÇAISE (La), a tn. and com. France, dep. Tarn et Garonne, arrond. of, and 10 m. from Montauban. It has manufactories of earthenware; and five annual fairs, one of which lasts three days. Pop. 3912.

FRANCASTEL, a vil. France, dep. Oise, arrond. of, and 25 m. from Clermont. It stands on a commanding height, and was formerly surrounded by walls and ditches, of which only some vestiges remain. It has a well of extraordinary depth. Pop. 828.

FRANCA, or VILLA FRANCA-DO-IMPERADOR, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 270 m. N.N.E. São Paulo, r. bank, Mogi. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of woollen

hats, and woollen, and cotton cloth. It is the residence of a justice of peace.

FRANCAVILLA, six places, Naples:—1, A tn. prov. Otranto, 14 m. W.S.W. Brindisi, on a hill. It is well built, with straight and spacious streets; has a parish church, elaborately ornamented; a college, having handsome halls and galleries; three hospitals, a charitable asylum, a *mont-de-piété*, and several convents. It manufactures woollen stuffs, cotton stockings, earthenware, and snuff, with a considerable trade in wine, oil, and cotton. A great part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1734. Pop. 11,108.—2, A tn. prov. Abruzzo Citra, dist. and 8 m. N.E. Chieti, near the Adriatic. It contains a collegiate, and three other churches, two convents, and an almshouse, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 3373.—3, A vil. and com., prov. Basilicata, dist. and 26 m. E. Lagonegro. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 2403.—4, A vil. and com., prov. Calabria Citra, dist. and 10 m. E. Castrovillari. Pop. 1400.—5, A vil., prov. Calabria Ultra II., dist. and 13 m. S.S.W. Nicastro. Pop. 1601.—6, A tn. Sicily, dist. Castoreale, near I. bank, Alcantara, 34 m. S.W. Messina. It has manufactories of silk and linen, and an establishment for bleaching wax. In the vicinity are mines of silver, copper, lead, and antimony. Pop. 4000.

FRANCE [Latin, *Gallia* or *Francia*; Italian and Spanish, *Francia*; Portuguese, *França*; German, *Frankreich*; Dutch, *Frankryk*; Danish, *Frankrige*; Swedish, *Frankrike*], a maritime country in the W. of Europe, forming one of its most extensive, most populous, and most influential States, including under its sovereignty, in addition to France, properly so called and a few islands along its coast, the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, the colony of Algeria in the N., and several small settlements and factories on the W. coast of Africa; the islands of Bourbon, St. Paul, Amsterdam, St. Marie de Madagascar, Nosse-Bé, &c., in the Indian Ocean; Pondicherry, and a few other settlements on the coast of Hindoostan; and in the W. hemisphere the West Indian islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Marie Galante, Petite Terre, Desadea, and the N. part of St. Martin; the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland; and the large, but not well defined territory of French Guiana, in the N. of S. America. In addition to the above, some French geographers, founding on recent attempted seizures, include among the colonial possessions of France the groups of the Marquesas, and of Tahiti, in the Pacific Ocean. The following table presents an approximative estimate of the area, in sq. m., and of the population of the whole French possessions:—

	Area.	Population.
France, with Corsica.....	205,671	35,400,486
Algeria.....	142,825	2,078,037
W. Africa.....	.....	18,864
Islands, Indian Ocean, and E. Settlements.....	1,357	309,789
W. Indies.....	1,114	249,014
St. Pierre, &c. N. America.....	91	1,677
S. America.....	30,897	380,632
Total.....	381,955	38,438,519

As the colonies and dependencies are separately described, under their own heads, only France proper, including Corsica, which has been completely incorporated with it, is here considered.

France is situated between lat 42° 20' and 51° 5' N.; and lon. 4° 50' W. and 8° 25' E., and is bounded, N. by the German Ocean, and the Straits of Dover, N.W. the English Channel [French, *La Manche*], W. the Atlantic, more especially that part of it called the Bay of Biscay [French, *Golf de Gascogne*], S. Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, E. the Sardinian States, Switzerland, and Baden, and N.E. Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia, Luxembourg, and Belgium. In tracing the contour of the space thus bounded, the projections and indentations which occur are so numerous, that it necessarily assumes the shape of a polygon composed of many unequal sides. The more marked and salient points, however, are only five, namely, the N., the W., the E., the S.W., and the S.E. extremities. By connecting these five points by straight lines, a pentagon is formed, which includes the whole of the French territory, and gives a good general idea of its shape, except on the E. side, where the line, joining the E. and S.E. extremities, includes the whole of Savoy belonging to the Sar-

dinian States, and also a considerable portion of Switzerland. The W. side also, to avoid including a large expanse of sea, must be made to assume much more the form of a curve than of a straight line. The longest lines which can be drawn across France are two diagonals, which intersect each other—the one, from the S.E. to the N.W. extremities, 670 m., and the other, from the S.W. to the N.E. extremities, 625 m. Measured on the meridian of Dunkirk, the greatest length is 600 m., and measured on the parallel of 48° 20', the greatest breadth is 582 m. The breadth near the centre is 400 m., and between the mouth of the Gironde and the frontiers of Savoy, where it is narrowest, does not exceed 330 m. The length of the coast line, without allowing for minor indentations, is, along the German Ocean and English Channel, 559 m.; along the Atlantic, 500 m.; and along the Mediterranean, 261 m., giving an aggregate of 1320 m. It is difficult to say what addition would be made by minutely tracing the bays and headlands; but the whole length may be safely estimated at not less than 1500 m. The continental boundary is formed on the S.W. by the Pyrenees, 250 m.; on the E. by the Alps, 155 m.; the Jura, 167 m.; and the Rhine, 100 m.; and on the N.E. by an arbitrary line of about 290 m.; in all, 962 m.; thus giving, in coast and mainland, a general perimeter of about 2462 m. The area is 205,671 sq. m. On taking a survey of this great country, it is impossible not to be struck with the advantages which it derives from its position. It not only forms a continuous and compact whole, but though united to the continent by a line of above 900 m., is so much isolated from it by great natural boundaries, that the only direction in which it can be considered open to hostile attack is on the N.E., where a line of strong fortresses has made a barrier almost as impenetrable as those which, in other directions, have been provided by nature. Again, on the N. and W., a long line of coast gives it immediate access to the great ocean thoroughfares, while on the S. its harbours in the Mediterranean give it a commanding influence both in Africa and the East, and secure to it a large share in the traffic of that most important of all inland seas.

Geographical Divisions.—France was originally possessed by a number of independent tribes, whose mutual enmities and jealousies precluding the possibility of a general union for the common safety, made them a comparatively easy conquest to the disciplined armies of Rome. Long before the arrival of Julius Cæsar, a considerable portion of the S.E. of France formed a Roman province, under the name of Gallia Transalpina. The remainder of the country is described by Cæsar under three principal divisions—one in the N., occupied by the Belge; a second in the S.W., occupied by the Aquitani; and the remainder occupied by Galli proper, or Celts. After the completion of the Roman conquest, these names in a great measure disappeared, and a division into four provinces took place. At a still later period, the names of the provinces were again changed, and their number was increased to 12. Without particularizing the whole, we may mention as of most frequent occurrence in history—Narbonensis Prima, and Secunda, in the S.; Lugdunensis Prima, Secunda, Tertia, and Quarta, in the E. and the centre; and Aquitania Prima, and Secunda, in the S. and S.W. During the decline of the Roman empire, a number of German tribes had gained a footing in the country, and appeared to have formed a confederation under the designation of Franks or freemen; but when the empire fell, the victorious barbarians who had achieved it, Vandals, Huns, Suevians, Burgundians, &c., appeared on the frontiers of Gaul, defeated the Franks, who attempted to oppose them, and finally formed permanent settlements. The Franks, though weakened, had not been subdued. Not contented with retaining their ground, they made new conquests, and at last succeeded both in giving their name to the country and founding the French monarchy in the person of their king, Clovis, towards the end of the fifth century. Were it practicable, it would scarcely be worth while to attempt to trace the various subdivisions which the monarchy subsequently underwent. Suffice it to say, that not without numerous changes and interruptions of prosperity, it continued to advance, till, under Louis XIV., its extent became nearly the same as at present. The subdivision of the country into provinces had long been adopted, and was now completed—the number of provinces amounting to 33. In 1789, when the love of change became paramount, the provinces were not permitted to escape;

and the whole of France, including the island of Corsica, was parcelled out into 86 departments, and each department subdivided successively into *arrondissements*, *cantons*, and *communes*. This division has since maintained its ground, and perhaps deserves it, because, instead of being merely an artificial nomenclature, it has the merit of being a kind of natural classification—each department being named after the most important physical feature which it contains; and thus furnishing, in the name, some knowledge of the space which it designates. The provinces, however, though no longer recognized in legal and other formal documents, continue so familiar to the French themselves, and are so frequently mentioned, not only by earlier writers, but in the geographical, historical, and statistical details even of the present day, that a knowledge of their locality is still of great importance. The first of the following Tables exhibits the old provinces in alphabetical order, and in parallel columns the departments corresponding to them, and their capital town; the second table, in like manner, shows the departments in alphabetical order, their area, population, &c.

The Old Provinces of France, and their Capitals, with the Corresponding Departments.

Provinces.	Departments.	Capitals of Provinces.
Alsace.....	Haut-Rhin; Bas Rhin.....	Strasbourg
Angoumois.....	Charente.....	Angoulême
Artois.....	Maine-et-Loire.....	Angers
Artois.....	Inland or S.E. portion of Pas-de-Calais.....	Arras
Auvergne.....	Maritime part of Charente-Inférieure.....	La Rochelle
Beauce.....	Pay-de-Dôme and Cantal.....	Clermont
Beauvais.....	Basses-Pyrénées.....	Pau

The Departments of France, their Area, Population, Capital City, and the Number of Arrondissements, Cantons, and Communes, into which they are subdivided.

Departments.	Area, sq. m.	Arrondissements.	Cantons.	Communes.	Population, 1866.	Capitals.
Ain.....	2,258	5	35	446	367,362	Bourg.
Aisne.....	2,322	5	37	838	557,432	Laon.
Allier.....	2,762	4	26	316	329,540	Moulins.
Alpes (Basses-).....	2,600	5	30	255	156,675	Gap.
Alpes (Haut-).....	2,114	3	24	189	138,100	Gap.
Ardeches.....	2,110	3	21	353	578,614	Privas.
Ardenne.....	1,915	5	31	472	320,223	Metz.
Ardennes.....	1,738	3	20	330	270,535	Foix.
Aube.....	2,261	5	26	447	261,881	Troyes.
Aude.....	2,340	4	31	434	289,661	Carcassonne.
Aveyron.....	3,340	5	42	274	389,121	Rodez.
Bou-du-Rhône.....	1,956	3	27	106	413,918	Marseille.
Bouches-du-Rhône.....	2,145	6	37	792	408,385	Caen.
Cantal.....	2,245	4	28	428	261,497	Aurillac.
Charente.....	2,500	5	29	435	379,031	Angoulême.
Charente-Inf.....	2,500	6	30	480	468,103	La Rochelle.
Cher.....	2,747	3	29	221	294,540	Bourges.
Corrèze.....	2,218	3	29	286	317,569	Tulle.
Corse.....	3,331	6	61	355	230,271	Ajaccio.
Côte-d'Or.....	2,554	4	36	728	396,352	Dijon.
Côtes-du-Nord.....	1,967	5	48	575	628,536	St. Briene.
Creuse.....	2,143	4	25	262	285,680	Guéret.
Dordogne.....	3,492	5	47	584	568,557	Périgueux.
Doubs.....	2,428	4	27	640	295,347	Besançon.
Drôme.....	2,508	4	28	561	320,075	Valence.
Eure.....	2,248	5	36	703	423,247	Evreux.
Eure-et-Loir.....	2,117	4	24	422	395,367	Chartres.
Eure-et-Loire.....	2,254	5	42	562	612,151	Quimper.
Gard.....	2,236	4	38	347	409,381	Nîmes.
Garonne (H.).....	2,529	3	29	690	481,938	Toulouse.
Gers.....	2,390	6	29	467	314,885	Auch.
Gironde.....	3,714	6	48	544	692,444	Bordeaux.
Hérault.....	2,382	4	36	328	376,029	Montpellier.
Ille-et-Vilaine.....	2,554	6	43	347	386,997	Rennes.
Indre.....	2,054	4	32	247	263,977	Chateauroux.
Indre-et-Loire.....	2,232	4	24	281	319,409	Tours.
Isère.....	3,163	4	45	652	598,492	Grenoble.
Jura.....	1,894	4	32	484	316,150	Lons-le-Saulnier.
Landes.....	3,490	3	28	383	298,280	Mont-de-Marsan.
Loire-et-Cher.....	2,389	3	24	296	256,883	Riom.
Loire.....	1,605	3	28	819	453,786	Montbrison.
Loire (Haut-).....	1,800	3	28	255	397,161	Le Puy.
Loire-Inf.....	2,505	5	45	296	517,365	Nantes.
Mayenne.....	2,340	4	31	434	289,661	Carcassonne.
Meurthe.....	2,322	5	29	714	445,991	Nancy.
Meuse.....	2,308	4	28	688	325,710	Bar-le-Duc.
Morbihan.....	2,667	4	37	232	472,773	Vannes.
Moselle.....	2,664	4	27	621	448,087	Metz.
Nievre.....	2,305	4	25	316	322,263	Nevers.
Nord.....	2,179	7	60	662	1,162,960	Lille.
Oise.....	2,218	4	35	700	406,028	Beauvais.
Orne.....	2,319	4	36	511	442,107	Alençon.
Pas-de-Calais.....	2,305	6	43	903	695,756	Arras.
Pay-de-Dôme.....	3,069	5	60	443	601,294	Clermont.
Pyrénées (B.).....	2,892	5	40	561	457,532	Pau. [Ferrand.
Pyrénées (H.).....	1,740	3	26	438	251,285	Tarbes.
Pyrenees-Or.....	1,371	3	17	227	180,791	Perpignan.
Rhin (Bas-).....	1,777	4	33	542	560,733	Strasbourg.
Rhin (Haut-).....	1,548	3	29	490	497,268	Colmar.
Rhône.....	1,666	2	26	257	545,635	Lyon.
Saône (Haut-).....	2,028	3	28	583	347,096	Vesoul.
Saône-et-Loire.....	3,370	5	48	686	565,019	Macon.
Sarthe.....	2,371	4	33	391	474,576	Le Mans.
Seine.....	2,185	5	20	461	1,366,467	Paris.
Seine-et-Marne.....	2,154	5	29	557	340,212	Melun.
Seine-et-Oise.....	2,141	6	36	683	474,955	Versailles.
Seme Inter.....	2,208	6	50	759	757,990	Rouen.
Sèvres (Deux-).....	2,315	4	31	355	320,065	Niort.
Somme.....	2,345	5	41	851	570,529	Amiens.
Tarn.....	2,185	4	35	315	360,079	Albi.
Tarn-et-Garon.....	1,405	3	24	192	242,498	Montauban.
Var.....	2,773	4	35	292	349,859	Draguignan.
Vaucluse.....	1,328	4	22	149	259,154	Avignon.
Vendée.....	2,595	3	30	294	278,184	Bouillon-Ven.
Vienne.....	2,574	5	31	297	308,391	Poitiers.
Vienne (Haut-).....	2,118	4	27	199	314,749	Limoges.
Vosges.....	2,280	6	50	546	437,894	Epinal.
Yonne.....	2,781	5	37	462	374,856	Auxerre.
Total.....	305,671	363	2,847	36,819	35,400,486	

Physical Features, Mountains.—The Alps in the E., and the Pyrenees in the S.W., connect the mountains of France with the most magnificent ranges of Europe; but only a few very lofty summits are situated within the French territory.

Of these, Mount Olan, on the borders of Savoy, is the culminating point. Its height is 13,819 ft. At least two other summits in the same locality exceed 13,000 ft. The chain of the Pyrenees culminates near its centre, in Maladetta, which

has its highest peak in Spain; but the adjoining peak, Nethou, which nearly equals it, having a height of 11,165 ft., is in France. Several other summits on the French side of the Pyrenees exceed 10,000 ft. Both of these ranges throw out numerous branches; but they all subside rapidly as they recede from their central axis, and fall far short of the heights which have been already mentioned. The range next in importance is the Cevennes, the S. commencement of which has been placed somewhat arbitrarily in a depression where a lateral branch of the Pyrenees seems to terminate, and the Canal du Midi, connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean, has its summit level. From this point, called the Col de Narouze, the Cevennes proceed first in a N.E. direction as far as Mont Pilat, in the S.E. of dep. Lozere, and then N. to the Canal du Centre. Their whole length is about 360 m. The average height of the central ridge does not exceed 3000 ft.; but the loftiest summits are found not in it, but in its W. branches, where the culminating points occur in the Plomb de Cantal, 6200 ft., and the Puy de Sancy, 6224 ft. Though the Cevennes are considered as terminating at the Canal du Centre, they only change their name at this point, and are continued N.E. under the name of Cote d'Or, to an elevated plain stretching longitudinally E. and W., and known by the name of the Plateau de Langres. At its E. extremity the chain of the Vosges commences in a ramification, called Monts Faucilles. The principal chain lies considerably E., commencing in the Ballon d'Alsace, in the N.E. of dep. Haute Saône, and stretching almost due N. along the W. of deps. Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin, into Germany. The whole length of this principal chain with France is about 95 m.; but if to this we add the Faucilles, the Plateau de Langres, and the Cote d'Or, by which it is brought into connection with the Cevennes, we shall have a total length of about 270 m. The average height does not exceed 3000 ft., and the most remarkable summits—the Ballon de Guebiller, Haut de Honec, and the Ballon d'Alsace—are, respectively, 4695 ft., 4391 ft., and 4124 ft. A chain of heights stretching S., connects the chain of the Vosges with that of the Jura, which has an average height of about 3000 ft., but subsiding rapidly as it recedes from the Alps, has none of its culminating points in France. Another low chain, continued from the Plateau de Langres, proceeds N.N.W., and forms two other ranges or plateaux, known by the names of Argonne and Ardennes. Their average elevation, under 1200 ft., scarcely entitles them to a place among mountain ranges.

Hydrography.—The great watershed by which the whole of Europe is divided into two vast basins, the one of which sends its waters S. to the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian, and the other W. and N. to the Atlantic, North Sea, and the Baltic, passes in a waving line across France from S.W. to N.E., and divides it into two very unequal portions. In France, this watershed commences at the W. extremity of the Pyrenees, and proceeds E. in the line of its central axis till it reaches the S.E. extremity of Arize. Here it meets a branch thrown off at right angles from the principal chain, and proceeds with it N. to the Col de Narouze, already referred to as the summit level of the Canal du Midi. Its course is now determined by the Cevennes, with which it proceeds first, almost tortuously N.E., and then almost due N., crossing the Canal du Nord, and thereafter continuing with the Cote d'Or to the Plateau de Langres. Having crossed this plateau, the Monts Faucilles give it an E. direction as far as the Ballon d'Alsace, where, as if retracing its steps, it proceeds S.S.W. along the great wall of the Jura, and quits the French territory on reaching the slopes of the Jorat. The portion of France to the S. and E. of this great watershed is not equal to a fourth of its whole surface, and is almost wholly drained by the Rhone and its tributaries. The only secondary basins deserving of notice are those of the Tech, Tet, Gily, and Aude, which have their sources in the Pyrenees; and the Herault, which descends from the Cevennes. The far larger part of France, situated N. and W. of the great European watershed, contains, in addition to a number of secondary, four principal river basins—the Rhine, belonging to the N. Sea or German Ocean; the Seine, belonging to the English Channel, and the Loire and Garonne, both belonging to the Bay of Biscay. The first of these basins, though the largest of all, is developed to a very limited extent within the French territory. All the others are wholly French.

The more important secondary basins on this side of the great watershed, are those of the Somme and the Orne, belonging to the English Channel; and the Vilaine, Sèvre Niortaise, Charente, and Adour, belonging to the Bay of Biscay. The lengths of the principal rivers, and the area of their basins, are exhibited in the following Tables:—

LENGTH of the PRINCIPAL RIVERS:—

Rivers.	Length, Eng. m.	Rivers.	Length, Eng. m.
Adour.....	504	Meuse (French part).....	161
Allier.....	263	Moselle.....	328
Aude.....	180	Moselle (French part).....	167
Charente.....	248	Marne.....	291
Cher.....	229	Oise.....	158
Creuse.....	173	Oise (French part).....	148
Dordogne.....	310	Orne.....	86
Doubs.....	263	Rhin.....	962
Durance.....	235	Rhin (French part).....	136
Escaut (Scheldt).....	223	Rhone, with Lake.....	534
Escaut (French part).....	55	Rhone (French part).....	322
Garonne, as far as Cardouan.....	465	Rhone, as far as Lyons.....	328
Garonne, as far as Bec d'Amber.....	384	Saône.....	316
Herault.....	83	Seine.....	497
Iser.....	195	Sonne.....	117
Iser (French part).....	105	Tarn.....	220
Loire.....	645	Vienne.....	220
Lot.....	266	Vilaine.....	130
Meuse.....	434	Yonne.....	155

AREA of the PRINCIPAL RIVER BASINS:—

River Basins.	Area, sq. m.	River Basins.	Area, sq. m.
Adour.....	356	Seine, as far as Paris.....	1671
Gironde.....	3156	Marne.....	801
Garonne, as far as Bec d'Amber.....	2161	Yonne.....	405
Dordogne, as far as Bec d'Amber.....	902	Meuse (French part).....	280
Charente.....	678	Rhin.....	8645
Loire.....	448	Rhin (French part).....	319
Allier.....	317	Moselle (French part).....	674
Vilaine.....	443	Rhone (French part).....	3774
Seine.....	3602	Saône.....	3695
		Durance.....	1143
			517

The lakes are so few in number, and individually so limited in extent, as to be undeserving of separate notice. The largest, Grand-Lieu, in dep. Loire-Inférieure, covers an area of only 29 sq. m., and is altogether devoid of interest. The next largest, St. Point, in the Jura, does not cover 3 sq. m. Others, of still less dimensions, become more interesting from their localities in the lofty regions of the Pyrenees, or in the deep hollows of ancient craters in Auvergne.

Geology.—As might be anticipated, from the extent of space which it occupies, France possesses all the geological formations, in a greater or less degree of development. The mountains generally have a nucleus of granite, which accordingly forms a prevailing rock in the Alps, on the E. frontier, and their branches S. to the shores of the Mediterranean, in the Pyrenees, the Cevennes, and the elevated plateau of Langres. In the Vosges, it is more sparingly developed, its place being often occupied by porphyry; and in the Jura, where limestone occurs in such enormous masses as to have given its name to a peculiar formation, it does not appear at all *in situ*; but, on the other hand, almost the whole of the extensive peninsula, including the old province of Brittany, and part of those of Normandy and Poitou, is covered by it. The other crystalline rocks, consisting chiefly of trachytes and basalts, have received a magnificent development in Auvergne, where whole mountains are composed of them, and where the effects of remote volcanic agency are still presented to the eye in extinct craters and lava streams. The granite is overlain by primitive stratified rocks of gneiss, and of micaceous and argillaceous slates, succeeded, particularly in the Pyrenees, by mountain limestone, which there assumes a form worthy of the name, and is found on Mont Perdu, full of its characteristic fossil shells, at the height of 10,230 ft. above the level of the sea. The secondary formation, commencing with this limestone, and continued in ascending series up to the chalk, always possesses peculiar interest, because, within it valuable mines of lead and iron, and all the workable seams of coal, are included. It is largely developed in many parts of France, and furnishes a considerable number of coal and mineral fields, to which more particular reference will afterwards be made. The tertiary formation, including all the limestones, sands, and clays, above the chalk, occurs continuously in two great divisions, and partially, in a number of isolated spots, and covers a vast extent of surface. The larger continuous division is in the S.W., where it commences at the foot of the Pyrenees, and

occupies a very large portion of the basins of the Garonne and of the Adour. The lesser, but better known division, takes the name of the Paris basin, and has been made familiar to the scientific world by the labours of Cuvier and other distinguished naturalists. It occupies a large extent of space around Paris, and stretches S. into the valley of the Loire. A considerable stretch of the same formation is found in the basin of the Rhone, particularly along the E. bank both of that river and its tributary, Saône. Of more recent alluvial formations, the only one particularly deserving of notice is the delta of the Rhone.

Climate.—France extends over more than 8° of latitude, presents a coast of many hundred miles, partly to the ocean, and partly to an inland sea; and is composed, in its interior, of lofty mountain ranges, elevated plateaux, undulating slopes, and low, level plains. All these circumstances make it obvious, that its climate must be greatly diversified, and cannot be described accurately, without dividing it into different regions. But, before mentioning these, it may be proper to observe, in general, that no country in Europe can boast of a climate superior to that of France. With a very limited exception, it lies wholly within the more moderate portion of the temperate zone, between the isothermal lines of 50° and 60°; and, consequently, with a mean annual temperature, the difference of which, at its N. and S. extremities, does not exceed 10°. The climatorial regions to which reference has been made, could not be determined with accuracy, without a long series of observations, continued simultaneously, for years, over the whole country, for the purpose of ascertaining the extremes and fluctuations of temperature; the direction, force, and prevalence of winds, and the quantity and frequency of rain; but a method of far more easy attainment, and sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes, is furnished by the peculiar vegetable products which different districts are able to mature. Four distinct regions are thus obtained. Within the first, and warmest, the olive is successfully cultivated. It forms the S.E. part of France, and is chiefly confined to the departments which border on the Mediterranean. The second region is characterized by the general cultivation of maize or Indian corn. Its N. limit is determined by a line drawn diagonally in a E.N.E. direction, from dep. Gironde, to dep. Bas-Rhin. The third region reaches N. to the extreme limit of the profitable culture of the vine, and may be considered as determined by a line stretching between the mouth of the Loire and the town of Mezieres in dep. Ardennes. All the country beyond this line is included in the fourth region. All of these regions, notwithstanding their diversities of temperature, are generally healthy. In the N.W., the prevalence of winds from that direction often produces a superfluity of moisture, which manifests itself in mists, or in frequent and heavy showers of rain. At the opposite extremity, the S.E., a contrary effect is produced, and a sultry, stifling wind wrinkles up the skin, and not unfrequently spreads fever in its most malignant form. But it is only to a few exceptional districts that these remarks apply. After allowing for them, more than four-fifths of the surface remains, under an atmosphere remarkable, more especially in its central districts, for salubrity, serenity, and brightness.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—In the variety of its vegetable products, France surpasses all the other countries of Europe. The number of its plants, either indigenous or completely naturalized, has been estimated at rather more than 7000. One-half of these belong to the cryptogamous class, composed chiefly of ferns, lichens, and funguses, and for the most part devoid of economical value; but the phenogamous class, including all flowering plants, and among them all which furnish products essential to the existence and comfort of man, contains 3540 species; while Germany has only 2280; England, 1370; and Prussia, 1079. Of course, the far greater part of these are interesting only to the botanist; and many others, though possessed of a value which makes the preservation and propagation of them an object of national importance, are by their very nature excluded from a course of regular culture. Existing in natural forests, they perpetuate themselves by throwing off shoots from the parent stems or by shedding their seed, and, when formed into regular plantations, they grow up with little care, and continue in vigour for centuries. In these natural and artificial forests, France is well supplied, and finds an important source of wealth. They extend over

about one-seventh of the whole surface, and are the more valuable from usually occupying ground which could not in any other way have been turned to good account. Their principal localities are the Ardennes, Vosges, and Plateau de Langres, in the N.E.; the Jura in the E., and the Cevennes, particularly the mountains of Auvergne, in the centre. The two loftiest of the French mountain-ranges, the Alps and the Pyrenees, are comparatively poor in wood. Isolated forests exist in various other quarters, as at Compiègne, Villers-Coterêts, Hallate, Chantilly, Fontainebleau, the mouth of the Seine, and in the Landes, along the Bay of Biscay. In the last locality, a forest of sea pine, about 100 m. long by 7 m. broad, has been formed, and not only furnishes good timber and large quantities of resin and other vegetable products, but serves the important purpose of protecting a large tract of territory from clouds and whirlwinds of sand, which must soon have converted it into a desert. The other localities in which the pine prevails are the Vosges and the Jura, where the principal species is the common fir (*Pinus Abies*), and the loftier Alps, where it is the larch (*Pinus Larix*). In the other forests the prevailing trees are the oak and the elm. Where artificial plantations have been formed, one tree to which a just precedence has been given is the chestnut, equally valuable for the food and the timber which it furnishes. Another tree, perhaps of more importance than any other, but chiefly confined by the degree of warmth which it requires to the S. of France, is the mulberry, on which the most celebrated branch of national industry is founded. From the constant attention given to it, its management might be considered as forming part of the general agriculture of the country. It is cultivated on the most extensive scale in departments Gard, Vaucluse, and Basses-Alpes, and more partially in departments Var, Bouches-du-Rhône, Drome, Ardèche, and Lozère. The number of mulberry trees in France has been estimated at 5,760,000. Another tree of great economical importance, and once so extensively cultivated as to define one of the climatorial regions into which the country has been divided, is the olive. A severe winter, in 1789, having destroyed or seriously damaged a vast number of the trees, the cultivation has lost much of the favour with which it was previously regarded. In some districts, particularly along the shores of the Mediterranean, it maintains its ground, but in general both the quantity and quality of the produce are defective. The best oil comes from the plain of Salon, in the neighbourhood of Aix, department Bouches-du-Rhône. Among the other trees and shrubs which form objects of culture in the olive region, may be mentioned the orange, lemon, pistachio, and caper. To the N. of it, the more important orchard fruit is the plum, which, in the midland districts, produces fruit of the finest quality, and when dried, forms an important article of export. Still further N. where the vine begins to fail, its place is supplied, on an extensive scale, by the apple and pear, particularly in Normandy, where their fermented juices furnish the general beverage. Besides the large portion of France occupied by forest timber, and trees valuable for their leaves and fruits, another portion, nearly of equal extent, since estimated also at about one-seventh, is either absolutely waste or so rugged, moorish, sandy, and marshy, as to be properly classed with waste. The remainder, subject to some minor deductions, of which the most important is the space occupied by buildings and roads, is the cultivable land. Of this, a quantity equal to one-half of the whole French territory is under the plough, $\frac{1}{4}$ in permanent meadow, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in vineyards. To secure the productiveness of the land thus occupied, it has been seen that nothing is wanting to the climate. The soil presents all imaginable varieties—rich alluvium, vegetable loam, calcareous earth, tenacious clay, hungry gravel, and sand. Taken as a whole, however, it is of at least medium fertility, and in many districts possesses a fertility which cannot easily be surpassed. In regard to the management of arable land, the French cannot claim much praise. While everything else has been undergoing rapid change, the system of agriculture has remained almost stationary. Owing to many causes, the quantity of land taken into cultivation has been enlarged, and the annual produce has increased, but it is very doubtful if this increase has been obtained by improved modes of agriculture. On the contrary, the most antiquated routine continues to be followed, the implements used are generally of an inferior description, and the large farming

establishments for which our own country is distinguished, and in which all the improvements which science and art can furnish to maintain the fertility of the soil, increase the quantity, and improve the quality of its produce, are here even of much rarer occurrence than on many other parts of the continent. One great cause of this state of matters is the almost endless subdivision of property, which necessarily results from the French law of succession, by which all children inherit equally. In consequence of this, the death of every father operates like a new subdivision of whatever land he may have died possessed of, and the whole country is in course of being broken down into innumerable patches, too small to deserve the name of farms, or to require either the exercise of skill or the expenditure of capital in the management of them. According to Balbi, France is possessed by nearly 11 millions of proprietors, liable to direct taxation. This gives to each an average holding of only 5 acres of arable land. But to show that the limit of subdivision is not yet attained, Balbi adds, that 'as a very great proportion of these proprietors are fathers, whose children are not yet in possession of the shares which must fall to them, and as they all have heirs more immediate or more remote, we must necessarily expect to see property partitioned still more and more.' Be the merits of this arrangement, morally and politically, what they may, it is evidently incompatible not only with an enlightened, but with anything that can properly be called a general system of agriculture. Still the aggregate amount of produce raised in such circumstances must be very great. The millions who depend entirely on the land for their subsistence, are in a manner necessitated to tax its powers to the utmost; and, accordingly, the result of their labours, when drawn up in a tabular form, presents, at least to the eye, a most imposing appearance. As in all countries situated within the milder portion of the temperate zone, the ordinary cereals form the great bulk of the cultivated crops. In France these, in the order of their importance, are wheat, oats, rye, and barley; the average annual value of each of which is estimated respectively at £44,030,722, £12,000,458, £11,851,709, and £5,104,896, giving an annual aggregate of gross produce, amounting in value to £72,987,785. The crops next in importance to these are meslin or mixed corn (*meteil*), potatoes, hemp, rape, maize, buckwheat, flax, and beet. The most valuable crops of which the cultivation on a great scale is not general, but confined to particular districts, are madder, tobacco, saffron, and hops. In France, the grass is on a much more limited scale than the arable husbandry, the land in permanent meadow being in extent only one-sixth of that under the plough. This contrasts strikingly with England, where the grass land exceeds the arable. The obvious inference from this is that the consumption of animal food and dairy produce, owing partly, it may be, to a want of inclination for them, but much more probably to a want of ability to purchase them, is very much restricted. Of course, it is not to be expected that where the demand is deficient, the means of supplying it are very perfect. Hence the breeding of stock, notwithstanding the stimulus afforded by the establishment of numerous societies, general and local, for its encouragement, is, if not imperfectly understood, very indifferently practised. The races of oxen, instead of being confined to a few of the more perfect types, are almost as various as the different districts into which the country is divided, and include a few good breeds, particularly in the rich plains of Lower Normandy, with many more of the most inferior description. The rearing of sheep is more successful, and though the improvement of the carcass, by imparting to it the best feeding properties, continues to be too much overlooked, the fleece has in many districts been carefully and skilfully improved, and much wool, scarcely inferior to that of the merino, is raised. The general employment of cattle for agricultural purposes, gives little encouragement to the rearing of draught horses; but the warlike propensities of the nation has always created an extensive demand for horses of a description adapted both for heavy and light cavalry. Considerable pains have been taken to improve such breeds, by the establishment of government studs, and the rearing of them is extensively and successfully carried on. Asses and mules, generally of a superior description, are much used in France, and also reared in considerable numbers for exportation. One of the most important branches of French agriculture still remains to be noticed. As already

mentioned, the quantity of land in vineyards is about $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole surface; but, as there are extensive and continuous districts where there are no vineyards, the proportion which vine land, on the districts properly adapted to it, bears to the whole land under cultivation, attains a much higher ratio. In everything relating to this branch of culture the French are unsurpassed. The various first class wines which they produce, under the names of Champagne, Burgundy, Bordeaux, &c., are in high repute, and general demand all over Europe. The vineyards produce annually about 7,706,961 pipes wine, valued at £10,761,165, and 228,129 pipes brandy, valued at £2,362,366, giving an aggregate value of £13,123,531. The comparative value of land under the vine, and of land under the ordinary cereals, is thus placed in a clear light. It has been seen above, that the annual produce of the four most important cereals, occupying at least one-fourth of the whole surface, is 72 millions sterling; that of the vine, occupying only $\frac{1}{10}$ of the surface, is 13 millions. According to the proportion of land occupied, the vine produce should only be about 11½ millions. In other words, the produce of land under the vine is nearly one-eighth more than its produce in grain. It ought to be added, that much of the land from which this superior produce is obtained, consists of rocky steeps and terraces, on which corn could not be grown.

Mines.—The coal fields of France are so numerous that coal pits exist in no fewer than 33 departments; but most of these are so limited in extent, that, while the proportion of the whole surface occupied by workable seams is in Great Britain $\frac{1}{10}$, and in Belgium $\frac{1}{10}$, in France it does not exceed $\frac{1}{100}$. Several of the smaller fields occur in the N.W., and also in the S., where, besides common coal, both anthracite and lignite are also found; but the fields whose importance entitle them to particular notice are only two—that of Valenciennes, in the N.E., forming the W. extremity of the great Belgian coal field, and that of St. Etienne, to which the manufactures of that town, Lyons, and the surrounding districts, are indebted for much of their prosperity. The annual output is about 4,150,000 tons, but falls so far short of the annual consumption, that a large import takes place from England and Belgium, particularly the latter, and wood continues to be the common fuel throughout France, at least for domestic purposes. The coal fields contain seams of iron, which are extensively worked, and furnish ore to a great number of blast furnaces; but the chief supply to these works appears to be derived, not from them, but partly from alluvial beds, in which the ore occurs in the form of balls, especially in depts. Ardennes, Moselle, Haute-Marne, Haute-Saône, Nièvre, Cher, &c., partly from seams occurring in profusion among the strata of the Jura limestone, particularly on the W. slope of that mountain chain, and partly from veins of iron diffused among the crystalline and primitive rocks, chiefly of the Alps, Pyrenees, and Vosges. The number of mines actually worked is about 2000, and the quantity of foundry pig annually produced exceeds a million of tons. Few countries are understood to be so rich in lead as France. It occurs in greater or less quantity in a great number of districts, and is generally argentiferous. It would seem, however, that the richness of the seams is not in proportion to their number, as the working of it is confined to three particular spots—Poul-laouen and Huelgoat, dep. Finistère; Vialas, dep. Lozère; and Pontgibaud, dep. Puy de Dôme. The produce in silver is about 3000 lbs., in lead 26,280 tons, and in litharge 33,970 tons. Manganese is very widely diffused, but is worked only by 12 mines, of which the most important is that of Romanèche, dep. Saône-et-Loire. The average annual produce is about 2800 tons. Gold exists both in the sands of rivers and *in situ* in thin streaks embedded in quartz. Attempts have been made to work it, but not with success. A vein of quick-silver was opened about the middle of the last century, and was worked successfully for twelve years, and then abandoned. Zinc, copper, arsenic, nickel, and cobalt exist, but not in such quantities as to be workable to profit. The principal saline substances are alum and common salt. The former occurs extensively in bituminous schists abounding with iron pyrites, and is worked in seven departments; the latter occurs in the form of rock salt, both in the N.E. departments and in the Pyrenees, and is worked to the average extent annually of about 43,000 tons. But the great sources from which salt is derived are the lagoons and salt marshes, which

line many parts of the coast; of these the produce is about 300,000 tons. A large revenue is also derived from quarries. They are classified under the heads of polished or worked stones, including the granites of Finistère, the marbles of the Pyrénées, Mayenne, and the Ardennes; the lithographic stones of Chateauroux, the millstones of Ferté-sous-Jouras and Bergerac, and the once valuable, but now almost forgotten gun-flints of Loire-et-Cher; building stones, including the granites of the N.W. peninsula, the lavas of Puy de Dôme, the calcareous rocks of the Jura formation, and the sandstones of the Paris basin; plaster or gypsum, also abounding in the same basin; limestone, diffused over many districts; and roofing slates, extensively quarried at many points, and more especially in the Ardennes and at Angers. To quarries may be added valuable beds of common clay, fine potters' earth, and kaolin. The number of quarries and beds from which all these materials are extracted exceeds 20,000, and the value of their gross annual produce has been estimated at £1,600,000.

Manufactures.—Owing to the remarkable sub-division of property, to which reference has already been made, the agricultural outnumbers the manufacturing population of France, in the proportion of 5 to 1, and hence the value of the produce of manufactures, on which only one-fifth of the population are employed, cannot be expected to be comparatively as great as that of such a country as England, where the relative proportions of the two great classes of population are nearly reversed. In these circumstances, the important position which France holds in regard to all the great branches of manufacturing industry, and the decided lead which it takes, at least, in one of them, is extremely creditable, and bears strong testimony both to the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants. The most important tissue is silk, which, in a great variety of forms, plain and figured, has its principal

locality at Lyons, and the towns of the surrounding districts, particularly St. Etienne, and is also successfully manufactured, though to an inferior extent, at Paris, Nîmes, Avignon, Annanay, and Tours. After it, though at a considerable distance, follow cotton stuffs, pure and mixed, at Rouen, St. Quentin, Troyes, Lille, &c.; woollens, including broad-cloths, at Louviers, Elbeuf, Sedan, Carcassonne, Abbeville, &c.; lighter woollen stuffs at Rheims, Amiens, and Beauvais; carpets at Paris, Aubusson, Felletin, and Abbeville; and tapestry at Paris and Beauvais; linens, including fine muslin, gauze, and lace, at Valenciennes, Courtray, St. Quentin, Ailençon, Caen, &c.; porcelain at Sevres, Paris, Limoges, and Bayeux; stoneware at Nevers, Montereau, &c.; and common pottery at Sarreguemines and Meillonas; beet-root sugar, chiefly in dep. Nord; leather, and the various articles made of it, including gloves; paper, plain and stained; hats, hosiery, steel, iron, brass and zinc ware, plate and flint glass, &c. Besides these, a great number of articles, in which skill, taste, and ingenuity are more especially required, have their common seat in the capital. Among others may be mentioned all articles of vertu, jewellery, clocks and watches, surgical and mathematical instruments, carriages, works in ivory, types, books, and engravings.

Trade and Commerce.—This is usually divided into internal and external. The former is unquestionably the larger of the two, but its amount cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactness. The principal towns of the interior, constituting the centres from which it emanates, are Paris, Lyons, Rouen, Lille, Strasburg, Toulouse, Nîmes, Nancy, and Perpignan. The external trade, in so far at least as it is legitimate, is exactly ascertained, as it stood prior to the recent revolution, by the customhouse entries, and is exhibited at single view in the following table of imports and exports in 1846. The amounts given are official values:—

STATEMENT of the NATURE and VALUE of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED into, ENTERED for Home Consumption in, and EXPORTED from, FRANCE, in the year 1846.

Nature of Merchandise.	Imports, Value.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Exports, Value.	French Mechanisms.
ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS:—	£	£	£	£
Live Animals.....	700,348	693,830	461,553	457,296
Animal Produce.....	8,634,914	6,556,781	2,903,430	957,586
Produce of Fisheries.....	720,766	689,929	160,634	137,158
Substances for Medicine and Perfumery.....	87,441	38,583	28,408	2,705
Hard Substances for Carving.....	205,091	223,726	10,893	1,869
VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS:—				
Farinaceous Food.....	5,287,633	4,300,970	1,635,355	416,991
Fruits and Seeds.....	1,798,214	1,815,069	1,013,333	533,729
Colonial Produce.....	5,253,307	4,176,808	1,297,032	64,004
Vegetable Juices.....	1,637,029	1,307,428	900,391	478,336
Medicinal Substances.....	69,835	80,482	57,493	27,346
Timber of all kinds.....	2,141,178	2,078,121	267,107	229,073
Dye and other Foreign Woods.....	390,595	274,263	78,128	3,682
Fruits, Stalks and Filaments, for Manufacturing Purposes.....	5,860,939	5,284,103	741,618	62,624
Dyeing and Tanning Stuffs.....	159,414	126,162	827,818	577,759
Other Produce and Waste.....	126,277	120,419	169,694	163,638
MINERAL PRODUCTIONS:—				
Combustible Minerals, Earths, Stones, &c.....	1,745,521	1,650,347	372,955	331,799
Metals.....	3,065,553	2,651,745	614,052	263,523
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES:—				
Chemical Preparations.....	269,771	266,701	457,355	363,682
Prepared Dyes.....	1,463,486	1,045,283	548,072	295,444
Colours.....	70,564	25,554	341,677	329,013
Various Compositions.....	422,129	124,635	1,366,833	1,228,901
Beverages.....	146,899	67,915	2,414,553	2,303,900
Glass Manufactures.....	85,707	48,714	916,296	860,916
Yarns.....	966,749	806,286	605,560	447,360
Woven Fabrics.....	6,258,053	5,677,076	2,057,971	16,888,754
Paper, and Wares thereof.....	92,300	66,538	576,722	565,110
Various Manufactured Articles.....	2,474,108	1,360,867	6,710,732	5,765,442
Total.....	50,260,671	36,798,863	47,218,264	34,090,210

The following table of the gross exports and imports, the year of the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the two years thereafter, forms an excellent practical commentary on the commercial value of a revolution. The column of official values, which will compare with the preceding table, is stated in round numbers:—

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1848-1850.

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Real value.	Official value.	Real value.	Official value.
1848.....	£18,970,390	£24,440,000	£29,699,788	£46,130,000
1849.....	28,964,759	45,680,000	37,577,983	56,880,000
1850.....	31,626,665	46,960,000	43,724,887	61,240,000

The mercantile ports at which this important trade is carried on line the Channel and Atlantic sea-bords, and the Mediterranean shore. On the Channel, the principal ports are Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Le Havre, St. Malo, and Cherbourg; on the Atlantic, or on the rivers flowing into it, Brest, Nantes, La Rochelle, and Bordeaux; and on the Mediterranean, Cette, Marseilles, and Toulon. Nearly double the number of vessels enter at, and clear from Marseilles, that do from any of the other ports; still the balance of trade is greatly in favour of the Atlantic and Channel ports, the former having rather over one-third, the latter rather under two-thirds of the whole trade. The total amount of mercantile tonnage and shipping arriving

at, and departing from, the ports of France is given below, showing how this department of commerce stood prior to the revolution, and for nearly two years after it:—

THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS, French and Foreign, which ENTERED and CLEARED at PORTS IN FRANCE, with Cargoes and in Ballast, in the years 1843-1849.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1843.....	18,404	2,130,965	18,649	2,140,912
1844.....	18,586	2,173,147	18,280	2,130,986
1845.....	20,195	2,339,231	20,234	2,333,405
1846.....	22,716	2,696,021	21,761	2,593,567
1847.....	21,092	2,779,342	12,396	1,497,466
1848.....	13,825	1,777,022	12,732	1,367,843
1849.....	15,323	1,890,060	13,857	1,463,919

As intimately connected with all the industrial interests of the country, it will here be proper to advert to its

Means of Internal Communication.—These include rivers, canals, roads, and railways. The names of the principal rivers, and the length of their course, having been already mentioned, it seems necessary only to add, that though they are well situated as to the interior, traversing it in opposite directions, and furnishing direct means of transit N., S., and W., they are not in general easily navigated. Their currents are often so rapid, that artificial means must be employed to make head against the stream; their channels in many places so shallow, that vessels of large burden cannot float upon them; and their mouths frequently encumbered with shifting sandbanks, which make their entrance narrow and unsafe. Much has been done to lessen these evils, but they have not by any means been completely overcome. The canals are numerous, and, both in the directions which have been given to them, and in their general construction, furnish signal displays of engineering skill. The object has been to connect all the great river basins, and give a continuous communication throughout the interior, and from sea to sea. Thus the canal Du Midi, or, as it is sometimes called, the canal of Languedoc, starting from a point in the Garonne a little below Toulouse, is continued, in an E.S.E. direction, into the lagoon of Thau, and thereby gives a continued navigable communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, in the line of the important towns of Bordeaux, Agen, Toulouse, Carcassone, and Narbonne. In like manner, three separate canals cut across the basin of the Rhone; the canal Du Centre, or of Charolais, which commences at Chalons-sur-Saône, and proceeds to Digoin, on the Loire; the Rhone and Rhine canal, so called from uniting these two rivers, partly by the intervention of the Doubs; and the canal of Burgogne, which, proceeding also from the Saône, communicates with the Yonne, and through it with the Seine. The effect of these three canals is to break down the barriers which isolate the basins of the Rhone, Loire, Seine, and Rhine, and give navigable access from any one of them into the other three. The longest of all the canals, but only partially executed, is that which is to unite Nantes with Brest. Its commercial importance is not very apparent, as the natural mode of proceeding from one port to another must be to sail over the ocean which flows continuously between them. The chief use contemplated is probably to keep open an important channel of communication in time of war, when it might otherwise be effectually closed by British cruisers. It is unnecessary to particularize the other canals. The whole which France possesses, either completed or in course of completion, are 86 in number, and have a united length of 2350 m. The roads of France are usually classified under the heads of Great Roads (*routes royales*) and Department Roads. The former, 26 in number, have a length of 24,900 m.; the latter, 97 in number, a length of 22,500 m. Besides these, there are a great number of country or bye-roads (*chemins vicinaux*), the length of which is unknown. But the roads which now constitute the only true thoroughfares, and to which, in describing a country, it is of particular importance to attend, because they furnish one of the best tests for determining its comparative wealth and prosperity, are railways. In regard to these, France has hitherto been much greater in promise than in fulfilment, if the comparison be made with England, or with Belgium and the N. German states. Taking Paris as the centre, a main trunk proceeds N. to Amiens, where it forks off into two branches, one of which proceeds

N. to the coast, at Boulogne, and the other N.E., past Lille, into Belgium. A branch from Lille, turning W., ultimately throws off two branches, one of which proceeds to Calais, and another to Dunkirk. Starting again from Paris, a line proceeds W.N.W., keeping close to the banks of the Seine, till it reaches Rouen, when it forks, sending one branch N. to Dieppe, and the other W. to Havre. Thus the traveller from England to France has the choice of five different termini on the coast—Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havre. The next great trunk from Paris proceeds, with very little deviation, E. to Strasburg, and then, almost due S., through the left valley of the Rhine, to Basel. Another great trunk, proceeding S., forks soon after quitting Paris; one branch takes a S.E. course, first to Dijon, and thence to Chalons, where, for the present, it terminates; the other branch continues S. to Orleans. Here it again forks, and sends off two important lines, one, S.S.E., to Bourges and Nevers, and the other, S.W., to Tours. From Tours a branch goes W.S.W. to Nantes, and another S. for Bordeaux, though, as yet, not completed beyond Poitiers. From Bordeaux, it is intended to carry it along the Garonne, and, nearly in the line of the canal Du Midi, to the Mediterranean. The only line not connected with Paris is at the S.E. extremity of the country. It commences at Marseilles, and proceeds circuitously N.E. to Avignon, from which it is to be carried almost due N., to meet the Paris trunk line, which has been completed to Chalons, and is proceeding S. A branch of the Marseilles line leaves it at Beaune, and is carried W. to Nîmes, where it forks, sending a small branch N. to Alais, while the main line proceeds S.W. past Montpellier, to the port of Cette. These lines include all the railways yet completed in France, with exception of a few very secondary branches. The aggregate length of the completed lines is (1851) 2067 m., besides which, numerous additional lines are in progress and projected.

Weights, Measures, and Monies.—These are arranged by the French in a strictly decimal system, which, as at present in use, was established in 1795. It is founded on the measurement of the quadrant of the meridian; the *metre*, or the ten-millionth part of which, was assumed as the unit of length, all other linear measures being multiples or sub-multiples of it, in decimal proportion. In order to express the decimal proportion, the following prefixes to the units of weights and measures have been adopted, in which the terms for *multiplying* are Greek, and those for *dividing* are Latin.

For multipliers, the word *deca*, prefixed to the unit, means 10 times, as decametre = 10 metres; *hecto*, prefixed, means 100 times, as hectolitre = 100 litres; *kilo* means 1000 times, as kilometre = 1000 metres; and *myria*, 10,000 times, as myriametre = 10,000 metres. On the contrary, for divisors, the word *deci*, prefixed, means a 10th part; as decimetre = the 10th of a metre; decilitre = 10th of a litre; *centi* means 100th, as centimetre = the 100th of a metre; centime = the 100th of a franc; *milli* means 1000th part, as millimetre = the 1000th of a metre.

The units of the various weights, measures, &c., are here subjoined, with their equivalents in the weights and measures of this country; a few others of those most commonly met with in general literature have been added:—

	Unit.	English.
Lineal.....	Metre	= 39.371 inches. Kilometre = 1093.6389 yards.
Square.....	Are	= 119.604 sq. yards, being a square decametre. Hectare = 2.471 ac.
Capacity.....	Litre	= 61.028 cubic inches. Hectolitre = 22.009 gallons.
Solid.....	Stere	= 35.3174 cubic feet, being a cubic metre.
Weight.....	Gramme	= 15.432 Troy grains. Kilogramme = 2.204 lbs. avoird.
Money.....	Franc	= 94d. sterling, and a fraction. 5 francs = 4s.; 25 francs = 20s., in ordinary calculations; but of course the actual value rises and falls with the exchange. The divisor of the franc is the centime or 100th part. Accounts are kept exclusively in francs and centimes.

Other measures, frequently met with, are the Paris foot (*pied du roi*), = 12.7893 in.; the toise, = 6.395 English ft.; and the toise usuelle, = two metres = 78.74 in. The metrical quintal = 100 kilogrammes, = 220.4 lbs. avoird.

Government.—The sudden and extraordinary changes which have recently startled Europe, make it impossible at present to class France under any of the heads to which it has hitherto been supposed that all governments might be reduced. It still

(Jan. 1852) purports to be a Republic, with a President as its head, though little of the real freedom of a Republic remains. On Jan. 14, 1852, a draught of a Constitution was promulgated, in which it is stated,—‘the Constitution re-admits, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, and which are the bases of the public right of the French. The Government of the French Republic is confided for ten years to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the present President of the Republic. The President of the Republic governs by means of Ministers, the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislative Body. The legislative power is exercised collectively by the President of the Republic, the Senate, and the Legislative Body.’ The Senate is appointed by the President, and for life; its total number is not to exceed 150, of which number it is proposed to appoint 80 at the outset, leaving the others to be added as occasion may demand. Their services are gratuitous; but the President may grant any of them 30,000 francs (£1200) a year. The legislative body is elected by the people, by universal suffrage, in the proportion of a representative to every 35,000 electors. The legislative body discusses and votes proposed laws and imposes which have been previously sanctioned by the Senate, but has no power to make amendments. Though professing a representative form of government, based on universal suffrage, it is perfectly evident that the President virtually retains the whole power in his own hands. What may be the success of the practical working of the new constitution, time alone can determine; but as only the *minutes* of the House of Representatives, and not its discussions, are to be made public, and as the liberty of the press has been completely suppressed, the people generally will only be able to judge of it by its effects on themselves. Meanwhile we may notice those great departments of government which are not immediately affected by changes in its form. These may be included under the heads of the Administration of Justice, General and Religious Instruction, the Army, the Navy, and Finance.

Administration of Justice.—In accordance with the general arrangement, which divides the whole country into departments, each department into *arrondissements*, and each *arrondissement* into cantons, and each canton into *communes*—a series of courts and judges, commencing with the lowest of these divisions, rise above each other in regular order. First, each *commune* has a justice of peace (*juge de paix*), who judges in petty causes; but whose more appropriate function is understood to be to act as a kind of umpire between parties at variance, and induce them to settle their differences without proceeding to formal litigation. If the attempt at conciliation fails, the complainant brings his action before a court which, from being that in which the action must originate, receives the name of court of primary or first jurisdiction, or resort (*tribunal de première instance*). Every *arrondissement* has such a court, and has, moreover, if any more important trading town is situated within it, a *tribunal de commerce*, to which mercantile and commercial causes are appropriated. It has also, occasionally, a court, called *conseil de prud’hommes*, in which persons of skill and character, not vested with ordinary legal functions, settle disputes on principles of equity, and apparently in the character of arbitrators. From these courts of primary resort, an appeal lies to a number of courts, which used to be called *cours royales*. They are in all 27, have each jurisdiction over several departments, and are ranged into three classes; namely, two courts, composed of five; nine courts, composed of four, and 16 courts composed of three chambers. These courts generally hold their sittings in the most important town situated within their jurisdiction. Above all these courts, and properly the only supreme court of the state, is the *cour de cassation*, so called from its power of reviewing and annulling the decrees of inferior courts. It sits in the capital. A general idea of the quantity of business which comes before these courts, and of the extent of litigation throughout the country, may be obtained from the following summary, upon an average of five years, ending with 1843. The annual average of cases which came before justices of peace, was 714,953, and of these 521,487 were settled amicably out of court; before courts of first resort, 198,031, of which 151,819 were decided; before the royal courts, 18,192, of which 11,387 were decided; and before the *cour de cassation*, 729, of which the decisions in 379 cases dismissed, and 351 sustained the appeal.

Instruction.—In France, education in all its branches has long been taken under the special cognizance of the state, and the superintendence of it is expressly committed to a high functionary, who takes the name of minister of public instruction and religious worship (*des Cultes*). The principal educational establishments are classed under three heads:—academical or superior, secondary, and primary. At the head, and as centre of the whole, stands the university. The minister of public instruction is considered its grand master; and, with a council, composed of 30 members, exercises a universal educational jurisdiction over all France. For this purpose, the jurisdiction of the university is divided into 27 *circonscriptions*, each of which has the name of *académie universitaire*, of the chief place within its district. Thus, for instance, the one which includes the three departments of Charente, Dordogne, and Gironde, is called the *académie universitaire* of Bordeaux. At these establishments, the education given is of the highest professional description, and need not be particularized. Secondary instruction comprehends moral and religious instruction, ancient and modern languages, philosophy, history, geography, mathematical and physical science. This education is given chiefly in colleges. The number of students receiving it, in 1841–42, was 89,771. Primary instruction is intended for the whole population, with a few unimportant exceptions. It comprehends moral and religious instruction, reading, writing, the elements of the French language, and of arithmetic. Were this education actually received by all for whom it is intended, the proportion of pupils at school ought to be about 1 in 5 of the whole population. By careful inquiry made in 1843, it was ascertained that the proportion was only 1 in 10.90. Religion, in like manner, is taken under the cognizance of the state, and falls within the province of the high functionary already mentioned, who adds to his designation of minister of public instruction, that of minister *des Cultes*. Here, however, his power of interference is much circumscribed. For, while the charter, which was granted by Louis XVIII., and till formally abrogated, must still be considered the fundamental law of the state, declares that the R. Catholic is the religion of the majority, it does not establish it, but, on the contrary, places all forms of religion on an equal footing, and professes to deal impartially with all, by paying salaries to their ministers. With the quality of the particular religion, therefore, the state concerns itself no further than simply to know that it is not obviously subversive of social order or good morals. Satisfied as to this, it is seen dealing out its payments with equal indifference to R. Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, and Jews. The possibility of acting on such a system, goes far to justify the assertion, that under whatever religious names different sections of the nation may be classed, the most formidable, if not the most numerous, section, consists of those by whom religion itself and all its sanctities are held in scorn. By assuming, on very insufficient grounds, that all persons who do not openly avow themselves to be Protestants or Jews, are R. Catholics, these are represented as constituting $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole population. They have 80 dioceses, of which 15 are archiepiscopal. The archbishop of Paris has an annual stipend from the state of £1600; the other archbishops, £600, and the bishops, £400. There is, besides, an aggregate annual allowance of about £6000 for diocesan visits, and other similar purposes. The Protestants are considered as either Calvinists, belonging to the Reformed church, or Lutherans, adhering to the confession of Augsburg. Their number is estimated at 1,000,000. The Calvinists, diffused over 56 departments, but most numerous in the W., S., S.E., and N.E., constitute about two-thirds of the whole. The Lutherans, constituting the remaining third, are most numerous in the N. and E.

Army, Navy, and Finance.—The army of France is one of those overgrown establishments, the maintenance of which has lately been shown to be as incompatible with the freedom of France itself, as it has always been with the tranquillity of Europe. Its active force, as estimated by the Minister of War in 1850, is 365,463 men. This force is kept up partly by voluntary enlistment, but to a much greater extent by what is called *Conscription*; in virtue of which, all Frenchmen between the ages of 20 and 26, are liable to be forced into military service; and even in time of peace, the annual contingent is fixed at 80,000 men. The budget of 1852 estimates the expenditure on the army (*guerre*), at £12,595,182. The navy is a much less

formidable establishment. During the last war with England it was almost annihilated, but it has since made considerable progress. It consists of 226 sailing vessels, and 102 steamers. The sailing vessels include 40 ships of the line, and 50 frigates; but only 23 of the former and 31 of the latter are ready for sea. Among the steamers there are not one ship of the line, and not more than 10 frigates, varying from 450 to 600 horse power. The fleet actually afloat amounts to 96 sailing vessels, of which 10 are ships of the line, and 8 frigates, and 61 steamers. The naval force, including officers and sailors, amounts to 28,872. The annual expenditure on this branch of the service is estimated at about four millions sterling. The state debt of France amounts to £253,439,205. The financial arrangements, according to the budget of 1852, are exhibited in the following table:—

BUDGET FOR 1852, as brought forward July 1851.

EXPENDITURE.		REVENUE.	
	£		£
Justice	1,064,519	Direct Taxes.....	16,386,335
Foreign Affairs	286,148	Revenue and Sale of	498,822
Public Instruction	911,799	Forests and Fisheries	1,399,077
Religious Worship	1,676,398	Indirect Taxes	31,339,940
Interior (Home De- partments)	5,120,511	Mortmain Effects	126,000
Agriculture and Com- merce	710,832	Universities	70,006
Public Works	2,361,043	Departmental Service	768,000
War	12,191,762	Algeria	490,600
Marine	4,121,784	India	42,000
Public Debt	12,598,182	Colonies	224,416
Dotations	361,920	Miscellaneous	776,520
General Service	1,125,045	Repayment by N. Rail- way Company	160,000
Expenses of Collection	5,974,819	Reserve of Sinking Fund	3,185,718
Repayments	3,231,666		
Sinking Fund, Dota- tions and Reutis.....	3,183,718	Total.....	55,306,534
Total Ordinary Exps. 54,919,146		GENERAL RESULT.	
Extraordinary Works 2,964,490		Expenditure.....	£ 54,919,146
		Revenue.....	55,306,534
		Excess of Revenue.....	387,388
		Extraordinary Works	2,964,490

Population.—This, as exhibited in a previous table, amounts to 35,401,761, giving an average of 172·12 persons per sq. m. The leading stock from which this population springs is Celtic, but Celtic extremely modified, by long and extensive intercourse with the Romans, and the incursion of numerous hordes from the N., who must ultimately have formed no small proportion of the inhabitants. The different races have become completely amalgamated over the greater part of the country, and form the French, properly so called; but a distinction of race is still marked in several districts, as in the Germans of the N.E., the Basques of the S.W., and the Bretons of the N.W. The basis of the language is Latin, of which French may even be considered as a dialect. The original words of different origin are chiefly Celtic and German. Of the latter, about 1000 roots have been counted, exclusive of derivatives and compounds. According to the French themselves, their language is superior to all modern, and scarcely if at all inferior to the most celebrated of ancient tongues. More impartial judges form a different estimate, and, while admitting its possession of a flexibility and nicety of distinction, which admirably adapts it not only for conversation and all the branches of lighter literature, but also for the severe sciences, find it deficient both in force and dignity. The people, intellectually considered, take a first place. In ingenuity they are unsurpassed, and in the higher walks of literature, with the exception of the highest kind of poetry, they have writers of distinguished name. Their moral qualities are less respectable. They are courteous in the extreme, and not naturally avaricious or cruel; but they are deficient both in solidity of character and strength of principle, and hence are alike incapable of bearing prosperity and adversity. In private life, more especially in large cities, dissoluteness prevails. In Paris, of 30,141 children born in 1849, 9941 were illegitimate; in other words, in Paris, every third mother is unmarried, and every third child has a stain on its birth. This, however, exhibits French society in its worst aspect; and it therefore ought to be added, that over the whole country the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births does not exceed 1 in 14·4, the illegitimate having been, in 1848, 67,791, and the legitimate, 980,957; and that while

crimes against the person are *more*, those against property are *less*, numerous than in England.

History.—Of this, our limits will scarcely allow us to attempt even a brief summary. In tracing the early geographical divisions of the country, we were brought down to Clovis, the true founder of the monarchy. With him, the Merovingian race of kings commenced. It ceased with Childeric III., in 752, when Pepin le Bref obtained the crown. The Carolingian dynasty commenced with him, or more properly with his distinguished son Charlemagne, surnamed the Great, who established his sovereignty not only over France, but also Italy, except its S. part, and the far larger part of Germany. This empire fell to pieces shortly after his death in 771. His successors kept the throne of France till the death of Louis V., when the Capetian dynasty, which had virtually commenced in the person of Hugh Capet the Great, was formally established by the coronation of his son at Rheims, in 987. This dynasty was continued in a direct line till the death of Charles IV. The most distinguished name in the direct line of Capetian kings is that of St. Louis, whose reign of 44 years, from 1226 to 1270, is among the most illustrious in French annals. Charles IV. was succeeded, in 1328, by Philip VI., grandson of Philip the Bold, by his third son Charles of Valois. He was thus out of the direct line of the Capetian kings, and hence the dynasty which he established is known as that of the collateral branch of Valois. It was continued directly till 1498, and then successively in the collateral branches Valois Orleans, Valois Angoulême, and Valois Bourbon. The last commenced, in 1589, with Henri IV., surnamed the Great. During the three previous reigns, Protestantism had made wonderful progress in France, and bade fair for the ascendant, when two dreadful blows were struck at it—the one by an atrocity among the foulest on record, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in honour of which the pope ordered a medal to be struck, and *Te Deum* to be sung; and the other by the act of Henri himself, who rewarded the fidelity with which the Protestants had clung to him, and fought his battles, by publicly abjuring their religion. To his honour, however, he not only refused to persecute it, but gave it complete toleration, by issuing the Edict of Nantes. This was more than Rome could endure; and she therefore sent him his reward in the dagger of a Jesuit assassin. He was succeeded, first, by his son Louis XIII., surnamed the Just, though it is difficult to know why; and then by his grandson, Louis XIV., with still less reason surnamed the Great. During his reign, it is true, many great literary names occur, but the monarch himself, when stripped of the trappings of royalty, which he certainly knew well how to set off to the best advantage, stands forth in no more honourable light than that of a sensualist and a bigot. In the former character, he made his court a harem; and in the latter, recalled the Edict of Nantes, and, by the revocation, cruelly drove multitudes of his best subjects from their homes, and gave the national prosperity a shock from which it has not recovered. The licentiousness of his reign was continued in a more disgusting form during that of his successor Louis XV.; and when, in the person of Louis XVI., the crown passed into the hands of a sovereign, who, though not distinguished for talents, was of unblemished morals, and loved his country, the day of retribution had arrived, and all remedies were too late. The whole framework of society was broken up, and the most fearful atrocities were openly perpetrated, and on a scale of magnitude, to which the previous history of the world has no parallel. Atheism and the wildest democracy then walked hand in hand, and left no doubt as to what must at all times be expected when they gain the ascendant. The reign of terror was followed, according to what may now be considered an invariable sequence, by a military despotism, headed by a man whose wonderful talents might have made him a hero, but whose overvaulting ambition doomed him to spend the last years of his life and die a prisoner on a rugged and solitary isle of the ocean. The Bourbons regained their throne, but soon showed that the lessons of adversity had been lost upon them. They were again expelled (1830), and Louis Philippe, the head of the collateral branch of Orleans, gained the crown, and kept it for 18 years, without a stain of blood upon his hands. During his reign, the material interests of France were greatly advanced, and its resources successfully developed, and the people enjoyed a larger measure of real freedom than they

had done at any former period. Still, on February 24, 1848, in consequence of a rising in Paris, originating in causes too numerous to be here specified, Louis Philippe saw fit to abdicate the throne. A Republic succeeded, which, after dragging out a perfunctory existence of two years and little more than eight months, was brought to an end by its own President, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. On December 2, 1851, supported by the army, he dissolved the house of representatives, imprisoned a large number of its members, including some of the most eminent men in the country, many of whom he subsequently banished to Cayenne, and otherwise expelled from France. He subjected the citizens of Paris to the fire of his troops, destroying indiscriminately the few who attempted to resist his usurped authority and those who were peaceably sitting in their own homes. The number then slain can never be accurately ascertained, but it has been estimated as high as 3000, and a like number are alleged to have since been deported to Cayenne without having undergone a public trial. Europe now anxiously waits what the next turn of affairs may present.—(*Patria; Orographie de l'Europe; Ency. des Gens du Monde; Ency. Moderne; Lavalette's Military Geography; Berghaus's Lunder und Völkerkunde; Balbi; Illustrated Catalogue of London Exhibition; Parliamentary Returns; French Census; Almanach de Gotha, 1852.*)

FRANCE (ISLE OF). See MAURITIUS.

FRANCES.—1, A bay, isl. Santiago, the principal of the Cape Verde Islands, about 3 or 4 m. W. of the S.E. point of the isl. It has a brown sandy beach, with several date trees and houses at the head of it. This bay has been frequently mistaken for Porto Praya, which is 4 or 5 m. further S.W.—2, A bay, S. Africa, S.W. point, Cape St. Francis; lat. 34° 10' S.; lon. 24° 53' E. Bullocks and other refreshments may be procured here. Fish, also, abound in the bay, but it is much exposed to S. and E. winds, and should be resorted to in case of necessity only.

FRANCEZA, a small isl. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, a little S.W. Cape Frio. In early times, after the discovery of Brazil, the French had an establishment here for trading with the Indians, and found good shelter in its haven, which is both commodious and secure.

FRANCHE-COMTÉ, an anc. prov. France, now comprised in depts. Jura, Doubs, and Haute-Saône. Its capital was Besançon. In Roman times it formed part of Sequania, in Celtic Gaul. Afterwards it changed masters several times, and passed under the Burgundian domination; on the extinction of which it bore the sway of Austria, till Louis XIV., having twice overrun the province, in 1668, and 1674, it was secured to France by the treaty of Nijmegen, in 1678.

FRANCHIMONT, a hamlet, Belgium, prov. of, and about 10 m. S.E. Liege. It was once of some consideration, giving title to a marquise, the capital of which was Theux, and was noted for the enterprise of its inhabitants. The castle, now in ruins, and crowning a neighbouring height, is alluded to in Scott's poem of Marmion. It was a noted stronghold as early as the 12th century. When Liege was besieged, in 1467, by Charles the Bold and Louis XI., 600 of the people of Franchimont cut their way into the camp of the besiegers, and nearly succeeded in killing or carrying off the king and the duke, but they were intercepted, and all killed. Pop. 294.

FRANCIS (Str.), a river, U. States, Missouri and Arkansas, rising 30 m. S.W. St. Genevieve, flowing tortuously S., and entering the Mississippi, 46 m. S.W. Memphis. It is navigable, in high water, for about 200 m., and its waters, which are remarkably clear, abound with fish.—Also the name of various places in the U. States.

FRANCIS (Str.).—1, A headland, S. Africa, Cape Colony, W. St. Francis Bay; lat. 34° 10' S.; lon. 24° 52' 45' E. (n.) —2, A cape, Newfoundland, forming the N. extremity, on the E. side of Conception Bay; lat. 47° 48' N.; lon. 52° 51' W. (n.)—3, (*Islands*), a group of isls. off the S. coast of Australia. Moya's Archipelago; lat. (N. extremity) 32° 32' S.; lon. 133° 17' E. (n.)—4, A lake, Upper and Lower Canada, formed by the St. Lawrence, 35 m. S.W. Montreal; length, 28 m.; breadth, 2 m. It encloses several small islands.

FRANCISCO, a tn. Mexico, state, Valladolid, l. bank, Rio Grande de Lerma, 85 m. S. by E. Morelia. It was formerly a considerable place, but suffered severely during the revolutionary wars.

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FRANCISCO (SAN), a tn., port, and bay, W. coast, U. States, Upper California. The town stands near the N. extremity of the narrow strip of land which forms the S.W. side of the bay; lat. (Fort, S. side entrance) 37° 48' 30" N.; lon. 122° 28' 30" W. (E.) It consists of several streets parallel with the bay, and a number of cross streets; the former



straight and wide, the latter extremely steep, and comprises two spacious squares. There are now some handsome and substantial brick buildings in the town, but the greater number are of wood or framework, of peculiar and frail construction, covered with cotton cloth, and having the appearance of house and tent combined. These structures are used for all sorts of purposes. Some are large wholesale establishments, more retailing stores, but the greatest number are spirit and gambling-houses. Many of the latter are fitted up inside in the most splendid manner, and comprise large and elegant saloons and refreshment rooms. The streets were formerly nearly impassable in winter with mud, but the principal ones are now overlaid with plank, and have commodious side-walks. Spacious and convenient wharfs, resting on piles, and at which the largest ships can lie, have also been constructed. The harbour is crowded with sailing vessels from various parts of the world, that have brought cargoes of passengers and goods; also numerous steamers, of which there are 10 plying to Stockton, on the San Joaquin, in connection with the S. mines, and as many more to Sacramento city, on Sacramento river, in connection with the N. mines, besides those larger steamers which ply to Oregon, to sundry coast towns in the S., and to the isthmus of Panama. The town here is extremely bad, and the climate wretched. The town has been at various times devastated by fire. The last and severest calamity of this kind with which it was visited, occurred on May 3, 1851, when a portion of the city, about 1 m. in length, and ¼ m. in breadth, was wholly consumed, and a loss of property sustained, estimated at £2,254,000. Pop. fluctuating, but estimated at 60,000.—THE BAY of San Francisco is one of the finest in the world. It is completely land-locked, and its entrance is striking: bold and rocky shores confine the rush of the tide through the narrow passage which leads to it. Within the bay are several islands and rocks. Some of the former are clothed with vegetation to their very tops; others are barren and covered with guano, having an immense number of sea fowls hovering over, around, and alighting upon them. The distant shores of the bay extend, N. and S., far beyond the visible horizon. To the E.

risers a lofty inland range, known by the name of La Sierra, brilliant with the most beautiful tints. At the N. end of the bay are two indentations, called, respectively, the bay of San Pablo, and the bay of Suison; the latter, the recipient of the united streams of the Sacramento and Joaquin, is nearly of a circular form, and 10 m. in diameter; the former is of less dimensions. The whole length of the bay, from the N. extremity of San Pablo, is about 55 m.; average breadth, about 7 m. From the W. side of the bay of San Pablo, to the extreme E. point of Suison Bay, is about 30 m.

FRANCISCO (São), an isl. Brazil, off the coast of prov. Santa Catharina, from which it is separated by a channel, improperly called the river of Sao Francisco, and containing the town of that name. It is of an irregular shape, narrowing towards the N., and is not much elevated above the sea; greatest length, 24 m.; greatest breadth, 12 m. It is encircled by various islets, and watered by numerous streams, which add to its fertility. The inhabitants raise a large quantity of mandioca, rice, millet, tobacco, and coffee, which, besides sufficing for their consumption, leaves a considerable surplus, which is exported sometimes to Rio Janeiro, but more frequently to Santos.—The town is about 9 m. from the sea, and 90 m. N. Desterro. The two principal streets are paved, the houses are of earth, but the church, which rises conspicuously above them, is of stone. Besides the church, there is an hospital, with a small chapel, and an endowment of some amount. The harbour, at a short distance from the town, has a depth of water never less than 2, and sometimes from 12 to 13 fathoms. The trade carried on by coasting vessels is considerable. The inhabitants build some small vessels, and make cordage of what is called *imbé*; but their chief employment is the culture of mandioca, rice, millet, French beans, tobacco, and coffee. Pop. of dist., 6000.

FRANCISCO (São), a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 45 m. N.W. Bahia, at the N.W. extremity of the bay at the mouth of the Sergi. Its houses are, for the most part, of stone, and it contains a parish church, a Franciscan convent, and a primary school. There are a great number of sugar factories in the district, and large quantities of spirits are made, and exported to Bahia. Pop., including slaves, 2000.

FRANCISCO (São), a river, Brazil, which rises in the serra da Canastra, in the S.W. of prov. Minas-Geraes; flows N.N.E., through that prov. and prov. Bahia, then turning E., forms the boundary between provs. Pernambuco and Alagoas, on the N., and Bahia and Sergipe-del-Rey, on the S., and falls into the Atlantic, 50 m. N.N.E. the town of Sergipe-del-Rey, by two mouths; one to the N., called Aricari, so shallow as to be scarcely navigable even by canoes; and the other to the S., hence called Francisco-do-Sul, much larger and deeper, but unfortunately encumbered at its mouth by a large bar, about 6 m. broad, covered with a heavy surf, and with seldom more than 4 ft. of water on it. It is a large and majestic river, with a course which has been estimated at 1600 m., but, in addition to the bar at its mouth, has numerous rapids and cataracts, which make its continuous navigation impossible; those at Paulo Afonso, about 190 m. inland, are about 60 m. in length. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Paraupaba, Guacubi or Velhas, Jequitahi, and Verde; and on the left, the Andaia, Borrachudo, Abaité, Paracatu, Uraucua, Carinenha, Correntes, and Grande.—(*Dictio do Imp. Braz.*; Gardner's *Travels in Brazil*.)

FRANCISVILLE (Sr.), a vil., U. States, Louisiana, l. bank, Mississippi, on a bluff, 102 m. N.W. New Orleans. It is about 1 m. from the river, but communicates with it by the Bayou Sarah, and is a favourite stopping-place for boats descending the river. Great quantities of corn are shipped from this village. It has a courthouse, and a number of stores. Pop. 814.

FRANÇOIS (Sr.), a tn. French W. Indies, isl. Guadeloupe, on the S.E. coast of Grande-Terre, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. St. Ann. It has extensive sugar and cotton works. Pop. about 5000.

FRANCOLI, a small river, Spain, Catalonia. It rises about 3 m. N. Prades, prov. Lerida, enters prov. Tarragona, flows circuitously S.S.E., and after a course of about 30 m., falls into the Mediterranean, about 1 m. S.W. Tarragona.

FRANCONIA (German, Franken), an ancient circle of Germany, which had Nürnberg for its capital, and, in 1806, was partitioned among Württemberg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, the Saxon duchies, and Bavaria. The last received the largest

share, and still retains the name in the three circles of Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia. The first, nearly corresponding to the former circle of Upper Main, has area 2226 sq. m., and pop. 498,943; the second, including the greater part of the former circle of Rezat, has area 2798 sq. m., and pop. 527,430; and the third, including, with the addition of Aschaffenburg, the whole of the former circle of Lower Main, has area 3604 sq. m., and pop. 587,402. The name of Franconia has been rendered familiar to the traveller and the geologist by its picturesque scenery, which has procured for part of it the name of Franconian Switzerland, and by its caverns, filled with fossil bones, among the most remarkable of which is König Ludwig's Hohle [King Louis cave], between Baireuth and Muggendorf.

FRANEKER, a tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. W.S.W. Leeuwarden, on the canal thence to the coast at Harlingen. It is of an oval shape, lies in a fertile district, and has some remains of out-works, possesses an atheneum of considerable local repute as a superior academy, having a library of 12,000 vols., and a small museum attached; an old townhouse, a weighhouse, and a district courthouse. It has also a Calvinistic, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, and numerous benevolent and charitable institutions; and an excellent Latin, and several common schools. It is an old place, having obtained town rights in 1191. Pop. 3968.

FRANKENAU, a tn. Hesse Cassel, prov. Oberhessen, cap. bail. of same name, on a bleak and elevated plain, 20 m. N.N.E. Marburg. It is a poor place, consisting of a number of thatched houses. Pop. 1042.

FRANKENBERG, a tn. Hesse Cassel, prov. Oberhessen, cap. circle, of same name, r. bank, Edde, 37 m. W.S.W. Cassel. It is entered by four gates, consists of an old and a new town, is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains two churches, one of them a gothic structure, and an old monastery, now converted into a courthouse, and public offices; and has manufactures of woollen cloth and woollen hosiery, red and white leather, paper, and tobacco, an oil, a spinning, and several other mills, numerous distilleries; a trade in swine, and 12 annual fairs. Pop. 3253. The circle, area 128 geo. sq. m., is hilly throughout, and ill adapted for the growth of corn. Pop. 21,410.

FRANKENBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle, and 40 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Muhlbach, and near r. bank, Zschopau. It is regularly built, contains a church, nine schools, a townhouse, and hospital, and is one of the most industrial places of the kingdom, having manufactures of woollen, calico, and silk goods, cordovan, morocco, and ordinary leather, dyeworks, printfields, bleachfields, and spinning-mills; a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Some coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1849), 6988.

FRANKENBURG, a market tn. Austria, above the Ens, circle Hausruck, 25 m. W.S.W. Wels, contains a church with good paintings, and several monuments; a handsome chateau, and two schools; and has manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, and glass-works. Pop. 1017.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a tn. Germany, principality, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, cap. bail. of same name, on the Schlachtberg, above the little Wipper, 31 m. N.N.E. Gotha. It is entered by eight gates, and consists of an old and a new town. A great part of it having been burned down in 1833, it has been rebuilt in an improved form, with tolerably spacious streets, contains two principal and three other churches, an elegant castle with gardens, a townhouse and lyceum, and has a saline spring, with a bathing establishment; manufactures of musical instruments, tile-works, several mills, a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. In the vicinity lignite and alabaster are worked. Pop. of town, 4873; of bail. (area 40 geo. sq. m.), 12,000.

FRANKENHEIM, or **FRANKENAU**, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, near the source of the Wernitz, 15 m. W. Anspach. It contains a church, and on a height overhanging the town stands the castle of Schillingsfurst, the residence of the prince of that name. Pop. 1410.

FRANKENMARKT, a market tn. Austria, circle, Hausruck, on a height above the Vöklä, 31 m. W.S.W. Wels. It stands on a considerable height, consists of picturesque looking houses, with lofty gables, and wooden balconies; has a school, handsome hospital, and church; an iron, a saw, and a flour mill. Pop. 937.

FRANKENSTEIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 36 m. S.S.W. Breslau, cap. circle of same name, on a height about 840 ft. above the sea. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with four gates, and of four suburbs; is the seat of several courts and public offices; contains a castle, a Protestant, and two R. Catholic churches; a courthouse, bridewell, and savings'-bank, and has manufactures of cloth, tile-works, spinning, powder, and other mills. Pop. 6292.—**THE CIRCLE**, area 138 geo. sq. m., is partly covered by the Eulengebirge, but is for the most part flat and very fertile. Pop. 47,336.

FRANKENTHAL, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. dist. of same name, on a canal near the Rhine, 33 m. S.S.E. Mainz. It is well built, is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, contains five churches, a townhouse, museum, Latin school, infirmary, hospital, poorhouse, and house of correction; and has manufactures of sailcloth, silks, gold and silver wire, needles, files, musical instruments, and beet-root sugar, a bell foundry, and a trade in wood. Pop. town, 4656; dist. 41,367.

FRANKFORD, a small market tn. Ireland, King's co., on the Silver river, 59 m. W. by S. Dublin. It contains a R. Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and an asylum for aged widows, a distillery, a flour, and two corn mills. Market-day, Saturday; several fairs annually. Pop. 1345.

FRANKFORT, a tn., U. States, cap. Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, 68 m. S.W. Cincinnati; lat. 38° 11' N.; lon. 84° 50' W. It is divided by the river,

which is here crossed by a bridge, into N. and S. Frankfort. The houses are in general remarkably neat, many of them, as well as some of the public edifices, being built of the beautiful marble obtained in the vicinity, the others are mostly of stone. The public buildings are the state-house, a handsome structure of marble; the penitentiary, three churches, an academy, and county courthouse. It contains three manufactories of cotton-baging, a cotton factory, and a rope-walk. Pop. 3500.

FRANKFURT [English, *Frankfurt*; French, *Francfort*], a free tn. Germany, seat of the Germanic Diet, and cap. territory of same name, on the Main, in a beautiful but narrow valley, bounded, on the N. by the gentle heights of the Rödenburg, terminated at some distance by the lofty summits of the Taunus; and on the S. by the Mühlberg, Sachsenhausen, and Lerchesberg, 20 m. N.E. Mainz. It consists of the town proper, situated on the r. bank, and the suburb of Sachsenhausen on the l. bank of the river; here crossed by a stone bridge of 14 arches, and from whatever side it is approached, but more especially when viewed from the Mühlberg or Sachsenhausen-berg, has a beautiful appearance. The environs are covered with handsome villas, and the old walls, ramparts, and stagnant ditches, having been removed, the space occupied by them and the glacis has been planted, and forms fine promenades. It is still, however, entered by large gates, nine in number—seven belonging to the town, and two to Sachsenhausen. Two of these gates retain their original form—the Gallus Thor, and the Eschenheimer Thor. The latter, situated on the N., consists of a lofty tower, crowned by five turrets, and affords a good specimen of the architecture of the 14th century. The other old gates have been removed, and their places supplied by handsome modern structures, formed on ancient models. Among these the Ober Main, or S.E. gate, in imitation of the porches of the Campus Martius at Pompeii, and the Bockerheim or Mainz gate, with a guard and toll-house, all modelled after the temple of Wingless Victory, on the Acropolis at Athens, are particularly deserving of notice. The N. or r. bank of the river here curves gently towards the land, and is lined by a spacious quay, along which the town stretches E. to W., from the Ober Main to the Unter Main gates, for about 2000 yards. The breadth, measured nearly due N. from the river, is about 1400 yards. The circuit is 7225 yards, or rather more than 4 m. The suburb of Sachsenhausen has a length along the river of 980 yards, and a breadth

of 280 yards. Fronting the quay already mentioned is a range of magnificent houses, well deserving the name of palaces, and occupied chiefly by diplomatists, bankers, and rich merchants; but immediately behind it is the Old Town, consisting generally of indifferent houses, huddled together without any regularity, in narrow streets and lanes, and often built of wood, with overhanging gables, which exclude both air and light, though they derive considerable interest from the antiquity and the quaintness of their structure. But to this general description of the Old Town, there is a remarkable exception in the Zeil, a fine spacious street, which stretches in a long curve from E. to S.W., and forms the principal thoroughfare. It contains a great number of splendid mansions, having originally been the chosen residence of the Frankfurt aristocracy, but the necessity of providing for the increasing demands of trade and commerce has gradually dislodged them, and filled the whole street with shops, extending along it like a continuous and magnificent bazaar. Within the town no fewer than 29 squares are counted; but the far greater part of them are very paltry. The most deserving of notice are the Rossmarkt, the largest of all, with a fine fountain in its centre; the Paradeplatz, the Liebfrauenberg, the Paulsplatz, and the Römerberg. The last is perhaps the richest in historical recollections, and possesses, in the Römer or townhouse, a venerable structure with which a description of the public edifices may properly commence. It is of very early



THE TOWNHALL (RÖMER), AND CHURCH OF ST. NICOLAS, FRANKFORT.
From a local Print by C. Herr.

date, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Italian, commonly called Römer (Romans), who, at the great fairs of the town, lodged their goods in it. It was first purchased by the magistrates in 1405, and continuing to undergo successive alterations and additions, was not completed in its present form till 1740. In the course of the changes made upon it, all uniformity of design has been lost, and it has hence become a large irregular pile of not much architectural merit. Its chief interest lies in its interior. In one of its halls, the Wahlzimmer, the electors of the empire met and made their arrangements for the election of the emperor, and the Senate of Frankfurt now holds its sittings. In another, the Kaisersaal, the emperor was banqueted after his election, and waited on at table by kings and princes. The ceiling of this hall has been richly decorated by modern artists, with strict adherence to the original style, and its walls contain niches filled with 52 portraits, being those of the whole German Emperors, in regular succession, from Conrad I. to Francis II. The number of churches is 12. Of these six are Lutheran, two Calvinistic, and four R. Catholic. The Jews have a synagogue. The most remarkable of the churches are the Dom or Cathedral, belonging to the R. Catholics, an ancient structure, not distinguished for beauty or symmetry, but surmounted by a fine tower, begun in 1415, and carried on for a century, though still unfinished, and interesting both as the scene of

the emperor's coronation, and containing the chapel in which he was formerly elected; St. Paul's, the principal Protestant church, a modern edifice of an oval form, with a paltry spire, and an excellent organ; St. Catherine's church, also Lutheran, surmounted by a spire 200 ft. high, possessed of a fine altar of black marble, and numerous paintings and monuments, and of some interest as the church in which Protestantism was first preached in Frankfurt; the German Reformed church, having very much the appearance of a large private mansion; the French Reformed church, a very handsome edifice; St. Leonard's church, close upon the river, on the spot once occupied by the palace of Charlemagne, of which not a vestige now remains; and a church in Sachsenhausen, originally belonging to the Teutonic knights, adjoining their old castle, of which the Emperor of Austria is now proprietor. Other buildings deserving of notice are the courts of justice, of modern construction; the Saalhof, a gloomy-looking building, on the site of a palace of Louis the Pious, Charlemagne's son, and all modern, except the chapel, which is of ancient gothic; the Braunsfels, the court-yard of which was formerly used for the exchange, built in a kind of modern Byzantine, of a brown stone, and inserted stripes of red stone; the new exchange; the large palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis; the mint, post-office, theatre, the house in which Luther lived, and that in which Goethe was born.

Frankfurt is rich in collections connected with literature and art, and in establishments intended to promote them. The chief of these are the Städels Institute, so named after its founder, a Frankfurt banker, who bequeathed about £80,000 to establish a public gallery and school of art, and whose views have already been carried out to a considerable extent, by the formation of a good picture gallery and other collections; the Senkenberg Museum of Natural History, containing many rare specimens brought from Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia, by the traveller Rüppel; the town library, possessed of 60,000 volumes, and several valuable MSS., and other curiosities, besides a picture gallery. In the garden of the banker Bethmann is to be seen the beautiful and well-known statue of Ariadne, by Dannecker. The literary and other scientific associations include a medical institute, physical, geographical, and polytechnic, and several musical societies. The chief educational establishments are the gymnasium, the Muster, the Middle, several other public, and numerous private schools. Among the benevolent institutions are the Senkenberg hospital, the hospital of the Holy Ghost, the orphan hospital, the house of refuge, the lunatic, and the deaf and dumb asylums, and a number of almshouses. About a mile outside the walls is the New Cemetery, at the gate of which is a house where bodies are deposited for a time previous to interment, and watched till decomposition commences. Here every convenience of warm baths and other appliances needful in cases of suspended animation are kept in readiness.

The manufactures of Frankfurt are not important. Those of woollens and linens, which were once carried on to a great extent, have almost ceased to exist. Those which still maintain their ground, are chiefly articles of vertu in bronze and metal gilt, chemical products, chocolate, ironmongery, colours, gold and silver thread, japan and brass ware, machines, types, playing cards, snuff and tobacco, straw hats, tapestry, carpets, wax cloth, and black for copperplate and lithographic printers. The central situation of the town has long secured to it an extensive trade, both transit and general. The former, however, threatens to be seriously affected by the railway system, which has raised up a number of formidable com-

petitors in towns which, formerly excluded, have now been brought within reach of the great thoroughfares, and hence classes of goods for which Frankfurt had to be the entrepot, either take different directions, or pass on without being de-



THE FISHER GATE, FRANKFURT, looking up the Main.—From Harding's Sketches at Home and Abroad

posited. Still, however, even for railways, Frankfurt forms a central station, and continues to share largely in transit. The general trade is chiefly in wine, silk, raw and manufactured; wool, and timber. The trade in English wares, formerly extensive, has greatly fallen off since Frankfurt joined the Zollverein. But by far the most important trade of Frankfurt is in money and banking. Its capitalists, among whom Rothschild and Bethmann take the lead, are so powerful, as to exert no inconsiderable influence in the money markets of Europe. In connection with the trade, should be mentioned the two fairs of Frankfurt, not nearly so important as they once were, when 400,000 strangers were known to frequent them; but still large enough to fill the town during their continuance with gaiety and animation, and add considerably to the gains of its citizens.

As capital of a territory, which, though small, is a member of the Germanic confederation, Frankfurt is the seat of its own governing body, the senate; of civil and criminal courts, and other public offices. Its history too is possessed of considerable interest. It appears to have been originally a Roman station, but did not attract much attention till the time of Charlemagne, who had a palace, and held a council in it. Subsequent emperors made it the seat of their court, and conferred on it important privileges. In particular, a charter, known by the name of the Golden Bull, granted in 1356, by Charles IV., and still preserved among the archives of the town, made it the place where the emperor should in future be elected; and in 1555, Charles V. conferred upon it the privilege of coining money. The peace of Westphalia confirmed it in the possession of all its rights. It had long enjoyed an almost uninterrupted course of prosperity, when the French revolution brought upon it a series of disasters. Its treasures were carried off by extortion, and on one occasion it was actually taken by storm. Under Napoleon it became the capital, first of a principality, and then of a grand duchy, with an area of nearly 2000 sq. m. His downfall restored its independence; and the congress of Vienna finally determined its position, by making it a member of the Germanic confederation, and giving it precedence among the four free towns of the empire. The beauty of the environs of Frankfurt has already been referred to. Immediately beyond the walls, many places are deserving of a visit. In the N.E., outside the Friedberg gate, a group of colossal granite rocks marks the spot where the prince of Hesse Philippthal, and many of his gallant followers, fell, in 1792, in the successful storming of

the town; and in the gardens around are many beautiful statues and other works of distinguished artists. At still greater distances are many spots to which pleasant excursions may be made, and with little expenditure, either of time or

sheep, which are generally either pure merinos, or breeds improved from them, by crossing, and produce large quantities of fine wool. The minerals include iron, which is found in several localities, and worked to a considerable extent; copperas, gypsum, alnm, and lignite. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and consist chiefly of ironmongery, woollen and linen tissues, hosiery, leather, yarn, and worsted. About five-sixths of the inhabitants are Protestants. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 17 circles, of which Frankfurt-on-the-Oder is the capital. Pop. (1846), 840,127.



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| 1. Cathedral. | 8. House of Townhouse. | 15. School. |
| 2. St. Paul's Church. | 9. Tax Office. | 16. Stadel Museum. |
| 3. St. Peter's Church. | 10. Exchange. | 17. Bethmann's Museum. |
| 4. St. Leonard's Church. | 11. Post Office. | 18. Headlin Monument. |
| 5. French Reformed Church. | 12. Mint. | 19. New Hospital. |
| 6. Library. | 13. Theatre. | 20. Goethe's House. |
| 7. Museum of Natural History. | 14. Police Station | a. Rossmarkt. b. Parade Platz. |

money, in consequence of the numerous easy and cheap means of conveyance which are here enjoyed. Steamers on the Main sail daily to Wurzburg, and railroads branch off in all directions—to Mainz and Wiesbaden, to Darmstadt and Heidelberg, to Cassel, Hanau, and Offenbach. Pop. exclusive of military, 54,893; of whom 6713 are in Sachsenhausen.

The TERRITORY of Frankfurt has an area of about 90 sq. m., and lies immediately around the walls on both sides of the Main, forming for the most part a productive flat, the soil of which is composed of a mixture of sand and decomposed volcanic rocks. The government is vested in a senate, composed of 42 members, chosen in the first instance by all Christian citizens, not under legal incapacity. As a member of the confederation, Frankfurt unites with the other three free towns in holding the 17th place in the Diet, and has only one vote in common with them in the lesser council; but has a full vote to itself in the *plenum*. Its contingent of men to the confederation is 1024, among whom are included 132 riflemen. Its revenue (1851) is £124,919, expenditure £134,437, and debt £576,921, of which £500,000 are lent upon railways. Pop. 70,244.

FRANKFURT, a gov. Prussia, forming the S.E. portion of prov. Brandenburg; bounded, N. by gov. Stettin; E. Marienwerder, Bromberg, and Posen; S. Liegnitz, and kingdom of Saxony; W. Merseburg; and N.W. Potsdam; area, 5614 geo. sq. m. The surface forms an extensive plain, occasionally broken by low hills, particularly in the neighbourhood of the larger streams, and consists of some tracts of fertile, and more numerous tracts of light and sandy soil, generally well wooded, and diversified by numerous small lakes. The principal stream is the Oder, which enters the government in the S., separates it partially from that of Liegnitz, and then traverses it circuitously, in a W.N.W. direction. The other streams of importance are the Neisse, Warthe, Netze, and Bober. The water communication is greatly improved, and extended by the Frederick-Wilhelmsgraben, or Müllersche canal, which connects the Spree with the Oder; and the new Oder canal, by which a communication has been established between the Oder and Vistula. Numerous saline springs occur throughout the government. The principal crops are wheat, generally confined to the more fertile districts; barley and oats, tobacco, hops, and flax. Fruit is abundant, and some tolerable wine is grown. The pastures rear great numbers of cattle, and are particularly adapted for

and the trade, general and transit, is extensive both by land and water, particularly the latter; about 2000 vessels annually passing the town. There are also three important annual fairs, much frequented by dealers from Poland. The university which Frankfurt possessed from an early period was transferred to Breslau in 1816. At the extremity of the bridge on the r. bank, a monument has been erected to Prince Leopold of Brunswick, who perished in endeavouring to rescue a family during an inundation of the Oder; and in the neighbourhood, near Kunersdorf, a great, though not decisive battle, was fought between the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, and the united army of Austrians and Russians, somewhat to the advantage of the latter. The poet Kleist, a native of the town, lost his life in this battle. A monument has been erected to him. Frankfurt possesses a bathing establishment, with chalybeate springs, and vapour and sulphur baths. Pop. (1846), 30,432.

FRANKLAND ISLANDS, a group of four isls. S. Pacific Ocean, on the N.E. coast, Australia, S. Cape Grafton; lat. 17° 13' S.; lon. 146° 8' E. (n.). Two of these islands are very small, the other two are each about 1 m. long, one of the latter is formed of two wooded rocky eminences at its extremes, connected by level ground, consisting of dead coral and sand, thickly covered with trees at one part, and scattered bushes at another. The low woody portion of this island is strewn with flat blocks of the same kind of recent coral conglomerate that occurs *in situ* on the beach, also with quantities of pumice, 12 ft. above high water mark of spring tide. There is little underwood, the trees overhead forming a shady grove. Herbaceous plants are few in number, but wild nutmegs, *Myristica cinnifera*, are met with, though not of any commercial importance. The Torres Strait rat abounds in the island, as do also some small lizards. The principal bird is the megapodius. The southernmost island of the group is higher and more rocky than that just described. Many of its trees are very large, straight, and branching near the top only. — (*Voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake*. Lond. 1852).

FRANKLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 2009 ac. Pop. 170.

FRANKLIN.—1, A bay, N. coast of Arctic America, between Port Fitton and Cape Parry, and intersected by the meridian of 125° W.—2, An island S. Pacific, off S. coast, Australia; lat. 32° 32' S.; lon. 133° 35' E. (n.).

FRANKLIN, numerous places, U. States, particularly, a tn. Pennsylvania, 210 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, S. side of

French Creek, at its junction with the Alleghany. It has a courthouse, a jail, three churches, two academies, two schools, a printing-office, a grist-mill, a pottery, and two tanneries. Pop. 595.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, an isl. Antarctic ocean, discovered by Sir J. C. Ross; lat. $76^{\circ} 8' S.$; lon. $168^{\circ} 12' E.$ It is about 12 m. long by 6 broad; wholly composed of igneous rocks, completely destitute of vegetation, and the resort of sea-fowl and seals.

FRANK'S ISLAND, an isl. at the entrance of the N.E. pass of the Mississippi, with a lighthouse 78 ft. high; lat. $29^{\circ} 8' 30'' N.$; lon. $89^{\circ} 1' 30'' W.$ (U.)

FRANKSTADT, or **FRENSTADT**, two places, Moravia:—1, A. tn., circle of, and 35 m. E.N.E. Prerau, in a hilly district, l. bank, Lubina, near its confluence with the Bistritza. It contains two churches, and an hospital; and has extensive manufactures of linen, several brandy and rosoglio distilleries, several mills, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 4483.—2, A. tn., circle of, and 22 m. N.N.W. Olmütz. It contains a church, a school, and four mills. The inhabitants are Germans. Pop. 1580.

FRANKTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1660 ac. Pop. 282.

FRANSHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*Great*), 1500 ac. Pop. 329.—2, (*Little*), 1490 ac. Pop. 263.

FRANT, or **FANT**, par. Eng. Sussex; 9430 ac. P. 2280.

FRANZBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 14 m. S.W. Stralsund, cap. circle of same name, on a lake at the source of the Little Trebel. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices, contains an old castle, built on the site of a ruined monastery, and has manufactures of linen and cotton, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1144.—The circle, area 372 geo. sq. m., is flat and sandy; but, notwithstanding, tolerably fertile. It lies partly along the Baltic, where some herrings are taken. Pop. 58,006.

FRANZENBRUNN, or **FRANZENBAD**, a celebrated watering-place, Bohemia, circle of, and 18 m. W.S.W. Eibogen, and about 3 m. N. Eger, with which it is connected by a fine avenue. It stands in a hollow, among low and rather bare-looking hills, and consists of four streets, which cross each other at right angles, and one of which, the Kaiserstrasse, is both well-built, and lined with a row of trees. The bathing establishment consists of an irregular temple, erected over the springs, with a long colonnade, extending to the Kurhaus, where the visitors assemble, and balls and concerts are given. The springs, five in number, are alkaline, saline, chalybeate, one of them differing from the others in respect of the enormous quantity of carbonic acid gas which it throws out, and are very efficacious, particularly in scrofulous and cutaneous affections. About 200,000 bottles are annually exported.

FRANZENTHAL, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, on the Pilsnitz. It contains the ruins of an old castle, picturesque and strongly situated. Pop. 1484.

FRASCAROLO [*Latin, Friscariolum*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 30 m. S. Novara, l. bank, Po, nearly opposite Valenza. It contains a parish church, three castles, and an alms-house. The principal products of the district are corn, millet, rice, and grapes. Pop. 1673.

FRASCATI [*anc. Tusculum*], a tn. Papal States, Campagna di Roma, 11 m. S.E. Rome, beautifully situated on one of the lower eminences of the Alban Hills. In the town itself there is nothing remarkable, the great attraction of the place being its numerous and magnificent villas, built mostly in the 16th century, and the ancient remains in its vicinity. The principal of these is the *Villa Aldobrandini*, belonging to the Borgese family, famed for its complicated water works, and for the picturesque beauty of its grounds. The next in importance are the villas Mondragone, Taverna, and Ruffinella. On the summit of the hill on which Frascati is built, and at the distance of 2 m. from it, stood the ancient city of Tusculum, a town of Latium, built long before Rome existed, and of which numerous interesting remains are to be seen, including an amphitheatre, some ancient pavement, formed of polygonal masses of lava, a theatre, and numerous remains of baths and fountains. Tusculum was destroyed by the Romans, anno 1191. Pop. 9755.

FRASER, or **TACOUTCHE-TESSE**, a river, British N. America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. $53^{\circ} 42' N.$; lon. $119^{\circ} W.$ It flows N.W. for about 270 m., then turns

S., and, after a total course of about 500 m., falls into the Gulf of Georgia, in lat. $49^{\circ} N.$ Its principal affluents are the Salmon and the Kashmin. Its upper banks are inhabited by the Carrier Indians, who subsist chiefly on salmon, which they catch in immense numbers.

FRASERBURGH, a seaport, bor. of regality, and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The town, S. side of Kinnaird's Head, on an acclivity sloping towards the sea, 19 m. E. Banff, is of a square form, streets crossing each other at right angles; houses substantially built of stone; lighted with gas, and generally, of late, greatly improved. The parish church, which stands about the centre of the town, is a plain substantial structure, with a spire. There are also a Free church, and chapels for Episcopalians, Independents, and Morisonians. The market cross, which stands in the public square in the centre of the town, is a remarkable structure of a hexagonal form; area of the base, 500 ft., contracted at the top to 23 ft.; and the harbour commissioner's hall is an elegant and commodious edifice. There are two week-day schools, and eight Sunday schools; a mechanics' institution, a savings'-bank, and two societies for the diffusion of religious knowledge. The harbour of Fraserburgh, area about 8 ac., is of easy access, and depth about 6 ft. at the pier's head, at low water, and 20 ft. at high water of spring tides. Shipbuilding to a limited extent, and herring fishing to a great extent, are carried on; the latter employing between 2000 and 3000 people. In 1845, 46,169½ barrels of herrings were cured, and 56,289 od. ling, &c., taken. The principal articles of export are wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, potatoes, fish, dried and pickled, cod, and herrings. The chief imports are timber, coals, lime, tiles, brick, salt, groceries, and general merchandise. Area of par., 8 m. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. (1841), 3615.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

FRANSES-LES-BUISSENAI, a small tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 12 m. N.E. Tournai. It has manufactures of woollens and linen, three breweries, two salt-works, and a trade in agricultural produce, horses, and cattle. Pop. 4801.

FRASSINE, a river, Austrian Italy, which rises in the W. of prov. Vicenza, about 2 m. W. Recoaro, and first under the name of Novvo, flows S.E. to Codogna. It here takes the name of Frassine, and makes a long curve in a S.E. direction, till near Este, when its waters are employed to feed two canals—the one S. Catharina, which proceeds S., and the other Monsella, which is continued N. to Padua, and joins the Buechiglione. The whole course of the Novvo and Frassine to Este is about 75 m. From below Codogna, it is navigable by barges. Its only affluent deserving of notice is the Bisato, which it receives on the l. bank, a little above Este.

FRASSINETO, two places, Sardinian States.—1, (*-da Po*) [*Latin, Fraxinetum-ad-Padum*], A. tn., div. of, and 16 m. N.N.W. Alessandria, r. bank, Po. It has a modern palace, with some good paintings and reliefs; a botanical garden, a parochial, and two other churches; some trade in corn, millet, hemp, flax, and timber, and an annual fair. Pop. 2087.—2, (*d'Ivrea*) [*Latin, Fraxinetum Eporediensium*], a vil. and com., div. Turin, in a plain, about 15 m. W.S.W. Ivrea. It has a modern parish church, and a monastery of the Brothers of Charity; and some trade in agricultural and dairy produce. Pop. 2143.

FRASSINO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. of, and 13 m. W.S.W. Saluzzo, at the extremity of the valley of Vraita, on a stream of that name, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has an old parish church, limekilns, and a trade in corn and butter. Pop. 1698.

FRASSO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, 12 m. E.N.E. Caserta. It contains two churches. Pop. 4279.

FRASTANZ, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, on the Ill, about 4 m. from Feldkirchen. It contains a parish church, chapel, and school; and has manufactures of linen, a dye-works, printfield, iron foundry, and spinning-mill. Pop. 1521.

FRATING, par. Eng. Essex; 1350 ac. Pop. 271.

FRATTA, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Polesine, on the canal of Scortico, and not far from the Adigetto. It is an old place, supposed to have been founded by the ancient Tuscans; contains a parish church, is surrounded by numerous villas, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2760.

FRATTA [*anc. Pitulum*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 14 m. N.N.W. Perugia, i. bank, Tiber. It is an ancient place, and being considered, during the Middle Ages, as a stronghold of some importance, was repeatedly the theatre or

the subject of severe contests. It generally sided with the Popes, and received from them the titles of *Nobilis Insignis*, and *Fidelissima*. Its iron-works and earthenware were at one time celebrated. Pop. 4600.

FRATTA-MAGGIORE, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. of, and G. m. N. Naples. It contains a handsome parish, and five other churches; and has extensive ropeworks. The inhabitants rear great numbers of silk worms. Pop. 9280.

FRATTE, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, 13 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 3310.

FRAUBRUNNEN, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 10 m. N.N.E. Bern. It contains an old Cistercian nunnery, now converted into a handsome and spacious courthouse, and is famous as the scene of a battle, in 1375, when the peasantry defeated the English mercenary called Ingelram de Courcy, and put an end to what is known in Swiss history as the English war.

FRAUENBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 40 m. W.S.W. Königsberg, on the Frische Haff, at the foot of the Domberg. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs; is the see of the bishop of Ermeland, contains a cathedral, a handsome gothic structure, finely situated on a height, and interesting as containing the tomb of Copernicus, who died here in 1553; a tower, in which were water works to supply the town with water by machinery of his contrivance; a parish church, and an infirmary; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and earthenware; a fishery, a port in the Haff, and some shipping and general trade. Pop. 2369.

FRAUENFELD, a tn. Switzerland, cap. can. Thurgovia or Thurgau, 14 m. S.W. Constance, in the middle of a rich and diversified country, watered by the Murg, here crossed by a covered bridge. It is well built, with clean and straight streets; and has three small suburbs, above one of which, on a lofty rock, stands an old castle, built in the 11th century. The townhouse; two churches, R. Catholic and Protestant; and the arsenal, are respectable buildings; and near the town is a Capuchin convent, founded in 1595. Frauenfeld is an industrious place; has several mills, a manufactory of cotton and thread, with calico-printing, woollen-weaving, &c. Pop. 2858.

FRAUENKIRCHEN, or **BOLDOG-ÁSSZONY**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, 9 m. S.S.E. Neusiedel. It contains a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; a synagogue, and an old Franciscan convent. About a fourth of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 2100.

FRAUENMARKT, a market tn. Hungary, co. Honth, 56 m. N.W. Pesth. Pop. 2358.

FRAUENSTEIN, a tn. Saxony, circle, and 18 m. S.W. Dresden, cap. bail. of same name, on a rugged height between the Gemlitz and Bobritzsch. It contains a handsome old parish church, with a fine organ; two castles, one of them an old fortress, with three towers; a large turreted townhouse, an orphan hospital, and house of refuge; and has a saw and other mills; a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1107; of bail. (area, 65 geo. sq. m.), 11,707.

FRAUREUTH, or **FREYREUTH**, a vil. Germany, principality of Reuss-Greiz, 9 m. E.N.E. Greitz. It contains a parish church, and has an endowment for orphans and widows, and other benevolent institutions, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1200.

FRAUSTADT, or **WSCHOWA**, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.S.W. Posen, cap. circle of same name. It stands in a sandy plain, is the seat of a law court, and several public offices; consists of the old and new town, and a suburb; contains a Protestant, and three R. Catholic churches, a Bernardine monastery, superior burgher school, an orphan hospital, and house of refuge for abandoned children; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, chicory factories, breweries, distilleries; a trade in corn, wool, and cattle, and four annual fairs. In the neighbourhood are no fewer than 90 windmills. Pop. 6257.—**THE CIRCLE**, area, 287 geo. sq. m., consists of a plain well wooded, but containing considerable tracts of morass, and not much very fertile ground. Pop. 55,085.

FRECHEN, a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 9 m. W. Cologne. It contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has manufactures of porcelain, delft, stone, and ordinary earthenware, which furnish the materials of a considerable trade. There are mines of lignite in the vicinity. Pop. 2379.

FRECHENFELD, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, S. of Landau. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1420.

FRECHILLA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 21 m. W.N.W. Valencia, in a plain, l. bank, Valdejalte. Most of the streets are wide, straight, and have paved footpaths; and in the public square are the townhouse, prison, and a public school. It also possesses a parish church, two chapels, and an extramural cemetery. Coarse cloth, baize, and wine are manufactured and exported. Pop. 1706.

FRECKENHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2520 ac. Pop. 495.

FRECKENHORST, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 15 m. E.S.E. Münster, on two small streams. It contains a parish church; and has manufactures of linen cloth and yarn, two stone quarries, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1510.

FREDEBURG, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. of, and 18 m. S.S.E. Arnsberg, at the source of the Wenne. It is the seat of a court of justice; contains a R. Catholic parish church and chapel; and has manufactures of potash and matches, and two annual fairs. Pop. 739.

FREDERICA, a seaport tn. Denmark, N. Jutland, bail. and 13 m. S.E. Weile, on a tongue at the N. entrance of the Little Belt. It is a regular fortress, with nine bastions, and three ravelins on the land side, and two bastions towards the sea. It is entered by four gates; contains a Danish Lutheran, a German Lutheran, a Calvinistic, and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, an hospital, and a customhouse, at which all ships passing through the Little Belt pay toll; and has a harbour of the fourth class, with 12 ft. of water, some shipping, and considerable manufactures of tobacco, which is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 4600.

FREDERICK, a tn., U. States, Maryland, 75 m. N.W. Annapolis. It has wide streets, a handsome courthouse, a jail, and county offices, 12 churches, two academies, and 10 schools, two lumber yards, a woollen factory, two roperies, several mills, a brewery, pottery, several tanneries, and four printing offices. It is intersected by the great road from Baltimore to Wheeling, and is connected with the Baltimore and Ohio railway, by a branch 3 m. long. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has an extensive trade, being, next to Baltimore, the most important town in the state. Pop. 5182.

FREDERICK HENRY, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, off S.W. coast, Papua; lat. 8° 22' S.; lon. 137° 40' E. (R.); about 100 m. long, E. to W., and 58 m. broad. This island, which terminates W. in Cape Valsech or False Cape, was supposed to be part of the mainland of Papua till 1835, when Lieut. Kaal, of the Dutch navy, passed through the strait which separates it. The land is everywhere low, apparently marshy, and covered with a dense forest.—(Horsburgh; Raper.)

FREDERICKSBORG, or **HILLERÖD**, a tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, cap. bail. of same name, in a beautiful district, 22 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen. The great attraction of the place is the royal palace, a fine gothic structure, built upon an island in a lake, and containing the splendid and richly decorated chapel, in which the Danish kings are crowned. The buildings, of red brick, so completely cover the island, that they seem to rise out of the lake, whose sloping banks are laid out in gardens and pleasant walks. The whole, including the village, which covers three sides of the lake, forms a beautiful and romantic picture.

FREDERICKSBURG, a tn., U. States, Virginia, r. bank, Rappahannock, 60 m. N. by E. Richmond. It is regularly laid out, and has a courthouse, jail, county offices, market, five churches, five academies, and seven schools, two tanneries, two printing offices, and a flourishing trade in exporting grain, flour, tobacco, Indian corn, and other articles. Pop. 3974.

FREDERIKSHALD, or **FREDERIKSHALL**, a seaport tn. Norway, prov. Aggershuus, cap. bail. Smaalshnen, 58 m. S.S.E. Christiania, at the influx of the Tistedals-elv into the Idelfjord; lat. 59° 7' 30" N.; lon. 11° 26' E. (R.) It is beautifully situated, well built, and possesses a church, a Latin, a burgher, and two common schools; a poorhouse, workhouse, bank, and local judicial courts. Its manufactures comprise a brandy distillery, an extensive pottery, a tobacco spinners, and an iron forge. It has a good and safe haven, and its chief exports are deals and planks, in which it carries on an active trade with Sweden. Close to the S. side of the town, on a rock about 400 ft. high, stands the fortress of Frederik-

steen, in the besieging of which, November 30, 1718, Charles XII. of Sweden was killed. An obelisk marks the spot where he fell. Pop. (1845), 5503.—(Kraft's *Haandbog over Kongeriget Norge*.)

FREDERIKSHALL, tn. Norway. See FREDERIKSHALL.

FREDERICKSHAVN, or FLADSTRAND, a seaport tn. Denmark, Jutland, bal. of, and 21 m. E. Hjørring, on the N.E. coast, with a harbour of the third class, having 14 ft. water, well sheltered, and most convenient for vessels waiting for a favourable wind to carry them round the N. point of Jutland. In the immediate vicinity is the citadel of Fladstrand, commanding the harbour. It is an irregular work, surrounded by ill-kept ditches, and consisting partly of a tower built upon a steep rock. Pop. 1400.

FREDERIKSSTAD [Latin, *Fridericostadium*; German, *Friderichsstadt*], a fortified maritime tn. Norway, prov. Aggershus, bal. Smaalehnen, 49 m. S. by E. Christiania, at the mouth of the Glommen; lat. 59° 11' N.; lon. 11° E. (R.) It is a thriving place, and is composed of the town proper and two suburbs. It has a pretty church, built since 1764, and a chapel; a commercial, a suburban, a free, and a garrison school, and two schools of industry for poor female children; an hospital, and a bank. The manufactures consist of hardware, including nails, buckles, fishing-hooks, &c.; pottery, brandy, and tiles. The trade is chiefly in hardware, wood, and the first necessities. There is a good and roomy haven. Pop. (1845), 2673.—(Kraft's *Haandbog over Kongeriget Norge*.)

FREDERIKSSUND, a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, E. side of the Ryeskilde-fjord, 24 m. N.W. Copenhagen. It is a very insignificant place, but S. of the town are a haven, and good anchorage for small vessels. In the immediate neighbourhood are some of the most interesting *tumuli*, from which the museums of the capital have derived many of their treasures. Pop. 400.

FREDERIKSVÆRN, a maritime and strongly fortified tn. Norway, bal. Jarlsberg and Laurvig, 68 m. S.S.W. Christiania; lat. 59° N.; lon. 10° 1' E. It has a church and chapel, naval, and three other schools, a naval hospital, and a poor-house. Its harbour is good and roomy, and has two entrances. Since 1814, Frederiksværn has been the chief station of the Norwegian fleet. It has a royal building-yard, but no trade of any kind. Steamers touch here from Christiania, Arendal, Christiansand, &c. Pop. 938.—(Kraft's *Haandbog over Kongeriget Norge*.)

FREDERIKSVÄRK, or FREDERICHSWERK, a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, on a canal between the Arrese and the Ryeskilde-fjord, 30 m. N.W. Copenhagen. It contains the largest royal manufactories in Denmark. The chief articles manufactured are gunpowder projectiles, muskets, cutlery, and all kinds of agricultural implements. The harbour admits only small vessels. Pop. 500.

FREDERICTON, formerly St. ANN, a tn. British N. America, the cap. of New Brunswick, on the St. John's river, 54 m. N.N.W. St. John's. The streets are regularly laid out, some of them being 1 m. long, and for the most part, continuously built with wooden houses. The public buildings comprise the provinces hall, where the provincial assembly and the courts of justice assemble; the Government house, the Episcopal and the Presbyterian church and chapels. The river is here $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, and navigable for ships of 50 tons for 3 m. above the town. Fredericton has become the chief entrepôt of commerce with the interior, receiving large quantities of British merchandise for distribution in the province; whilst the timber and lumber from the upper districts are collected here before they are floated down for exportation to St. John's, with which place there is regular communication by steamers. Pop. (1847), about 6600.

FREDONIA, a vil., U. States, New York, 290 m. W. by S. Albany, and 2 m. E. Lake Erie. It has five churches, an academy, and several mills. Here is an inflammable spring, the gas of which is used for lighting the streets and houses. Pop. about 1000.

FREEFOLK-MANOR, par. Eng. Hants; 800 ac. Pop. 70.

FREEMANTLE, a tn., W. Australia, co. Perth, at the mouth of the Swan river, and about 8 m. S.W. from the town of that name; lat. 32° 5' S.; lon. 115° 40' E.

FREEPORT, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, 155 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, at the confluence of Buffalo Creek with

the Alleghany. It has five churches, two schools, a variety of mills, and other manufacturing establishments. The Pennsylvania canal passes through the place. Pop. 727.

FREETHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1050 ac. Pop. 383.

FREETOWN, a maritime tn., W. Africa, Sierra Leone, of which colony it is the capital or principal settlement, at the extremity of the cape of the same name, which forms the S. side of the estuary of the river Sierra Leone; lat. 8° 29' 54" N.; lon. 13° 14' 30" W. (R.) It is sufficiently elevated above the sea to secure it in some degree from the evils of swamps and stagnant water in its immediate neighbourhood; but the long, low, flat land of the opposite Bullam shore, frequently sends over its noxious exhalations, while a no less dangerous miasma is wafted from some stagnant pools on the S.W. of the town. The town is clean and well laid out, the principal streets being very broad and straight, especially that part inhabited by Europeans and the more important of the native traders, whose houses are generally detached, and surrounded by trees. The cottages of the liberated Africans, and numerous Kroomen, are closer, and with less pretensions to regularity, although their location has been carefully selected with a view to secure a free circulation of air. A beautiful green sward overspreads the streets, giving them an air of delightful freshness. The public buildings comprise a church, seven chapels, a church missionary, grammar, and several other schools, Governor's house, and barracks, the latter two occupying an airy and commanding situation. The market is held in a square, in a central position, and is well supplied with tropical fruits, including pine apples, which are abundant. Fish of various kinds are also plentiful. Nearly all the different articles exposed for sale are proffered by Negro women, all liberated Africans or their descendants, whose volubility of tongue, and noisy mirth, add not a little to the liveliness of the scene. There is good anchorage off the town, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, in 12 or 14 fathoms, muddy bottom. Pop. (1847), 18,000.—(Allen's *Niger*; *Colonial Report*, &c.)

FREWILL ISLANDS. See DAVID (St.), ISLANDS.

FREGENAL-DE-LA-SIERRA [anc. *Nertobriga*], a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 52 m. S. by E. Badajoz, in a valley, on the confines of Andalusia, r. bank, Martiga. The houses, in general, are well built, and, in many cases, decorated with balconies; the streets are wide, regular, and paved, and the town comprises four squares. It has three churches, several convents, three chapels, and a Jesuits' college; a large and convenient townhouse, containing the municipal offices, prison, and the residence of the Alcáde; a commodious hospital, storehouse, and an ancient but well preserved castle, erected by the Templars, wherein is the building, capable of accommodating 4000 persons. In the environs are three fine cemeteries, and an agreeable promenade. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, leather, hats, soap, earthenware, bricks, tiles, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain, cattle, flax, wool, &c. An annual fair is held in September. Pop. 5975.

FREHEL, a cape, France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 13 m. W. by N. St. Malo, with a revolving light on it, 246 ft. above the sea; lat. 48° 41' 6" N.; lon. 2° 19' W. (R.)

FREIAMT, a tn. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, bail. Emmendingen. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2179.

FRIEBERG [Latin, *Frìberg*], a tn. Saxony, circle, and 20 m. W.S.W. Dresden, on the Müntzabach, near the Mulde. It consists of an inner town, entered by five gates, and still partly surrounded by old walls flanked with numerous towers; and of four suburbs, and is generally well built of gneiss, with spacious streets, regularly formed, and paved with gneiss. The ditches and ramparts have, for the most part, been filled up and levelled, and are now covered with planted alleys, ponds, and gardens. The principal buildings and establishments are the cathedral [Dom] or Marienkirche, originally founded in 1480, and renewed in 1826, a large and handsome gothic structure, devoid of towers, but containing a number of interesting objects; among others, the tomb of Maurice of Saxony, a lofty and richly sculptured sarcophagus, with a kneeling statue of the prince, and the tomb of the celebrated geologist Werner, two gothic pulpits, curiously carved in stone, a lady chapel enriched with Saxon marble and serpentine, and a pavement inlaid with brass; the Peterskirche, with three towers, one of them very lofty; the Nicolaikirche, with two towers, and three other churches of little architectural

merit; the townhouse, an old building, which gives a good specimen of N. German gothic; the mining academy, once, under Werner, the head of the Neptunian school, the most renowned in Europe, with a museum attached, particularly rich in the minerals of Saxony, and mining models; the royal silver refinery, the gymnasium, normal, burgher, and several elementary schools; the orphan and military hospitals, blind asylum, workhouse, theatre, &c. The manufactures consist of ropes, articles in gold, silver, and pinchbeck; woollen cloth, articles in wood, lace, soda, white lead, and gunshot; and there are two weekly markets, and two annual fairs. Freiburg is the centre of a most important mining district. The minerals consist of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt; and the number of mines is said to be about 130. They are situated in rocks of primary formation, in which gneiss is the most prevalent, and have been wrought from a very early period. When in their most productive state, they diffused great wealth throughout the district; and the town contained at least 40,000 inhabitants, but the depths to which the workings have been carried, has both increased the expense and diminished the produce, and the town, in consequence, was long undergoing a gradual decline; from which, however, it would appear, in more recent times, to be partially recovering. To clear many rich lodes from the water with which they are covered, a gigantic high-water level has been commenced. It will be about 24 m. long, and lead the water through the mountains to the Elbe at Meissen. Pop. (1843), 11,054; (1846), 13,194; (1849), 14,151.

FREIBURG, or FREYBURG, or FREIBURG IM BREISGAU [Latin, *Freiburgum-Breisgerorum*. French, *Freibourg-en-Brisgau*], a tn. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, on the Treisam, and on the railway from Carlsruhe, in one of the most beautiful and fertile districts of S. Germany, at the W. foot of the Black Forest, 42 m. S.S.E. Strasburg. It consists of the town proper, still possessing some remains of fortification, and entered by four gates, and of two suburbs, and is the seat of a superior civil and criminal court, and of several public offices. The houses in general are substantially built; and fountains yielding copious streams of the purest water are found in every quarter. There are also two large and tolerably handsome squares, but

built of red sandstone, in the form of a cross, and equally admired for its delicate symmetry and tasteful decorations, with a magnificent portal richly sculptured, and surmounted by a beautiful tower, partly of exquisite open work, 380 ft. high; the Ludwigskirche, a handsome modern structure in the Byzantine style, finely situated on an elevation in the N. part of the town, adorned with a statue of the grand Duke Ludwig, and surmounted by a square tower; the church of St. Martin, built in the 13th century, and originally belonging to a Franciscan monastery; the university, founded in 1456, a complete establishment, but not prospering, the number of students having declined from 608, in 1825, to 228, in 1844; the R. Catholic seminary, a very conspicuous and elegant edifice; the merchant house, now the chief tax office, a quaint gothic structure, resting on pointed arches, and decorated externally with fresco portraits of the Emperor Maximilian, his son Philip I., Charles V., and Ferdinand I.; the grand ducal palace and government buildings; the museum, lyceum, gymnasium, theatre, cornhall, new barracks, several monasteries and hospitals. The manufactures are numerous, but not individually of great extent. The most important are beer, oil, chioiry, cutlery, surgical instruments, musical instruments, and red leather. The trade is chiefly in wine and timber; and there are both a weekly market numerous attended by the inhabitants of the Black Forest, and two large annual fairs, at which the principal articles sold are corn, cattle, hemp, and wood. Freiburg is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of the courts and offices for the circle of the Upper Rhine, and possesses several societies, agricultural, literary, and scientific, good anatomical and physical collections, and a botanical garden. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but its history has no particular interest. Pop. 11,488.

FREIBURG, Switzerland. See Fribourg.

FREIBURG, a vil. Hanover, prov. of, and 18 m. N.W. Stade, on a pool of the Lower Elbe, opposite to Brockdorf. It contains a parish church, and has a small harbour much encumbered by sandbanks, and some shipping. Pop. 913.

FREIBURG, two places, Prussia.—1. A tn., prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 13 m. S.W. Merseburg, in a fertile district, l. bank, Unstrut. It is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; contains an old church with three towers, a castle, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in corn, wine, and cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2608.—2. A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 35 m. W.S.W. Breslau, on the Polsnitz, and on the railway from Breslau. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with three gates, and of three suburbs; is the seat of a law court, contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, an hospital with a church, and a townhouse; and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and tobacco; a large flax-mill moved by steam, and several other mills, distilleries, tile works, limekilns, a considerable trade in linen, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. There is a marble quarry in the vicinity. Pop. 3289.

FREIENOHL, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 5 m. E.S.E. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Many articles in wood are made here and in the surrounding district, and largely exported, particularly to America. Pop. 970.

FREIENSEN, a market tn. Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, circle of, and 9 m. N.E. Hungen, on the Seebach. It has a parish church, and manufactures of cotton and linen goods, a dye-work, and several mills. Pop. 1132.

FREIENWALDE, two tns. Prussia.—1. Prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, in a fertile and beautiful dist., near the old Oder, 31 m. N.E. Berlin. It is entered by three gates, is the seat of a court of law and several public offices; contains two churches, a burgher school, and hospital; and has extensive alum works, mineral springs, a ferry over the Oder, a fishery, trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3591.—2. Prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 31 m. E. Stettin. It has a church, and four annual markets. Pop. 1747.

FREIHAN, a tn. and par. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 38 m. N.N.E. Breslau. It has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, a castle with fine gardens, an hospital, tar-works, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1211.



THE CATHEDRAL AND MERCHANTS' HOUSE, FREIBURG.
From *Allemagne Monumetale et Pittoresque*.

the streets, with one or two exceptions, are narrow, dark, and winding. The buildings most deserving of notice are the minster or cathedral, a large and beautiful gothic structure,
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FREIHEIT, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Bidschow, on the Aupe, at the foot of the Rehrogngebirge, 25 m. E.N.E. Gitschin. It is built chiefly of wood, but has some good stone houses; contains a parish church, townhouse, school, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen, a bleachfield, and four annual fairs. Gold and silver mines were at one time extensively worked in the district, but are supposed to be now completely exhausted. In the neighbourhood, in a narrow and gloomy valley, is the watering-place of Johannesbad, with a bathing establishment supplied by thermal springs. Pop. 609.

FREINSHEIM, a market tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, 15 m. N.E. Spire. It contains three churches and a castle, and has a mill, and a mineral spring. Pop. 2191.

FREISING, a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank, Isar, here crossed by a long bridge, at the confluence of the Moosach, 21 m. N.N.E. Munich. It is the seat of an appeal court for Upper Bavaria, and of other courts and public offices; is well built, contains six churches, one of them, originally a cathedral, with a very ancient and curious crypt; a royal palace, once the residence of a bishop; a townhouse, ecclesiastical and normal seminary, lyceum, gymnasium, Latin, agricultural, and industrial schools; a blind asylum, hospital, and poorhouse; and has numerous breweries, three distilleries, two tobacco factories, saltpetre and vinegar works, a wax refinery, bleachfield, gypsum, oil, and other mills. Freising had a church in the fifth, and became the see of a bishop in the eighth, century. This see was long held by prince bishops, who had seats in the imperial diet. The bishopric was secularized in 1802, and the see transferred to Munich. Pop. of tn. 5350; of dist. (area, 112 geo. sq. m.), 16,780.

FREISTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 37 m. W.N.W. Ratibon, l. bank, Schwarzbach. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, contains three churches, a Franciscan hospitium and hospital, and has wire-works. Pop. 798.

FREISTADT, two places, Prussia:—1, A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 45 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, on the Sieger. It is the seat of a court of law, and offices for the circle; contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, a courthouse, old Carmelite monastery, now converted into an arsenal; an orphan, and an ordinary hospital; a savings-bank, and Bible society; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, numerous worsted and other mills, a wax refinery, tile works, two weekly markets, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3446.—The CIRCLE, area, 260 geo. sq. m., is, for the most part, flat, though occasionally broken by a few low hills, is watered by the Oder, here navigable, well wooded, and tolerably fertile. Pop. 50,341.—2, A tn., prov. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. S.E. Marienwerder, on a height, in a fertile district. It contains a parish church, is garrisoned by a company of invalids, and has six annual fairs. Pop. 1875.

FREISTETT, a vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, r. bank, Rhine, 14 m. N.N.W. Offenbourg. It contains a parish church and a chapel, and has a small harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 1717.

FREIWALDAU, a market tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle of, and 16 m. S.S.W. Sagan. It has a church, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, a calico print-field, pottery, several mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 985.

FREIXO, with affixes, two places, Portugal:—1, (*d' Espada à Cinto*), a tn. and par., prov. Tras-os-Montes, r. bank, Douro, 26 m. N.E. Oporto. It contains a fine castle with three towers, raises excellent almonds, and is famous for its cheese. Pop. 1220.—2, (*de Nunda*), a tn. and par. Beira-Alta, l. bank, Douro, about 21 m. E. Lamego. Pop. 717.

FREJUS [anc. *Forum Julii*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 15 m. S.E. Draguignan, near the Argens, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Mediterranean. It is beautifully situated on an easy height, overlooking the sea, and is the seat of a bishop. It has a diocesan seminary, a tribunal of commerce, but very little trade, and less manufactures. Almost the only edifices worth noticing are the constructions left by the Romans; comprising the remains of the ancient port, including a pharos or lighthouse, and ancient quays; an amphitheatre, nearly choked up; a triumphal arch, called by the inhabitants *la porte Dorée*; and the ruins of a noble aqueduct, which was nearly 19 m. long, and led the waters of the Siagne into the Roman city of *Forum Julii*. Mark Antony sent into this port 200 galleys, the *spolia opima* of Actium. In 940, the Saracens

took, pillaged, and burned the most of it. In 1475, a band of corsairs captured and ruined it. Napoleon Bonaparte disembarked here on his return from Egypt, Oct. 9, 1799; and embarked here for Elba, in 1814. Pop. 2965.

FREMINGTON, par. Eng. Devon; 6600 ac. Pop. (1851), 1350.

FRENCH BROAD, a river, U. States, which rises on the N. side of the Blue Mountains, in N. Carolina, flows N. for about 90 m., turns W., enters Tennessee, and joins the Holston, 5 m. above Knoxville. It is navigable to Dumdrigh for boats of 15 tons. Its principal affluents are the Nolachucky on the N., and the Great and Little Pigeon on the S.

FRENCH ISLAND, an isl. Australia Felix, in the harbour of Western Port; about 6 m. long, and 5 broad.

FRENCH PARK, a small market tn. Ireland, co. Roscommon, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Leitrim. It has a market on Thursday for yarn and agricultural produce, and six fairs annually. Near it are the remains of an old Dominican abbey. Pop. 515.

FRENCH RIVER, a river Upper Canada, issuing from lake Nipissing, and after a course W. by S. of 52 m., direct distance, falling into Georgian bay, Lake Huron.

FRENCHMAN'S CAP, a lofty mountain, Van Diemen's Land, 5000 ft. high, 6 m. N.E. the N.E. corner of Macquarie harbour; lat. 42° 18' S.; lon. 145° 42' E.

FRENEUSE, or **GRAND LAKE**, a lake, New Brunswick, 9 m. E. Fredericton, 9 m. long by 2 wide, and in some places 40 fathoms deep. It receives several rivers, and abounds in fish.

FRENSHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 8780 ac. Pop. 1583.

FRENZE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 500 ac. Pop. 46.

FRESHFORD, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny. The town, situated at the foot of a wooded hill, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. N.W. Kilkenny, consists of a square, with several streets diverging from it, all nearly straight, and kept tolerably clean. It has a church, built in 1730, with a beautiful porch of great antiquity, a R. Catholic chapel, two day schools, dispensary, fever hospital, and other charitable institutions. The weaving of tweed and flannel is carried on to a small extent; but the great body of the inhabitants are labourers. Four annual fairs, two of them for pigs. Area of par. 2171 ac. Pop. (1841), 2650, of which town 2075.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

FRESHFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 440 ac. Pop. 645.

FRESHWATER, par. Eng. Hants; 4760 ac. Pop. 1299.

FRESNAY-SUR-SARTHE, or **FRESNAY-LE VICOMTE**, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 20 m. N.N.W. Le Mans. It is built on a slope, l. bank, Sarthe, across which is a bridge leading to a suburb. It is old, but has been much modernized and improved. Near it are the ruins of a strong castle; and the parish church is an interesting gothic pile, of early architecture. It has a spacious linen-market, and a neat townhouse. The chief manufactures are fine linen and damasks. There is also a trade in grain, linen, and cattle. Pop. 3217.

FRESNEDA [anc. *Fraeneda*], a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 70 m. N.E. by E. Teruel, 15 m. S.E. Alcañiz. It is tolerably well built; has two parish churches, three chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, storehouse, and an ancient castle. Manufactures:—silkens and hempen fabrics, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain and wool. Pop. 1635.—(*Madoz*.)

FRESNES, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N. Valenciennes, in a coal and iron district, and the first place where a French-made steam engine was set up. It has manufactures of nails, and common glass, bleacheries, breweries, distilleries, and boat-building yards. In the vicinity are four coal pits, employing 500 to 600 people. Pop. 4072.

FRESNILLO, a city, Mexico, state of, and 30 m. N.N.W. Zacatecas. It has a spacious square, with a costly fountain in the centre, and contains several large and showy churches. In its vicinity are the celebrated mines of Fresnillo, reckoned among the most productive in Mexico. Pop. about 18,000.

FRESNO, several tns. and vils. Spain, of which the most important are—1, (*de la Vega*), A tn. prov. of, and 16 m. S. Leon, near r. bank, Elsa. The houses are ill built, and form one square, and several streets. It has a parish church, townhouse, school, two fountains, and two cemeteries. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, and leather. Pop. 2061.—2, (*el Viejo*), A tn. Leon, prov. of, and 34 m. S.W. Valladolid, between the rivulets Lanzon and Menines; containing a parish church, townhall, prison, school, and cemetery. Manufactures:—tiles and bricks. Pop. 1016.

FRESNOY-LE-GRAUB, a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 8 m. N.N.E. St. Quentin; with manufactures of shawls, gauze, veils, barges, &c. Pop. 3952.

FRESSINGFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3780 ac. P. 1456.

FRESTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1680 ac. Pop. 224.

FRETHERNE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 380 ac. P. 242.

FRETIN, a vil. France, dep. Nord, about 6 m. S.S.E. Lille. It contains a remarkable monument of Jehan, Sieur de Maisnil, and has numerous oil-mills. Pop. 1499.

FRETENHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1420 ac. P. 285.

FREUCHIE, a vil. Scotland, co. Fife, par. of, and 1½ m. E.S.E. Falkland. It has a U. Presbyterian church, and a subscription school. Inhabitants chiefly employed in handloom weaving. Pop. 713.

FREUDENBERG, several places, Germany, particularly—1, A. tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. of, and 8 m. W.S.W. Wertheim, l. bank, Main. It has a considerable trade in stones and fruit; and three annual fairs. Pop. 1718.—2, A. tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 39 m. S.S.W. Arnsberg. It contains a castle, and a Protestant church, and has extensive steel works. Pop. 675.—3, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, circle of, and 6 m. S.S.W. Saarburg, not far from the Saar. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and a synagogue; and has a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 745.

FREUDENSTADT, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Murg, 40 m. S.W. Stuttgart. It was once fortified, and has still some remains of fortification; is tolerably well built, contains a large square, adorned with arcades, a fine old church, and townhouse; and has manufactures of linen, nails, chemical products, vinegar, rosin, and turpentine; and a trade in wood and cattle, sent chiefly to Strasburg. Pop. town, 4130; bail. (area 162 geo. sq. m. in the bleakest part of the Black Forest), 26,595.

FREUDENTHAL, a vil. Württemberg, circle, Neckar, r. bank, Stein, about 10 m. S.W. Heilbronn. It contains a castle, and a Protestant parish church, with two alabaster monuments, and a synagogue. Pop. 833.

FREUDENTHAL, a tn. Austria, Silesia, circle, Troppau, cap. lordship of same name, in a narrow valley on the Schwarzwasser, 26 m. N.N.E. Olmütz. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs; contains a castle, with a chapel, library, and fine gardens, a parish church, Piarist college, high school, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather, a rosoglio factory, a weekly market, and an annual fair. In the neighbourhood are extensive ironworks. Pop. town, 3608; lordship, 13,338.

FREVENT, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. from St. Paul-sur-Ternoise, on the Cauche. It has manufactures of linen, with some flax and woollen spinners. Pop. 3097.

FREYBERG [Moravia, *Práboň*], a tn. Moravia, circle, Prerau, l. bank, Lubina, 23 m. S.S.E. Troppau. It consists of the town proper, and a suburb, has four churches and chapels, a townhouse, Piarist college and hospital, important manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in wool and cattle, several mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 4760.

FREYBURG and **FREYBERG**. See **FREIBURG**, **FREIBERG**, and **FRIBOURG**.

FREYCINET, an isl. group, Indian Ocean, N.W. coast Australia, W. island, in lat. 15° 0' S.; lon. 124° 36' E. (R.)

FREYCINET'S PENINSULA, Van Diemen's Land, W. coast, forming, with Schouten's island, the E. side of Oyster Bay; lat. 42° 18' S.; lon. 148° 20' E.

FREYNSTOWN, par. Irel. Wicklow; 1569 ac. P. 294.

FREYR, a hamlet, Belgium, prov. Namur, 4 m. S.W. Dinant, where, in 1819, a magnificent grotto was discovered, cut in the upper part of a calcareous rock. It consists of eight chambers, connected by galleries; in all are beautiful stalactites. At Freyr is a fine chateau, built on a cliff overhanging the Maas, in which was signed, Oct. 25, 1675, the earliest commercial treaty between the French and Spaniards.

FREYSTADT, several places, Austria, particularly—1, (or *Freinstadt*), A. tn. Upper Austria, circle, Mühl, in a beautiful valley on the little Feldsitz, 89 m. W.N.W. Vienna. It contains a number of handsome houses, two churches, an ancient and a modern castle, and a Piarist college, is the seat of a court of justice, and has manufactures of linen and yarn, and some trade in these articles. Pop. 3000.—2, A. tn. Austrian Silesia, circle, and 7 m. N.W. Teschen, r. bank, Olza,

with a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 900.—3, A market tn. Moravia, circle, and 18 m. N.E. Hradisch. It contains a handsome church and townhouse, and has extensive manufactures of wine casks, and other articles of cooperage, a trade in these and in linen, three large weekly markets, and four annual fairs. Pop. 941.

FREYSTÄDEL, **GALGOCZ**, or **FREYSZTAK**, a tn. Hungary, co. of, and 15 m. W.N.W. Neutra, in a fertile district, on a height above l. bank, Waag, here crossed by a long bridge. It contains an elegant castle of Count Erdödy, a square massive structure, situated on a steep limestone cliff, with good collections, and fine gardens; an old parish and a Franciscan gothic church, and a curious round tower, supposed to have belonged to a Turkish minaret; and has extensive manufactures of various articles of wood, a considerable traffic in these, and important cattle markets. Pop. 4660.

FREYSTROP, par. Wales, Brecon. Pop. 162.

FREYWALDAU, or **FRIEWALDE**, a tn. Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 41 m. W.N.W. Troppau, cap. dist. of same name, about 1300 ft. above the sea, in an extensive valley, at the foot of the Goldkoppe. It contains a church, castle, townhouse, hospital, and poorhouse, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, potash works, a wax refinery, bleachfield, a paper and other mills. Pop. tn. 2100; dist. 13,332.

FRIALU, Italy. See **FRIULI**.

FRIBOURG, or **FREIBURG**, a can. Switzerland, consisting of three small detached portions, wholly enclosed by can. Vaud, and of Fribourg proper, bounded N. and E. by Bern, S. and W. by Vaud, and N.W. by the lake of Neuchâtel; greatest length from N. to S. 38 m., greatest breadth 28 m.; area, 450 geo. sq. m. The surface is finely diversified, and presents almost all varieties of scenery, consisting of grassy or woody hills, lofty mountains, and beautiful Alpine valleys. It attains its greatest height in the S. and S.E., where the mountains belong partly to the Jorat, and partly to the Bernese Alps. The culminating points are the Molesson, 6000 ft., and the Dent de Bréil, 7000 ft. The whole canton, excepting a very small portion of the S.W., the waters of which are carried into the Lake of Geneva, belongs to the basin of the Aar, being drained partly by the Broye, but to a much larger extent by the Saane, which flows through it centrally from S. to N. The principal lake is Morat. The climate varies with the surface. In the N. and flatter districts, spring is some weeks earlier than the more mountainous regions; but, even in them, the loftiest summits are far below the line of perpetual snow, and there are no glaciers. The prevailing winds are the N. and N.E. Both bring cold, but fair weather; the W. wind is generally accompanied with rain and snow; mists and hoar-frosts are frequent in spring, and often do great damage. In regard to vegetable produce, the canton may be divided into three parts. From the S. frontiers northwards, as far as the district of Gruyère, all the surface not absolutely barren or covered by wood, is occupied by meadows and pastures. A second portion, included between the districts of Gruyère and Broye, and comprehending that in which the town of Fribourg stands, has no barren summits, and, in addition to woods and meadows, has a proportion of arable land. The third and most N. tract, including the space between the Broye and the Lake of Neuchâtel, is both fertile and well cultivated, yielding heavy crops of grain, and grapes producing tolerable wine. Here, too, tobacco is cultivated, and much excellent fruit is grown. The minerals are of little importance. The great mass of the loftier mountains is composed of limestone, in the strata of which beds of gypsum, of a reddish colour, and containing sulphur, occasionally occur. Almost all the lower hills are composed of sandstone, often abounding with fossil plants. The most important produce of the canton is that of the dairy. The Gruyère cheese has long been famous, and is exported to a large amount. A considerable revenue is also obtained from timber. Manufactures, in the ordinary sense of the term, are insignificant. Fribourg ranks ninth in the Swiss confederation, to which it was admitted in 1481. About seven-eighths of the inhabitants are R. Catholics. The language of the mountainous districts is generally Romansh; of the towns and villages German and French, with a considerable admixture of patois. The government was strongly aristocratic up to 1830, when the democratic principle prevailed, and the suffrage, by which the legislative council and

all the principal offices are virtually appointed, was extended, with a few unimportant exceptions, to all males of 25 years of age. The administrative division is into 13 districts, of which Fribourg is the capital. Pop. 91,145.

FRIBOURG, or FREIBURG IM UECHTLAND [Latin, *Freiburgi Nuthomum*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. can. of same name, most picturesquely situated on both sides of the Saane, here crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge, 180 ft. high, 941 ft. long, and 22 ft. 11 in. broad. The town stands on ground which is very much broken, and so steep that the roofs of a lower tier of houses sometimes form the pavement of a higher, and is surrounded by lofty walls, flanked with antique towers. It is on the whole well built. All the houses are of stone, several of the squares are handsome, and though from the nature of the ground almost all the streets are uneven, some of them are both long and spacious. The most remarkable

24 broad, fertile and well cultivated, producing much corn and wine. It comprehends 25 parishes. Pop. 20,000.

FRICKENHAUSEN, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank, Main, S.E. Würzburg. It contains a church, chapel, and hospital; and has dye-works; a trade in wine and fruit, sandstone quarries, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1052.

FRIDAYTHORPE, par. Eng. York (E. Kiding); 2070 ac. Pop. 320.

FRIEDAU, or FRIDAU, a vil. and lordship, Lower Austria, r. bank, Bielach, 6 m. S.W. St. Polten. It contains a castle, and has an extensive calico factory, which annually produces 30,000 pieces; an iron-smelting furnace, a copper-mill, and manufactures of ironware. Pop. 700.

FRIEDBERG, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, A tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 27 m. W.S.W. Budweis, l. bank. Moldau. It contains a parish church, townhouse,

and hospital; and has manufactures of linen, a bleachfield, two distilleries, and three mills. Pop. 789.—2, A tn. Styria, circle of, and 39 m. N.E. Grätz, on the Pinzau, with a parish church, townhouse, hospital, and poor-house; manufactures of cloth, and four annual fairs. Its walls are said to have been built out of the ransom extorted for the liberation of Richard Cœur de Lion. Pop. 550.—3, A tn. Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 47 m. N.W. Troppan, cap. bail. of same name, at the confluence of the Schlippe and Setzdorf. It has a church, an old castle, distillery, and four annual fairs. Much flax is grown and hand-spun in the district. Pop. tn., 931; bail., 8750.

FRIEDBERG.—1, A tn. Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, on a height near r. bank, Use, 33 m. N. Darmstadt. It is surrounded by old walls, with one lofty round tower and two gates; consists of the Ufervorstadt and the Burg; contains two churches, a synagogue, townhouse, barracks, savings-bank, normal, Latin, and several elementary schools; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, and liqueurs, and

four annual fairs. Friedberg is an ancient place, and occupies the site of a Roman station. Pop. 2700.—2, A tn. Bavaria, prov. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, on the Acha, 4 m. E. Augsburg. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains three churches, one of them a fine structure, with beautiful painted glass; an old castle, built by Ludwig the Strong, and often the dual residence; and an hospital; and has manufactures of clocks and instruments, tile-works, several breweries, a worsted, and other mills, a trade in fruit and hops, and four annual fairs. Pop. of tn., 2000; dist. (area, 104 geo. sq. m.), 17,055.—3, Several places, Prussia:—1, A tn., prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 47 m. N.E. Frankfurt, cap. circle of same name. It lies between several lakes, is surrounded with walls, is the seat of several courts and offices, has a church and a courthouse, manufactures of linen and leather, a walk-mill, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 4706.—The CIRCLE, area, 320 geo. sq. m., is watered by the Netze, contains several lakes, and is densely wooded, but not fertile. Pop. 45,856.—2, (*-am-Queis*), A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 19 m. S. Liegnitz, on a slope, above r. bank, Queis. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and an hospital; and has manufactures of calico, linen and muslin, lace, and porcelain; oil, saw, and other mills; a weekly market, and four annual fairs. In the vicinity is a mineral spring, with a bathing establishment. Pop. 2130.

FRIEDECK, a tn. Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 14 m. W.S.W. Teschen, r. bank, Ostrawitz. It contains a castle, two churches, to one of which numerous pilgrimages are made; and two hospitals. Pop. 3700.

FRIEDERSDORF, several places, Prussia, particularly —1, (*-am-Queis*), A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 38 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, l. bank, Queis. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of linen, and several mills. Pop. 1266.—2, (*-an-der-Landskrone*), A vil., prov. Silesia, gov., and W. from Liegnitz, with a parish church, and two mills. Pop. 977.

FRIEDEWALD, a tn. Hesse Cassel, prov. of, and 22 m. N.N.E. Fulda, cap. bail. of same name, at the foot of the



THE TOWNHALL AND PRINCIPAL SQUARE, FRIBOURG.

edifices are the Niklaus church, a handsome gothic structure, of the 15th century, with a spire 240 ft. high, a portal, with curious bas reliefs, and an organ, regarded as one of the finest in Europe; the Church of the Barefoot Monks, a large and handsome building, with a single nave; the Byzantine church, in the form of a rotunda, with a dome; the Jesuit church, not remarkable in its exterior, but internally the most richly decorated in the town; the Capuchin church, with a descent from the cross by Annibale Caracci; the church of St. John; the courthouse, a modern building, on the site of the old castle of the dukes of Zähringen; the townhouse, with a remarkable lime tree beside it, said to have been planted in 1476, the day of the battle of Morat; the Jesuit college, on the loftiest height of the town, and towering like a fortress above its other buildings; the Lyceum, and the town schools. Fribourg is the seat of an appeal court for the canton, and the residence of a R. Catholic bishop, who takes the title of bishop of Lausanne and Geneva. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods, earthenware, straw hats, playing cards, and tobacco, and there are several extensive dye-works and tanneries. The inhabitants are curiously divided in respect of language, those of the upper town speaking French, and those of the lower town German. They are remarkable for their almost unanimous adherence to the Romish church, and the favour shown to the Jesuits. Pop. 9120.

FRIBUSS, FRÜBS, or FRÜBAS, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Elbogen, in the Erzgebirge, 84 m. N.N.W. Prague. It has a parish church, manufactures of woollen and linen hosiery, lace, and caps. Tin is worked and smelted here, and many fine agates and other pebbles are found in the vicinity.

FRICK, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Argau, cap. circle, and in a valley of same name, at the junction of the high road from Zürich and Aarau to Basel, 8 m. N. Aarau. It is both finely situated and well built; contains a parish church, parsonage and school-house, and a burgher hospital; and has several much-frequented annual fairs. Pop. 1093.

The VALLEY of the Frick [*Frickthal*], forming an anc. dist., now included in can. Aargau, is about 30 m. long by

Dreienberg. It is indifferently built, but contains an old castle, now used as a hunting seat. Most of the inhabitants are hewers of wood. Pop. 1545.

FRIEDLAND, several places, Prussia:—1, A tn., E. Prussia, gov. of, and 28 m. S.E. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Alle. It is the seat of a law court, has a church and a courthouse, manufactures of woollen cloth and leather, and a trade in cattle. The Russians, under Bensingen, were here defeated by Napoleon in 1807. Pop. 2478.—The circle, area, 261 geo. sq. m., is, throughout, a monotonous flat, watered by the Alle, Pissa, and Guber. Pop. 34,375.—2, A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of and 46 m. S.W. Breslau, on the Steinau, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and nearly 1400 ft. above the sea. It contains a Protestant parish church, town-house, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather, and starch; a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1343.—3, (*Markisch Friedland*), A tn., prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 119 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. It is the seat of a court of law, has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, and a synagogue; manufactures of cloth, several distilleries, a trade in cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 2280.—4, (*Preussisch Friedland*), A tn., prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 72 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder, r. bank, Dobrinka. It has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a courthouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn and malt. Pop. 1930.

FRIEDLAND, a tn. Mecklenberg-Strelitz, in a plain, on the Mühlenteich, 30 m. N.E. Strelitz. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and entered by three gates; contains two churches, one of them a large and handsome gothic structure, and a gymnasium; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and copper ware; tile-works, limekilns, several mills, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Tobacco is cultivated to some extent in the vicinity. Pop. 4656.

FRIEDLAND, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Banzlau, cap. lordship of same name, r. bank, Wittich, at the confluence of the Raszitz, 68 m. N.N.E. Prague. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs; contains two churches, a normal school, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, a paper and walk mill, dye-works, a considerable trade, and three much frequented annual fairs. At the S. end of the town, beautifully situated on a conical hill of basalt, stands the castle of Friedland, surrounded with a thick and lofty wall, and surmounted by a high tower, built in 1014. It belonged to the famous General Wallenstein, who possessed the lordship, and took from it his title of Duke of Friedland. Pop. of tn. 3497; of lordship (area, 96 geo. sq. m.), 33,203.

FRIEDLAND, two places, Moravia:—1, A market tn., circle, Prerau, l. bank, Ostrowitz, 44 m. E. Olmütz. It contains a church and school; and has iron-works, with smelting furnaces, manufactures of locks, and other articles of iron, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1905.—2, A market tn., circle of, and 22 m. N.N.E. Olmütz, in a valley on a mountain slope. It contains a church and school; and has a saw and a flour mill, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 754.

FRIEDRICHHODA, a tn. Saxe-Coburg, 10 m. S.W. Gotha. It is situated on a hill, contains a church and a town-house, and has manufactures of linen and dolls, a bleachfield, brewery, several mills, and two annual fairs. Some mines are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2130.

FRIEDRICHSFELDE, a vil. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 21 m. N.E. Potsdam. It is a handsome, well-built place, and contains a pleasure palace, with fine gardens; a parish church, and orphan school. Pop. 1000.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, or BUCHHORN, a tn. Württemberg, circle, Danube, on the N. shore of the lake, and 14 m. E. the town of Constance. It is finely situated, contains a castle, church, and Latin school; and has a harbour on the lake, which is visited by steam-boats, and enables it to carry on a considerable trade. Pop. 1072.

FRIEDRICHSHAMN, a tn. Russia, Finland, cap. circle same name, on a peninsula of the Gulf of Finland, 110 m. W.N.W. St. Petersburg. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by fortifications, which were once strong, but have become dilapidated, and of three suburbs, and is built with considerable regularity, being chiefly composed of eight streets, converging to the market-place, which is of a circular form, and is situated near the centre. It contains a

Swedish Lutheran, a Finnish Lutheran, and two Greek churches, a public school, townhouse, barracks, and arsenal; and has two annual fairs. At its harbour, which is annually visited by about 30 vessels, the exports are deals, pitch, tar, and hemp; the imports—salt, tobacco, and various articles of manufacture. Pop. 2251.—The circle, area, 585 geo. sq. m., is, for the most part, flat, though occasionally broken by low hills, and has a soil somewhat sandy, but, under good culture, not unproductive. Pop. 25,029.

FRIEDRICHSSTADT, a tn. Denmark, duchy of, and 22 m. W.S.W. Schleswig, at the confluence of the Treene with the Eider, here only 300 yards broad, and crossed by a ferry. It is a handsome town, regularly built in the Dutch style, with a market place in the centre, surrounded by a planted walk, but lies so low as to require a high dyke for protection from the inundations of the Eider. It contains a Lutheran, and a Remonstrant-reformed church, in the latter of which the service is performed in Dutch; Menonite and R. Catholic chapels, a meeting of friends, and a synagogue; and has manufactures of woollen stuffs, starch, and varnish, dye-works, oil-mills, building-docks, and a summer haven of the fourth class, at which the trade carried on is unimportant. Great numbers of cattle cross the ferry for Hamburg. Pop. 2500.

FRIEDRICHSSTHAL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 15 m. N. Oppeln. It contains a Protestant church, and has blast furnaces, and steel and iron works. Pop. 1058.

FRIENDLY, or TONGA ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, between lat. 18° and 23° S.; and lon. 173° and 176° W. They consist of the island of Tonga, the cluster called the Hapai, the largest of which is named Lefooga, and the island of Vavao. The climate is remarkable for its mildness, and the soil for fertility, hence the great variety and luxuriance of their vegetable productions, which include cocoa nuts, bread fruit, bananas, yams, sugar cane, sago, &c. The people are of the Malayan race, and industrious cultivators of the soil; they love and respect their parents; are cleanly; but revengeful and treacherous. These islands were called the Friendly Islands by Cook. They are of small size, and for their extent tolerably well peopled; but cocoa-nut oil is almost the only article of export of consideration to Europeans. There is some traffic, however, between them and the Fejees in smaller articles, and numbers of Tonguese go there to build their large double canoes, as they have themselves no timber fit for the purpose. The population of these islands is estimated at 18,500, of which about 4500 are Christians.

FRIESACH, or FRISCHES WASSER [anc. *Virunum*], a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle of, and 23 m. N.N.E. Klagenfurt, r. bank, Metnitz, in a fertile district. It is surrounded by old walls and a wet ditch, has a number of good houses, and a square, with a curious octagon fountain; two churches, a Dominican monastery, a commandery of the Teutonic order; and manufactures of iron, and several blast furnaces, supplied from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1273.

FRIESACK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 30 m. N.W. Potsdam, at the confluence of the Horstgraben and Little Rhine. It is the seat of a law court, contains a church, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 2371.

FRIESENHAIM, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, 8 m. S.S.W. Offenburg. It has a parish church, and some trade in cattle, and also in tobacco and wine, which are extensively grown in the district. Pop. 2034.—2, A vil. Bavaria, Palatinat, l. bank, Rhine, about 3 m. S.W. Mannheim, with three churches. The allied armies crossed the Rhine here in 1814. Pop. 1200.

FRIESLAND, or VRIESLAND [Latin, *Frisio*; French, *Frise*], a N.W. prov. Holland, bounded N. and W. by the N. Sea; S. by the Zuider Zee, and prov. Overijssel; and E., by provs. Groningen and Drenthe; extreme length, N. to S. 45 m., E. to W. 40 m.; area, 948 geo. sq. m. It is generally flat, and parts of it are below the level of the sea, from the inroads of which it is protected by dykes. Even the few rising grounds met with are alleged to be artificial heights, formed as places of refuge during floods, to which the province was often subjected before the dykes were built, as well as since; from the year 333 to 1825, it is calculated that 83 inundations have taken place. It is well watered, has numerous small lakes, and is intersected by numerous streams and canals; the latter affording a very complete system of water

communication. The W. part of the province yields excellent hay and pasture, and the N.W., N., and N.E. is the richest agricultural land, while the E. and S.E. is alternately black earth, sand, turf, heath, meadow land, and coppice. Four-fifths of the province are under cultivation; and the remaining fifth is composed of roads, rivers, lakes, turf-land, heath, &c. The usual cereals are cultivated on the suitable soil, and excellent horses, the best in Holland, cattle, and sheep, are reared on the meadows towards the W. coast; and both cattle and other agricultural produce are sent to England through Harlingen. The manufactures are not important, still tanning, fulling, weaving, spinning, boat-building, soap-making, salt-refining, brewing, distilling, and sundry other branches are carried on to a limited extent, chiefly in the towns. The people are mostly Protestants. There are 365 Reformed, 38 Baptist, and 32 R. Catholic churches; 333 common, and 11 Latin schools. The Frisians are well made, active, brave, and honest; and in their manners, features, and language, greatly resemble the English. Their dress is peculiar, of antique origin, and quite distinct from that used in other parts of Holland. For administrative purposes, Friesland is divided into three arrondissements, Leeuwarden, the capital; Sneek, and Heerenveen, and 14 cantons. Pop. (1850), 246,967.

FRIESLAND (Osr) [English, *East Friesland*], an anc. dist. forming the N.W. extremity of the kingdom of Hanover, and nearly equivalent to the present landrostei or government of Aurich. It was originally governed by its own counts. On the extinction of the family, in 1744, it was claimed by George II. of England, as Elector of Hanover, and by Frederick of Prussia. The latter prevailed. In 1806, Napoleon included it in his new kingdom of Holland. In 1814, Prussia obtained the restoration of it, but the following year ceded it to Hanover.

FRIESOYTHE, a tn. grand duchy, Oldenburg, cap. bail. of same name, on the Soeste, 18 m. W.S.W. Oldenburg. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a townhouse; and has a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1036.

FRIESTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 610 ac. Pop. 53.

FRIESTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3980 ac. Pop. 1240.

FRIGATE ISLE, an inhabited isl. Indian Ocean, the most E. of the Seychelle group; lat. 4° 32' S.; lon. 56° E. It is 2½ m. long, and 550 ft. above the level of the sea.

FRIGENTO, or **FRICENTO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 35 m. N.E. Naples, on an eminence. It is miserably built, but has a beautiful cathedral, adorned with fine paintings. In the vicinity is a valley or dell, in which is a small pool that throws out strong mephitic exhalations, by which animals approaching it are said to be destroyed. This valley is supposed to be the *Amsanciti Valles* of Virgil. Pop. 3000.

FRIGILIANA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 30 m. E. by N. Malaga, on the S. slope of a hill, surmounted by the ruins of a castle. It has irregular and steep streets; a parish church, chapel, school, and storehouse. Manufactures:—sugar, soap, starch, paper, linen fabrics, wine, and oil, which, with grain, &c., are exported. Pop. 2596.

FRIGNANO (MAGGIORE and PICCOLO), two nearly adjacent vils. and com., Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 10 m. S.W. Caserta. Pop. of former, 2188; of latter, 2347.

FRILSHAM, par. Eng. Berks; 920 ac. Pop. 182.

FRINCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. of, and 7 m. N. Asti, in a beautiful and fertile district, r. bank, Versa, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It contains a parish church, and an old castle, and has some trade in corn and millet. The Versa, from the shallowness of its bed, and the tortuosity of its course, often overflows its banks, and causes serious damage. Pop. 1080.

FRINSBURY, par. Eng. Kent; 3010 ac. Pop. 2142.

FRING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1690 ac. Pop. 162.

FRINGFORD, par. Eng. Oxford; 1580 ac. Pop. 390.

FRINSTED, par. Eng. Kent; 1130 ac. Pop. 202.

FRINTON, par. Eng. Essex; 710 ac. Pop. 44.

FRIO (CAPE), Brazil. See CABO FRIO.

FRIOCKHEIM, a vil. Scotland, co. Forfar, a station on the Arbroath and Forfar Railway, 6½ m. N.W. by N. Arbroath. It is neatly built, and has a Free church, an Established chapel, a school, and a flax spinning-mill, in which last, and in weaving sailcloth, osnaburghs, sheeting, and dowlas, the inhabitants are principally employed. Pop. 1104.

FRISANCO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and near Friuli. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 2200.

FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAK, par. Eng. Leicester; 1080 ac. Pop. 429.

FRISCHAU, two places, Austrian Moravia:—1, A vil., circle of, and 20 m. E. Znaim. It has a parish church, and a castle, with a picture gallery; and a walk-mill. Pop. 705. —2, (or *Frissaua*), A vil., circle, Igla, and 30 m. from Gross-Meseritsch. It stands on a hill, and has a church, grammar-school, iron-works with smelting furnaces, a saw, and other mills. Pop. 767.

FRISCHE-HAFF, an extensive lagoon, Prussia, on the Baltic. It is separated from the Gulf of Danzig by a long and narrow line of low gravel and sandbanks, and communicates with it by a narrow strait named Gatt, on the N. side of which is the town of Pillau. Its length, N. to E., is 55 m., average breadth not over 8 m. It receives numerous streams, of which the most important are the Pregel, in the N.; the Passage, on the E.; and two arms of the Vistula, on the S.W.

FRISKNEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 6270 ac. P. (1851), 1694.

FRISTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Suffolk; 1790 ac. Pop. 455.—2, Sussex; 2080 ac. Pop. 91.

FRITHELSTOCK, par. Eng. Devon; 2380 ac. P. 705.

FRITTENDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 3640 ac. Pop. 804.

FRITTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 710 ac. Pop. 301.—2, Suffolk; 2100 ac. Pop. 223.

FRITZWELL, par. Eng. Oxford; 1230 ac. Pop. 524.

FRITZLAR, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Niederhessen, cap. circle of same name, l. bank, Edder, 16 m. S.S.W. Cassel. It is partly surrounded by walls and ditches, and entered by three gates, but has narrow and winding streets; contains two churches, one of them a very ancient edifice, partly byzantine and partly gothic; the other, formerly belonging to a Franciscan monastery, and now used by the Protestants; an Ursuline monastery, with an educational establishment; and has a trade in corn and wine, and eight annual fairs. Around the town is a chain of watch-towers, seven in number. Pop. 3049.—THE **CIRCLE**, partly level and partly hilly, is poorly wooded, but well watered, and contains much excellent arable land. Pop. 29,545.

FRILI [German, *Friaul*], a deleg. Austrian Italy, bounded N. by the Tyrol, N.E. and E. by Illyria, S. by the Adriatic, and de. Venice, S.W. Treviso, and W. Belluno; area 1928 geo. sq. m. It is mountainous towards the N., but gradually slopes down into an extensive plain, which, as it approaches the sea, becomes so flat as to form extensive marshes. The soil of the plain is in some parts remarkably fertile; but in others so light and sandy, as to be almost sterile. Considerable quantities of corn are raised, but the chief wealth of the deleg. is in cattle, which are here reared in greater numbers than in any other part of Lombardy. The minerals include iron and copper, which are worked to some extent, fine marble, of which there are six quarries, and fine potter's clay, which is extensively manufactured. The capital is Udine. Pop. 34,000.

FROBISHER'S STRAIT, a channel, British N. America, leading from the ocean W., between Hudson's Strait and Northumberland inlet, and separating the districts of Metacog and Nita. Length, 240 m.; medium breadth, 30 m. Its shores, on both sides, are rugged and mountainous. It was discovered, in 1576, by Sir Martin Frobisher.

FROCESTER, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1830 ac. Pop. 344.

FRODESLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 2120 ac. Pop. 214.

FRODINGHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 5770 ac. Pop. 701.—2, (North), York (E. Riding); 2880 ac. Pop. 831.

FRODSHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Chester, with a station on the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway. The town, 11 m. N.E. Chester, on the Weaver, near its confluence with the Mersey, has a fine old church, and an endowed school. The inhabitants are principally employed in saltworks and in cotton manufactures. Market on Saturday, and two fairs annually. Area of par., 14,100 ac. Pop. 5821.

FROHBURG, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 22 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, l. bank, Wiehra, here crossed by two bridges. It contains a church with a lofty tower, and, in the vicinity, a little S. of the town, a large castle, with an extensive and well-wooded park; and has manufactures of woollen cloth and

earthenware, a spinning, and other mills, a general trade, and trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. (1849), 2644.

FROHSE, a vil. Prussia, Saxony, gov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe; with an old parish church; tile-works, some shipping and trade, and three annual fairs. P. 932.

FROME, several rivers, England.—1, Co. Dorset, rising near Beaminster, flowing S.E. to Dorchester, whence it flows E. into Poole Bay, after a course of about 35 m.—2, Co. Somerset, rising near Bruton, flowing past the town of Frome, and after a course, chiefly N., of about 20 m., joining the Avon between Bradford and Bath.—3, Co. Gloucester, flowing S., and falling into the harbour of Bristol.—4, Co. Hereford, an affluent of the Lugg.

FROME, or **FROME-SELWOOD**, a parl. bor., tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, 19 m. S.E. Bristol, is pleasantly situated on the E. and N.E. declivity of a hill, at the base of which flows the river Frome. It consists of a number of streets, the modern of a convenient breadth, but the older narrow and irregular. Formerly the town consisted of a series of mere lanes, so narrow that two carriages could not pass each other without encroaching on the footways. Of late years, however, great improvements have taken place both as regards the widening of the streets and the construction of the houses. The town is now lighted with gas, and there is no scarcity of water, but great inefficiency in the means of conveying it to the inhabitants.

There are three churches in Frome, the old parish church and two new structures. The former is a handsome ancient gothic building, with a tower surmounted by a spire, together about 150 ft. high. The latter two are destitute of architectural pretension, although one of them, Christ Church, in the later English style, is sufficiently commodious. There are places of worship, besides, for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and the Society of Friends. The schools and charities are one British, one National, four Dissenters' schools, and one attached to each of the three churches, besides a number of respectable private schools. There are also a blue coat school, in which 25 boys are clothed and educated, and a charity school for 20 girls, who are maintained and educated. The charities amount to £1300 annually, chiefly expended in the maintenance of old men and women, and young persons of both sexes. There are neither hospitals nor dispensaries in the parish, but there is a flourishing savings-bank in the town, in which the balance in favour of depositors, in 1851, amounted to £33,975. A literary association was formed in 1844, which met with immediate success, and continues to prosper. Frome has been long celebrated for the manufacture of woollen cloths, particularly broad-cloths and kerseymeres. Silk, livery cloths, carriage linings, and hats are also manufactured to a considerable extent. The river Frome is crossed at the town by a neat stone bridge of five arches. The environs are beautiful, and are adorned by numerous handsome mansions and villas. Frome returns a member to the House of Commons; registered electors (1851), 401. Area of par. 7092½ ac. Pop. (1851), bor. 10,148; par. 11,937.—(*Local Correspondent*).

FROMISTA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 16 m. N. Palencia, in a beautiful plain, on the canal of Castile. It is tolerably well built, but is ill paved, has three parish churches, two hospitals, a Latin and a primary school, and manufactures of cloth, soap, and oil, and several oil mills. Pop. 1483.

FRONT [Latin, *Frons*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, division of, and about 10 m. S. Turin, on the Amalone, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a parish church, two chapels, an old palace in ruins, and some trade in fat cattle. There is a seam of lignite in the vicinity. Pop. 1304.

FRONTEIRA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 35 m. N.E. Evora, on a hill, l. bank, Zatas. It has two churches, and an annual fair. In the vicinity there is a convent. In 1663, the Portuguese here defeated the Spaniards. Pop. 2016.

FRONTENAY, a vil. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arrond. Niort. It was once a fortified town, but was taken and dismantled by Louis VIII. in the 13th century. It has a trade in wool and cattle. Pop. 1482.

FRONTENHAUSEN, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, r. bank, Vils, 52 m. N.E. Munich. It is surrounded by a wall, contains two churches and a chapel, and has manufactures of woollens, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1007.

FRONTIGNAN [anc. *Forum Domitii*], an anc. but small

and decayed tn. and com. France, dep. Hérault, 12 m. S.S.W. Montpellier, and station of the railway from Montpellier to Cette. It is known best by its white wines grown here, esteemed among the best in France. During the Middle Ages it was a fortified town of some consideration. In 1629, Louis XIII. established an admiralty here, it being at that time the chief place for the maritime trade of Languedoc. Pop. 1966.

FROOME, three pars. Eng.:—1, (*Bishop's*), Hereford; 4550 ac. Pop. 1079.—2, (*St. Quentin*), Dorset; 960 ac. Pop. 140.—3, (*Vauchurch*), Dorset; 1080 ac. Pop. 180.

FROSINONE, a deleg. Papal States, composed of a small isolated portion called Ponte Corvo, enclosed within the Neapolitan prov. Terra di Lavoro, and of Frosinone Proper, bounded N. and N.W. by comarca Rome, S.W. and S. by the Mediterranean, and S.E. and E. by Naples; greatest length, N. to S. 50 m.; greatest breadth, 42 m.; area, 1600 geo. sq. m. The surface in the N.E. is covered by the Roman sub-Apennines or some of their ramifications, has an agreeable and salubrious climate, is watered by the Sacco and several affluents, and though very indifferently cultivated, yields abundant crops, and matures almost all the fruits of S. Italy. The S.W. portion of the delegation is occupied by the Pontine Marshes, an extensive tract, whose numerous swamps and pestilential exhalations almost unfit it for the habitation of human beings. Much had been done for its improvement in Roman times, but under the Papal Government the benefit of former improvements has been lost, through neglect. Pop. 164,000.

FROSINONE [anc. *Fusino*], a tn. Papal States, cap. above deleg. 50 m. E.S.E. Rome, at the foot of a hill, near l. bank, Cosa. It is ill built, but has several churches and convents; is the seat of a bishopric, and the residence of a cardinal delegate; and has two annual fairs, one of 20 days' continuance, and another of six days. Good wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 6500.

FROSOLONE, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Sannio, 12 m. E. Isernia. It contains three churches, two convents, a seminary, and hospital, and has manufactures of entery. A much esteemed wine is produced in the district. Pop. 4443.

FROSSASCO [Latin, *Ferussacum*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. of, and 4 m. N. Finerolo, on the Noso. It was anciently surrounded by walls and ditches, and is still entered by four gates. It has two churches, an ancient strong castle in ruins, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1398.

FROSTENDEN, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1280 ac. Pop. 428.

FROWARD (CAPE), S. extremity of N. America, Strait of Magalhaens; lat. 53° 53' 42" S.; lon. 71° 18' 30" W. (R.); a bold promontory, composed of dark-coloured slaty rock; its outer face is nearly perpendicular.

FROWLESWORTH, par. Eng. Leicester; 1960 ac. Pop. 318.

FROXFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 6480 ac. Pop. 656.—2, Wilts; 1150 ac. Pop. 625.

FROYEN, an isl., W. coast, Norway, bail. of, and 52 m. W.N.W. Trondhjem. It is nearly of a triangular shape; greatest length, 20 m., central breadth, 12 m.; and is separated from the larger island Hittern by the Froy-fjord, which, at its mouth, between the two islands, is 15 m. wide, but at this shortest distance between them only 5 m.

FROYLE, par. Eng. Hants; 3920 ac. Pop. 849.

FRUGES, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. E.N.E. Montreuil. It is built on a steep site, and has several streets, all ending in an open area. Manufactures:—hosiery, coarse cloths, and tobacco-pipes; and has some salt-works and tanneries; and a mineral spring. Pop. 2924.

FRUTIGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 25 m. S.S.E. Bern, near the confluence of the Kander and Engstligen, cap. bail. of same name. The houses are mostly new, having been rebuilt after a great fire in 1827. Its antique church was founded in 933. It has cloth-works, kirschwasser distilleries, &c.; and in the environs much cattle are reared; a mile S. are the baths of Frutigen. Pop. vil. about 1000; par. 4500.

FRYERNING, par. Eng. Essex; 3830 ac. Pop. 807.

FRYKEN, a lake, or rather chain of lakes, Sweden, län of, and 12 m. N. by W. Carlstad. It stretches N. to about 40 m., and seldom exceeding a mile in width, has the appearance of a broad river. It is divided into three distinct parts, connected by two narrow channels, and is very deep. It

discharges itself into Lake Wener by the Nors. Fryksdal, the name of the valley in which it lies, contains some of the finest scenery of Sweden, and is sometimes called Swedish Switzerland.

FRYSTONE, two pars. Eng. York (W. Riding).—1, (*Ferry*), 2850 ac. Pop. 951.—2, (*Monk*), 3770 ac. Pop. 937.

FUBINE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 10 m. W.N.W. Alessandria, finely situated on a height above the Grana. It consists chiefly of one principal street, terminating in a square; contains five churches, one of them an ancient gothic structure, surmounted by a tower; and has a considerable trade in corn, wine, and wood. Pop. 2234.

FUCA (STRAITS OF SAN JUAN DE), a channel, N. America, Oregon territory, leading from the Pacific into the Gulf of Georgia, S. and W. Vancouver Island, which it separates from the mainland, and forming part of the boundary between Great Britain and the U. States; lat. (entrance), 48° 25' N.; lon. 124° 12' W. It extends S.E. about 80 m., is 11 m. broad at its W., and 25 at its E. end, and is free from shoals.

FUCECCHIO, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 23 m. E. by N. Pisa, near r. bank, Arno, and the S. extremity of the Lake Fucecchio. It is well built, surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, commanded by a strong old castle, and possessing wide and well kept streets, a handsome collegiate church adorned with paintings and statuary, an almshouse, and seminary; and manufactures of silken fabrics, vinegar, and vermicelli. Pop. 5233.—The lake is about 7 m. long, by about 3 m. average breadth. It sends its waters S.W. to the Arno.

FUCINO, or CELANO [Latin, *Fucinus Lacus*], a lake, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., about 11 m. long, from S.E. to N.W., 5 m. broad, and 35 m. in circuit. It lies 2181 ft. above sea level, enclosed, N.E., E., and S.E., by the Apennines, S. by Mount Salviano, and W. by the Roman Apennines, and is open only on the S.W., leaving the country in that direction exposed to its inundations. A remedy was attempted by the Emperor Claudius, who caused an aqueduct to be constructed across Salviano, for the purpose of discharging the surplus waters of the lake into the Garigliano. Of this vast work, on which 30,000 slaves are said to have laboured 11 years, there are only a few remains. Fucino is generally believed to be the crater of an extinct volcano. Its banks are densely peopled, and well cultivated.

FUEGO (TIERRA DEL). See TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

FUEGO, or FOGO.—1, One of the Cape Verd Islands, N. point; lat. 15° 1' 30" N.; lon. 24° 21' 30" W. (n.); about 15 m. in length, and nearly circular, very high, forming a volcanic peak, and generally clouded. Though deficient in water, it is fertile, and produces a great quantity of Indian corn, beans, &c. Excellent cloths are made here for the trade of Guinea, and for the other islands. The climate, although warm, is healthy. There are several beaches for boats; but the only anchorage for vessels of burthen is on the W. side of the island, in the bay called Luz, and off the town of that name. Water scarce, and indifferent.—2, A small isl. E. coast Africa, Mozambique Channel, one of the Premeira group; lat. 17° 14' S.; lon. 38° 55' E.—3, An isl. N. America, off N.E. coast, Newfoundland; lat. 49° 30' N.; lon. 54° 6' W.

FUEGO (VOLCAN DE), [*fire volcano*], a volcano, Central America, Guatemala, 25 to 30 m. W. by S. the new city of that name; lat. 14° 29' N.; lon. 90° 48' W. It is one of three volcanoes which stand close together, the other two being the Volcan de Agua, or Water Volcano, a perfect cone; and the other the Volcan de Pacaya. These volcanoes rise from 7000 to 10,000 ft. above the plain; that of Fuego generally emits smoke from one of its peaks.

FUEN, with affixes, numerous tns. and vils., Spain, of which the following are the principal:—1, (*-Caliente*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 40 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-real, at the foot of a rugged rock, on the borders of Andalusia. It has a large square, a parish church, townhouse, storehouse, and cemetery. In the vicinity are much frequented medicinal baths, esteemed efficacious in rheumatism and gout, &c. Pop. 2105.—2, (*-Mayor*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 6 m. W.S.W. Logroño, r. bank, Ebro, with a parish church, chapel, hospital, and two schools. Manufactures:—leather and brandy. Pop. 2029.—3, (*-Salida*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 12 m. N. W. Toledo, containing a church, chapel, townhall, prison, hospital, Latin, and two other schools, a handsome palace, convent, and several foun-

tains. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, and soap. Pop. 2739.—4, (*-Santa*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 54 m. S. Cuenca, 24 m. N.N.W. Albacete, r. bank, Júcar, having a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a fountain. Manufactures:—esparto fabrics. The wine made here is much esteemed. Pop. 1831.—5, (*-Labrada de los Montes*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 100 m. E. Badajoz, near r. bank, Guadiana, well built, with a square, and clean, wide, and paved streets; a church, town and session-house, prison, hospital, store-house, and public fountain. Manufactures:—linen fabrics. Pop. 1029.—6, (*-Labrada*), a vil. New Castile, prov. of, and 9 m. S. Madrid, having a square, parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—cloth and blankets. Pop. 2027.

FUEN-CHOO, or FUEN-CHOO-FOO, a considerable tn. China, prov. Shensee, r. bank, Fuen-Ho, 50 m. S.W. Tai-yuen.

FUEN-HO, a large river, China, prov. Shensee, an affluent of the Hoang-Ho, rises in the N. part of the province, about lat. 39° N., whence it flows S., with one considerable deflection E., till it reaches Kiang, lat. 35° 40' N., when it suddenly bends W., and falls into the Hoang-Ho at lat. 35° 35' N.; lon. 111° 25' E. Its whole course is about 300 m.

FUENGIROLA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. S.W. Malaga, on the Mediterranean. It has a parish church, two primary schools, an active and a productive fishery. Pop. 1182.

FUENTE-ABEJUNA, or FUENTE-OBEJUNA, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 44 m. N.W. by W. Cordova, on the slope of a hill, near l. bank, Guadiato. It is well built; has a square; steep, wide, and clean streets; a large parish church, five chapels, two convents, a townhouse, prison, storehouse, hospital, three fountains, and a spacious cemetery. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, and leather. Trade:—wine, oil, brandy, honey, and pigs. Pop. 4660.

FUENTE-ALBILDA, a vil. and par. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 24 m. from Albacete, in a valley. It has a parish church, a courthouse, prison, two primary schools, and a beautiful fountain; manufactures of woollen and hempen cloth, and a trade in corn, cheese, and saffron. Pop. 1117.

FUENTE-DE-CANTOS, a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 52 m. S.S.E. Badajoz. It is tolerably well built, has wide streets, and six small squares; and a parish church, two convents, several chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, storehouse, three schools, and some public fountains. Manufactures:—cloth, linen, soap, wine, and oil. Many of the people are engaged as muleteers. Pop. 4500.

FUENTE-DE-PEDRO-NARRO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 50 m. W.S.W. Cuenca, in a plain between the Bedija and Rianzares. It contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, a boys' and girls' school; and has a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 1260.

FUENTE-DEL-ARCO, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and about 80 m. from Badajoz, on the N. slope of the sierra Morena. It contains a handsome parish church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and a fine old fountain, in the form of an arch, which gives its name to the town; and has numerous corn and oil mills; and a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1100.

FUENTE-DEL-FRESNO, a tn. Spain, La Mancha, prov. of, and 20 m. N.N.E. Ciudad-Rodrigo. It is well built, and paved; contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; and has a corn and oil mill; and a considerable trade in charcoal. Pop. 2315.

FUENTE-DEL-MAESTRE, a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 32 m. S.E. by S. Badajoz, in a valley, near r. bank, Guadajira. It is, for the most part, well built, and has three large, and several smaller squares, and wide, level, paved, though irregular streets, a Corinthian parish church, four chapels, two convents, a Jesuits' college, Latin and primary schools, a townhouse, prison, hospital, two public fountains, a cemetery, and some vestiges of the ancient walls and fosse by which it was formerly surrounded. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, brandy, hardware, earthenware, &c. Trade in grain, oil, brandy, wool, wine, fruits, vegetables, &c. Some goats, sheep, and pigs are reared. Pop. 6580.

FUENTE-EL-SAUCO, a tn. Leon, prov. of, and 23 m. S.S.E. Zamora. It is tolerably well built, has clean streets, several squares, two parish churches, a chapel, townhouse,

prison, hospital, and storehouse. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, wine, and brandy, which are exported. Pop. 2557.

FUENTE-LA-HIGUERA, a tn. prov. of, and 50 m. S.W. by S. Valencia. It has three squares, steep streets, a parish church, two chapels, a townhouse, and prison. Manufactures:—linens and woollens, wine and brandy. Pop. 2659.

FUENTE-LA-PEÑA, a tn. Leon, prov. of, and 27 m. S.E. by S. Zamora, 6 m. E. Fuente el-Sanco, near l. bank, Guarena. It is well built, has a handsome church, two chapels, three schools, a townhouse, prison, and convent. Pop. 1676.

FUENTE-ENCARROS, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 55 m. from Alicante, at the foot of some lofty hills. It is poorly built, but clean; contains a gothic parish church, a courthouse, prison, and primary school; and has manufactures of woollens, thread, and earthenware, several mills, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 1455.

FUENTE-GUINALDO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. Salamanca, 17 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Rodrigo. It has a large and handsome parish church, in the public square; a courthouse, prison, primary school; manufactures of linen, linens, and annual fair. Several undecided contests took place here during the peninsular war. Pop. 1283.

FUENTE-HERIDOS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 64 m. N.W. Seville, in a mountainous district. It is well built, paved, and clean; has two public squares, a parish church, townhouse, prison, two primary schools; several saw and flour mills; and a trade in potatoes and chestnuts. P. 1229.

FUENTE-PALMERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 25 m. S.W. Cordova, in a plain. It is indifferently built; contains a parish church, prison, and two primary schools; and has manufactures of white soap, an oil-mill, and a trade in oil, corn, and cattle. Pop. 1556.

FUENTERRABIA, or **FONTARABIA**, a city and port, Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 10 m. E. by N. San Sebastian, at the mouth of the Bidassoa, on the French frontier. It was formerly a place of considerable strength and importance, sur-

rounded by walls, and a wide moat, some ruins of which only remain. most of its fortifications having been destroyed by the French. It has a square, a parish church, several chapels, a handsome townhouse, governor's palace, prison, hospital, three schools, three fountains, and a convent. Its harbour is shallow, and admits only small vessels. Manufactures:—hemp shoes, linen, cloth, earthenware, and marine stores. The people are chiefly occupied in tillage and fishing. The salmon of the Bidassoa are much esteemed. The town itself has been frequently besieged, and its vicinity has been the scene of numerous military operations. In 1837, some severe fighting took place here between General Evans and the Carlists, the former eventually taking the town. The Fontarabians exhibited a singular degree of ingratitude, and want of feeling, in their treatment of the sick and disabled of the English army in 1813, refusing or but grudgingly giving them quarters, and the accommodation of hard boards to repose upon. Pop. 2035.

FUENTES, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*de Andalusia*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 32 m. E.N.E. Seville. It is well built, has two squares, a parish church, three chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, convents, several schools, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen and coarse cloth. Pop. 5915.—2, (*de Leon*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 50 m. S. Badajoz, on the borders of Seville. It has a square, wide and clean streets, a church, two chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, school, three fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, wine, and oil. Pop. 2920.—3, (*de Don-Bermudo*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 12 m. W.N.W. Palencia, on a slightly elevated plain, on the N.W. bank of Lake Nava; with a manufactory of black bombazines. Pop. 3065.

FUENTES-DE-EBRO, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 20 m. S.S.E. Saragossa, on the slope of a hill above r. bank, Ebro, near the confluence of the Ginel. It contains a gothic parish church, a magnificent palace, much injured, both during the peninsular and the civil wars; a courthouse, prison, hospital, convent, and two primary schools; and has manufactures of serge, a flour, and an oil mill. Pop. 1446.

FUERTAVENTURA, one of the Canary isls., the nearest to the coast of Africa, from which it is about 60 m. distant; lat. (N.W. point) 28° 42' N.; lon. 14° 1' W. (r.) It is about 55 m. in length, and about 15 in breadth, excepting at its S.W. extremity, where, for an extent of about 15 m., it is not more than 4 or 5 m. broad, being altogether shaped like a bottle. It is less mountainous than the other islands, though its N. and S. ends rise to 2500 ft. It possesses two ports—Cabras, on the E., and Trajalejo, on the S.E. The anchorage is bad, and the landing difficult. The island has a barren appearance generally, with some fertile tracts here and there; the most extensive of which is the valley of Oliva, towards the N., 15 m. long, by 2½ wide. There are only two streams of pure water in the island. On the N. and N.E. are some extinct volcanoes, one of which attains an elevation of 2160 ft. The only trees are the date, palm, and fig. The principal exports are barilla, orchilla, corn, honey, goat-skins, and camels. See map in article CANARIES. Pop. about 17,000.

FUERTE, an isl. Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Darien, E. side; lat. 9° 23' N.; lon. 76° 12' W. (r.) It is about 1¼ m. long N. to S., and ¾ m. E. to W.; it is high in the middle, and covered with trees. It can be seen from a distance of 20 m.

FUERTE (Er), a city, Mexico, cap. of the State of Occidente, or of Cinaloa and Sonora united, on the Rio del Fuerte; lat. 27° N.; lon. 108° W.; 290 m. N.W. Durango, and 60 m. from the Gulf of California. It is the seat of the supreme tribunal of justice; and the depot for goods passing to and from the port of Guaymas, distant 155 m. N.W. Pop. 5000.

FUERTY, par. and tn. Irel. Roscommon; 13,476 ac. Pop. 5810.

FUF, tn. Arabia. See FIF.

FUGA, one of the Babuyan isls., N. Pacific Ocean, off the N. end of Luzon; lat. 19° 1' N.; lon. 121° 20' E. (r.) It is about 6 m. long E. to W., and 3 m. broad. There are irregular soundings along its S.W. side, where a ship may anchor occasionally.

FÜGEN, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the Zillertal, at the foot of the Hartberg, 25 m. E. Innsbruck. It contains an ancient church with fine carvings, a castle, school, and poorhouse; and has manufactures of needles and ironware; and a powder-mill. Pop. 814.

FUGGLESTONE (ST. PETER), par. Eng. Wilts; 2480 ac. Pop. 521.

FÜHNEN, isl. Denmark. See FÜNEN.



THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF FUENTERRABIA.
From Baron Taylor's Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne.

rounded by walls, and a wide moat, some ruins of which only remain. most of its fortifications having been destroyed by the French. It has a square, a parish church, several chapels, a handsome townhouse, governor's palace, prison, hospital, Vol. I.

FUKIEN, prov. China. See FOKIEN.

FUKOK, or FOKWAK ISLE. See KOR-DUD.

FULADU, a native state of W. Africa; lat. 13° to 14° N.; lon. 9° to 10° 40' E.; between the Ba-fing or Black river, and the Ba-woolima, the former one of the head streams, and the latter a tributary of the Senegal. It is bounded, N. by Kaarta, E. Manding, S. Gadu, and W. Bruko and Kokondu; is mountainous, and traversed by several streams, most of which unite with the Kokoro, an affluent of the Ba-woolima.

FULAILEE, or GOONEE, a river, Seinde, the most E. outlet of the Indus, which it leaves 10 m. above Hyderabad, past which it flows, and, after a S. course of 110 m., falls into a lake at the W. extremity of the Runn of Cutch, formed by the earthquake of 1819.

FULBECK, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3900 ac. Pop. 690.

FULBOURN, par. Eng. Cambridge; 5221 ac. P. 1405.

FULBROOK, two pars. Eng.:—1, Oxford; 1670 ac. Pop. 368.—2, Warwick; 650 ac. Pop. 70.

FULDA, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, cap. prov., and r. bank river of same name, here crossed by three bridges, 54 m. S.S.E. Cassel. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of several suburbs, and is, throughout, irregularly built. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several courts of law and public offices; contains a cathedral, a handsome modern edifice, with a sarcophagus of St. Boniface, who is said to have been buried here; 10 other churches, of which the round church of St. Michael's, founded in 1822, the parish church, and that of St. Severus, are the most deserving of notice; a castle, once occupied by the prince bishops, and now belonging to the elector, with fine gardens; a gymnasium, Benedictine nunnery, ecclesiastical seminary, normal, industrial, and other schools; a library of 50,000 volumes, a savings'-bank, infirmary, military barracks, orphan, and other hospitals, and benevolent endowments. It has important manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen goods, wax, candles, sealing-wax, white and ordinary leather, papier maché articles, straw chairs, musical instruments, &c.; and an important trade both in the above articles and in corn and cattle. Pop. 9570.—THE PROVINCE, called also the grand duchy of Fulda, consists chiefly of the old bishopric of that name, and is divided into the four circles of Fulda, Hersfeld, Hünfeld, and Schmalkald; area, 500 geo. sq. m. Pop. 140,855.

FULDA, a river, Germany, which rises in the N. slope of the Hohe Rhön-gebirge, in the N.W. of Bavaria, about 3 m. N.E. Gersfeld, flows generally N.N.W. through Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt, enters Hanover, and unites with the Werra in forming the Weser, after passing Fulda, Hersfeld—where it becomes navigable—and Cassel. Its chief affluents are, on the r., the Haune and Losse, and, on the l., the Flieder, Lüder, and Eder; whole course, about 100 m. It is well supplied with fish, chiefly salmon, pike, and carp.

FÜLE-NAGY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Stuhl-weissenburg, near Veszprim; on an elevated site, and containing a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1300.

FÜLEK, or FELIAKOWO, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, in a beautiful dist., 61 m. N.E. Pesth. It was once surrounded with walls, contains a R. Catholic church and a Franciscan monastery, and has an acidulated spring, a stone quarry, and an annual fair. The old castle, strongly situated on a steep height, is now in ruins, but figures much in the early history of Hungary. Pop. 1760.

FULFORD AMBO, a vil. and par. England, co. York (E. Riding). The VILLAGE, 2 m. S. York, of which it is a suburb, is of considerable extent, well kept, and contains many respectable houses. Within its limits are, also, the York public cemetery, opened in 1837; the York military barracks, and the 'Retreat,' an admirably conducted lunatic asylum, belonging to the society of Friends. There are also a church, and Methodist chapel, a free school, for the education of 20 poor children, and two other day-schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par., 1940 ac. Pop. 1305.—(Local Correspondent.)

FULHAM, a par. and vil. England, co. Middlesex, 5½ m. S.W. St. Paul's, l. bank, Thames, and connected with Putney, in Surrey, by a wooden bridge. It is irregularly built, but contains many elegant houses, and is well lighted with gas. The palace of Fulham has been the summer residence of the Bishop of London since the time of Henry VII. It occupies a low site on the banks of the river, a little W. of the village,

and is built of brick, of a quadrangular form, but is neither elegant nor convenient. The grounds comprise about 37 ac., the whole surrounded by a moat, over which are two bridges. The parish church of All Saints stands near the river side; it is an ancient stone building, with a handsome gothic tower at the W. end, 95 ft. high. There are, besides, places of worship for various religious classes. A school has been erected here, in which the children are educated on the system of Dr. Bell, 80 of them being also clothed. There are also an infants' school, 12 almshouses for poor widows, and a union poorhouse. Most of the ground in the neighbourhood is laid out, and cultivated as market gardens, nurseries, &c., for the supply of the London markets; area of par., 1820 ac. Pop. 9319.

FULIGNO, tn. Papal States. See FOLIGNO.

FULL-SUTTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 950 ac. P. 146.

FULLESTBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1940 ac. Pop. 243.

FÜLSTEIN, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle, Troppau, in a valley, on a stream of same name, about 15 m. from Jägerndorf. It contains a church, school, and old feudal castle, and has four mills. Pop. 766.

FULMER, par. Eng. Bucks; 1780 ac. Pop. 355.

FULMODESTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2330 ac. P. 358.

FULNEK, a tn. Moravia, circle, Prerau, cap. dist. of same name, near the Gänzbach, 17 m. S. Troppau. It is a finely-situated, cheerful-looking, and well-built place, with flat-roofed houses; contains a parish church, chapel, two castles, Capuchin monastery and hospital, and has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, dye-works, and five annual fairs. The inhabitants early distinguished themselves in the cause of the Reformation. The Moravian brethren once held their principal meetings here, and their followers in England have an establishment between Leeds and Bradford, to which they have given the name of Fulnek. Pop. tn., 3518; dist. 8807.

FULSTOW, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2840 ac. Pop. 501.

FULTA, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, l. bank, Hooghly, 20 m. S.S.W. Calcutta; lat. 22° 19' N.; lon. 88° 20' E. It is populous and clean, and is surrounded by a grove of cocoa-nut trees that almost conceal it from view. It is much frequented by the captains of the numerous ships passing up and down the river, that take advantage of its safe anchorage, which is protected from the swell of the sea.

FULTON, several places, U. States, including—1, A vil. New York, 190 m. W.N.W. Albany, containing four churches, and several mills. Pop. 1600.—2, A vil. and township Ohio. The VILLAGE, on the Ohio, above and adjacent to Cincinnati, 100 m. S.W. by W. Columbus, has four ship-yards, where numerous steamers are built. Pop. 1506.

FUMAY, a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, 17 m. N. Mezieres, on the Meuse. It is beautifully situated, the rocks near it rising steeply from the river, which runs through a narrow valley. The heights around are crowned with woods. It has a manufactory of glass and white paint; and a trade in excellent slates, which are quarried in the vicinity. P. 3300.

FUMEL, a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 27 m. N.E. Agen, on the Lot. It is an ancient place, and was the scene of several contests during the Middle Ages. It has some paper-mills. Pop. 1349.

FUMONE, a tn. Papal States, deleg., and 7 m. N.N.W. Frosinone. It contains a castle, situated on a height, and famous as the place in which Pope Celestinus was imprisoned, after having been forced to resign the popedom to Boniface VIII. Pop. 1000.

FUNCHAL, the cap. of isl. Madeira, on a bay S. coast; lat. (British consulate) 32° 37' 42" N.; lon. 16° 54' 42" W. (n.) It stretches for nearly a mile along the shore, a number of the smaller streets or lanes extending up the steep slope of the hill behind. The streets are narrow and crooked, and were formerly very dirty, having foul gutters running down the centre, into which all sorts of filth and garbage were thrown. These, however, have now been nearly all carried underground, and the streets thus rendered very clean. They are also well paved. The houses of the poorer classes are in general low, seldom exceeding one story in height. They are well kept as regards the exterior, being neatly whitewashed, but are very uncomfortable within. The floors are paved with round stones, and the walls are rough; the furniture scanty, and of the coarsest kind. The residences of the wealthy, again, are large, handsome buildings, and the style of living amongst

their occupants luxurious. There are several churches and convents, and in the centre of the town is an open square, planted with exotic trees. Wheel carriages are unknown, the only kind of vehicle in use being a sort of sledge for trans-

ports, which proceed in the direction of the cardinal points, from its four gates, and terminate in a spacious central square. It is the see of a bishop, whose palace, situated on a height above the town, is one of the most conspicuous edifices, and

has a good library, with a cabinet of coins. The other principal buildings are seven churches, of which the cathedral, a handsome gothic structure, on the site of a Roman castle, and one of the oldest ecclesiastical edifices in Hungary; the Jesuit church, in the form of a beautiful rotunda; and the Greek non-united church, are the most deserving of notice; the bishop's palace, with a library of 20,000 volumes; an Ursuline and a Franciscan convent, an ecclesiastical seminary, gymnasium, townhouse, and two hospitals. The chief manufactures are leather and tobacco, the two great staples of the town; woollen cloth, flannel, paper, starch, and vinegar; and the trade includes,



FUNCHAL.—From a Sketch by Dr. Bland.

porting pipes of wine from one place to another. Travelling is performed in sedan-chairs. The town is defended by four forts. It is much resorted to by invalids from Britain afflicted with pulmonary complaints. For climate, see MADEIRA. Pop. 20,000.

FUNDAO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 25 m. S. Guarda, pleasantly situated, near l. bank, Moncul, an affluent of the Zézere. It has an hospital and a convent, with some woollen manufactures. Wine and fruit are produced in abundance in the vicinity. Pop. 2110.

FUNDENHALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1270 ac. Pop. 367.

FUNDY (Bay of), a large inlet of the Atlantic, E. coast, N. America, separating the S. part of the peninsula of Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, extending 100 m. S.W. to N.E., and about 30 m. average breadth. At its upper extremity it is separated by a peninsula into two arms—Chignecto bay on the N., and Menes channel on the S., leading into Menes basin. The bay is deep, but its navigation is dangerous. At its entrance are Grand Manan, and numerous other islands, and along its N. shore are Passamaquoddy, and several other bays. It receives the river St. John's, at the mouth of which is the city of same name.

FÜNEN (Danish, *Fyen*; German, *Fühnen*; Latin, *Fionia*; French, *Fionie*), an isl. Denmark, the largest of the Danish islands, except Seeland, from which it is 16 m. W. Its shores are washed, N. by the Kattegat, W. by the Little Belt, and S. and E. by the Great Belt, and the Binnenmeer of the Funen group; greatest length, 50 m.; greatest breadth, 40 m.; circuit, about 185 m.; area, 852 geo. sq. m. The coast, though in general not very elevated, is in many parts rugged and steep, and is much indented by bays and arms of the sea, of which that of the Odense-fjord is the most extensive. The interior, towards the W., is covered by a range of low hills, stretching from N.W. to S.E., but, with this exception, is composed of large and fertile plains, which, being generally under good cultivation, produce large quantities of corn, much of which is exported. The largest stream is the Odense-Aue, which has a course of about 36 m. It rises in the S. part of the island, traverses it centrally in a N. direction, and divides it into two nearly equal parts. The largest lake is the Arreskov, which is about 3 m. long, by 3 m. broad; is tolerably deep, and teems with fish. A canal, navigable by vessels drawing 8 ft., extends from the N. part of the town of Odense to the Odense-fjord. Fünen is divided into two bailiwicks—Odense, the capital; and Svendborg, and has annexed to it a number of small islands, of which the most important are Fårø, Brandssø, Wangø, Hjørnø, Avernakø, Thorø, Skaarø, &c. Pop. (1851), 170,450.

FÜNHAUS, **FÜNHAUSEL**, or **HANGENDENLISEN**, a vil. Lower Austria, about 2 m. from Vienna. It has manufactures of cotton goods and red leather. Pop. 2400.

FUNKIRCHEN, **PECS**, or **PETS** [Latin, *Quingue Ecclesie*], a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Baranga, on the slope of a hill in a wide and beautiful valley, 105 m. S.S.W. Pesth. It is well built and well paved, and consists chiefly of four principal

streets, which proceed in the direction of the cardinal points, from its four gates, and terminate in a spacious central square. It has a flourishing university, attended by 2000 students. It has thermal springs; and in the neighbourhood, near Mount Meseck, which commands a magnificent view, coal is worked, and there are quarries of black marble. Pop. 14,500.

FUNTINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 3810 ac. Pop. 983.

FUREAU, a vil. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 m. S.E. Aix. It has manufactures of potash and soda; coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1897.

FÜRED, several places, Hungary, particularly a watering place called the Hungarian Pymont, co. Szalad, on the N. shore of Lake Balaton, 20 m. E. Tapolca. It stands in a beautiful district, has a Protestant church, and a bathing establishment; waters of an alkaline and sulphurous nature, only recently come into notice, but much frequented by the Hungarian nobility. Pop. 1046.

FUREDABAD, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 15 m. S. Delhi; with a large tank, having a ruined banqueting house on its margin.

FURISHPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 17 m. from Ashtah. Pop. 1820, estimated at 7000.

FURLOG, **FURLAH**, or **FERYUG**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, in a mountainous district near the Poganis, and about 8 m. from Lugos. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2625.

FURNEAUX ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, S.E. part Bass Strait; they form a great chain extending about N.N.W. and S.S.E. The principal islands are Great Island, Cape Barren Island, Clark and Preservation Islands. Great Island, the largest and most N. of the chain, is 40 m. long, and about 10 m. broad. It is high on the W. side, and is formed of barren peaked hills of various shapes. Clarke's Island is the most S., forming the N. boundary of Bank's Strait; its S. extremity is in lat. 40° 35' S.; lon. 148° 10' E. (n.) The W. sides of these islands generally present a steep rocky shore to the prevailing winds and sea, but their E. sides usually slope down gradually into a sandy beach, and contain numerous swamps and pools. All are overrun with brushwood and a few stunted trees, which latter never exceed 12 ft. in height. Vegetation is scanty. Two species of seals are found here; as also the kangaroo, wombat, and duck-billed ant-eater. Venomous snakes occur on the confines of the brushwood.

FURNES [Flemish, *Feurne*], a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. S.W. Ostend, and 4 m. from the French frontier, at the junction of the Dunkirk, Nieuport, Bergues, and Loo Canals. It is small, but neat, is the seat of a court of first resort, and has two churches, a chapel, a college, a superior, primary, and several other schools, a theatre, an hospital, two nunneries, a prison, &c. The townhouse is a remarkable gothic pile; and the church of St. Walburge, built in 870, is interesting. The inhabitants are partly supplied with water from a large cistern, constructed for the use of a former garrison. There is a good trade in horses, cattle, grain, colza, flax, hops, cheese, &c. In the environs are

numerous brick and tile fields. In early times, Furnes was an important stronghold. The sea then washed its walls, though now it is 3 m. distant. Pop. 4742.

FURNESS, a dist. England, co. Lancaster, forming a large promontory in the Irish Sea, between Morecambe Bay and the mouth of the Duddon. The greater part of it is rugged, and covered with underwood. Iron ore also abounds; and the inhabitants are extensively employed in iron works, and in charcoal burning. The ruins of the celebrated abbey of Furness stand in a sequestered valley, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Ulverstone, and in the neighbourhood is a station on the Broughton and Fleetwood Railway.

FURRAGENE, an isl. Red Sea, W. side, about lat. $18^{\circ} 16' N.$; lon. $38^{\circ} 20' E.$ It is nearly 3 m. long, and is situated, with several others, on a reef connected with a coast reef, off Ras [cape] Furrage on the coast of Abyssinia.

FURRAH, a tn. Afghanistan, on the Furrah-Rood, 117 m. S. by W. Herat. In 1810 it was a large, populous, and thriving place, but by 1839, when visited by Conolly, it had been so much reduced in the course of hostilities between the chieftains of Herat and Kandahar, that no part was inhabited but the fort.

FURRAH-Rood, a river of W. Afghanistan, rising in the mountains, N.E. Tooki-Gusseman, flowing S.W. and falling into Lake Zurrah; lat. $32^{\circ} 4' N.$; lon. $60^{\circ} 45' E.$

FURRUCKABAD [Farakhabad, happy residence], an inland city, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Agra, cap. dist. of same name, and one of the principal towns of Upper India, at a short distance from the W. bank of the Ganges, 90 m. E.N.E. Agra; lat. $27^{\circ} 23' N.$; lon. $79^{\circ} 33' E.$ It is surrounded by a wall. Some of the streets are wide, and in the best parts of the town there are many good houses. These, as well as some of the open spaces, are pleasantly shaded with trees. The greater number of the houses, however, are miserable mud hovels. This city is considered the chief commercial emporium in the conquered and ceded provinces. Lord Lake surprised and defeated Holar's army here, in 1805. Pop. about 66,000.—The district, area, 1562 geo. sq. m. or 1,323,206 ac., of which 652,075 ac. are cultivated, and 305,095 ac. more are cultivable; lies wholly in the doab between the Jumna and the Ganges, and partakes of the general characteristics of the province of Agra, in which it is included. Pop. 777,089, being 497.5 on each sq. m.

FÜRSTENAU, a tn. Hanover, prov. of, and 22 m. N.W. Osnabrück, cap. bail. of same name. It contains a castle, and a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and has manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle. Pop. of tn. 1285; of bail. (area, 117 geo. sq. m.), 14,488.

FÜRSTENBERG, several places, Germany.—1, A tn. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in a wild wooded district, between two lakes, on the Havel, 13 m. S. New Strelitz. It is entered by three gates; contains a castle, a handsome structure; a church, and a synagogue; and has manufactures of cloth and tobacco, several mills, a small building dock, some shipping, and a considerable trade, particularly in butter, corn, wood, glass, and fish. Pop. 2425.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 14 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, l. bank, Oder, over which there is here a ferry. It contains a custom-house, at which a considerable revenue is drawn. Pop. 1560.—3, A vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden, on the Aa, 9 m. E.S.E. Büren. It contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has glass-works, tile-works, and an oil-mill. Pop. 1555.

FÜRSTENFELD, a tn. Austria, Styria, 29 m. E. Grätz, on a height above the Feistritz, near the frontiers of Hungary. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices; is surrounded with old walls, has a parish church, ancient castle, Augustine monastery, hospital, and poorhouse; and an extensive imperial tobacco factory, at which about 800 tons of Hungarian tobacco are annually manufactured. Pop. 2000.

FÜRSTENFELDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 26 m. N. Frankfurt; with a church, a trade in horses and cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1506.

FÜRSTENWALDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 21 m. W. Frankfurt, r. bank, Spree. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with two gates, and of a suburb; is defended by a fort; is the seat of a civil and criminal court; has a church, hospital, and several other good public buildings; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and leather; and five annual fairs. Pop. 4994.

FÜRSTENWERDER, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, circle of, and 13 m. W.N.W. Prenzlau, at the foot of a height, between two lakes. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1600.

FURTA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 15 m. from Grosswardein. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1371.

FURTEI, or **FORTEI**, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and about 20 m. N.W. Cagliari, in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Mannu and Caralita. It consists of about 210 houses, built of stone, embosomed among trees; has a parish church, a normal school, and an annual fair. Pop. 950.

FURTH, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Palatinate, r. bank, Cham, 57 m. N.N.W. Pissau. It contains two churches, a castle, townhouse, and infirmary; and has glass-works, oil, paper, saw, and other mills. Pop. 2224.

FURTH, two places, Germany.—1, A tn. Bavaria, cap. circle, Middle Franconia, at the confluence of the Pegnitz with the Rezat, here crossed by a bridge, and on the railway to Nürnberg, from which it is 6 m. W.N.W. It stands in a beautiful and fertile district, and has recently made rapid progress, chiefly owing, it is said, to an influx of Jews, who, prohibited from living, or even sleeping in Nürnberg, have chosen it as their residence, and brought it into formidable competition with the town which so harshly expels them. It is the seat of courts and offices for the circle; contains three churches, a large synagogue, townhouse, Latin, agricultural, industrial, Jewish, and other schools; a theatre, workhouse, a Jews' orphan, and other hospitals; and has two Hebrew printing presses, and important manufactures of Nürnberg wares, articles in gold and silver wire, bronze, and papier maché, clocks, watches, hosiery, mirrors, picture-frames, jewellery, false brilliants, metal buttons, gold leaf, pipes, &c. The trade in these articles is extensive, and there is an important annual fair, which lasts 11 days. Fürth is famous for the battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus attempted in vain to storm the entrenched camp of Wallenstein. Pop. 14,987.—2, A market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Weschnitz, in a fertile valley, in the midst of the Odenwald, 16 m. S.S.E. Darmstadt. It contains a church and a district prison; and has saw, oil, and other mills; and three annual fairs. Pop. 1357.

FURTHO, par. Eng. Northampton; 480 ac. Pop. 16.
FURTWANGEN, a vil. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, 31 m. S.S.E. Offenburg. It contains a parish church; and has manufactures of wooden clocks, a bell foundry, two breweries; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 965.

FURUDPOOR, another name for **DACCA** (which see).
FURY-AND-HELLA-STRAIT, a narrow channel, British N. America, between Cockburn Island and Melville Peninsula, communicating with the Gulf of Boothia, on the W., and Fox's Channel on the E. Its length between these two seas is about 100 m.; average breadth, about 15 to 20 m. E. entrance about lat. $69^{\circ} N.$; lon. $80^{\circ} 30' W.$ It contains a number of islands.

FURY POINT, British N. America, Prince Regent's Inlet, W. side N. Somerset; lat. $72^{\circ} 40' 30' N.$; lon. $91^{\circ} 53' W.$ (R.) Here H.M.S. Fury was abandoned in August, 1825; and here Sir J. Ross wintered in 1822-23.

FUSAGASUGA, a river, New Granada, flowing W., and falling into the Magdalena, 52 m. W.N.W. Santa-Fe-de-Bogotá. It abounds with alligators of great size.

FUSARO [anc. *Acheron*], a lake, Naples, prov. of, and 9 m. W.S.W. Naples; about 1 m. in circuit, separated from the sea by an artificial embankment; and famous for its oysters. In ancient times it was the subject of numerous fables. Its banks are now covered with vines, but, from the number of ancient tombs, are supposed to have been used as places of sepulture by the neighbouring towns.

FUSE, a river, Germany, which rises in Hanover, about 4 m. N.N.E. Liebenburg, prov. Hildesheim; flows N.N.W., passes Peina, and at Celle joins l. bank, Aller, after a course of 60 m. Its affluents are the Erse and Aue.

FUSHT, an isl. Red Sea, E. side; lat. $16^{\circ} 11' N.$; lon. $42^{\circ} 25' E.$; it is 2 m. long, and 1 m. broad at the S. end, and is of considerable height. There is a small fishing village, with a mosque in the centre of it, and near the village are some wells of brackish water; but on the S. part of the island good water may be obtained, though difficult of access, the landing-place being rocky.

FUSIGNANO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 30 m. S.E. Ferrara, l. bank, Senio. It is a small place, but possesses some interest from having given birth to the celebrated composer Corelli, and the poet Vincenzo Monti. Pop. 2450.

FUSINA, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. of, and 4 m. W.S.W. Venice, at the entrance of the lagoons, l. bank, Brenta, which here receives the canal of Brentella, and continues to Venice under the name of the Canal of Fusina. There are a great number of fine villas in the vicinity. Pop. 1200.

FUSSEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, 57 m. S. by W. Augsburg, near the frontiers of Tyrol, r. bank, Lech, which here forms a fine cascade, and is crossed by a bridge. It is an old place, of Roman origin; contains two churches, a castle, Franciscan monastery, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen, woollen articles, and musical instruments, several mills, marble and other quarries; and a transit trade. P. tn. 1315; dist. 15,006.

FUTI-PANJAL, a mountain, Cashmere, upwards of 12,000 ft. high; lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$ N.; lon. $74^{\circ} 30'$ E.

FUTTAK, two contiguous places, Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, l. bank, Danube, 8 m. E. Peterwardcin.—1, (O, or Old *Futtak*), a market tn. and lordship; contains a Greek church, and has an important annual fair, frequented by Armenians, Greeks, and Turks. Pop. 4700.—2, (*Uj*, or *New Futtak*), a tn., which contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has a ferry over the Danube towards Csersievics. It is inhabited almost solely by Germans. Pop. 4800.

FUTTEHBAD [the abode of victory].—1, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 25 m. N.W. Hissar.—2, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 28 m. S.W. Oojeen. It was so named, by Aurungzebe, after a great battle gained here.—3, A tn. Afghanistan, in the plain of Jelalabad, 3098 ft. above sea level; lat. $34^{\circ} 21'$ N.; lon. $70^{\circ} 13'$ E. It was occupied by the British troops, under Sir Robert Sale, during the advance on Cabool in 1842.

FUTTEGHUR [FATAGHAR, the fort of victory], an inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, r. bank, Ganges, 90 m. N.W. Lucknow, and 3 m. from Furruckabad; lat. $27^{\circ} 21'$ N.; lon. $79^{\circ} 30'$ E. The houses are mostly built of mud, and a mud fort protects the arsenal. The appearance of the town is extremely desolate, many of the military buildings having fallen into decay in consequence of the withdrawal of nearly all the troops, who were removed on the extension of the British frontier to the N.W. A few European merchants reside and carry on business here. During the dry season, the Ganges is here reduced to two or three narrow channels, and the town is rendered nearly uninhabitable by dust. The manufacture of tents is carried on to a considerable extent. The workmanship is superior, and the material of which they are made excellent.

FUTTEHGUNGE, or **FATAHGANJ**, a walled tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude, 8 m. W.S.W. Lucknow. It was formerly the residence of Raja Tickait Roy; and contains a fine tank, surrounded with ruined buildings.

FUTTEHPOOR.—1, A large inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, 65 m. S. Lucknow; lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$ N.; lon. $80^{\circ} 45'$ E. It is surrounded with tombs, and contains several good houses, and an elegant mosque. There is here a large ruinous caravanserai.—2, A vil. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava, 5 m. S. Gundava; lat. $28^{\circ} 25'$ N.; lon. $67^{\circ} 35'$ E.—3, A tn. Scinde, at the N. extremity of an extensive plain, 40 m. S.W. Bukkur; lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$ N.; lon. $68^{\circ} 10'$ E. It is considered one of the healthiest places in Scinde.—4, A vil. Punjab, l. bank, Indus, 38 m. above the confluence of the Punjab; lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$ N.; lon. $70^{\circ} 49'$ E.

FUTTHIPOOR, a tn. Punjab, in a fertile and well-cultivated country, l. bank, Ravee, 82 m. S.W. Lahore, on the route thence to Mooltan.—2, A large vil. Scinde, on an offset of the Indus, 70 m. N. Sewan; lat. $27^{\circ} 16'$ N.; lon. $68^{\circ} 15'$ E.

FUTTIPOOR SIKRA, an inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 19 m. W.S.W. Agra; lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$ N.; lon. $77^{\circ} 34'$ E. It was enclosed and fortified by the Emperor Akbar, whose favourite place of residence it was, but the space within does not seem to have ever been filled up with buildings. The remains of a palace, formerly inhabited by the emperor, are still in existence. The portion of this deserted palace, containing the apartments of Abu-Fazel, the celebrated prime minister of Akbar, is in a better state of preservation than most of the



PART OF THE PALACE OF AKBAR, FUTTIPOOR-SIKRA.
From an original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 46th Regt.

other buildings; in some measure to be accounted for from no timber having been used in its construction. The walls are of great strength and solidity, all the apartments being arched, and it appears, from what remains, were once richly decorated with stucco. The exterior is all of a sombre red freestone, in a fine style of oriental gothic; the most remarkable features of which are very projecting eaves over the lower and upper stories, supported by massive and elaborately-sculptured brackets, springing from pilasters. The frieze is also ornamented with rich tracery, besides many other parts of the front, which gives the whole a very beautiful appearance. As Mahometan privacy did not permit the architect to make many windows, the spaces between the pilasters are only recesses; but the tympanums and spandrels are so ornamented with mouldings and carving as greatly to add to the richness of the whole. There is also a tomb of elaborate workmanship, in which several members of the royal family were buried; it stands in the centre of an arcaded square, and is approached through a gate of noble proportions.

FUTTOOLAH-KILLA, or **PUTTOOLA-KILLA**, a vil. and fort, Afghanistan, 50 m. S.E. Kandahar, 3918 ft. above sea level. Its supply of water, brought by a canal from hills about 50 m. N., can be easily intercepted; the British army suffered severely from this cause when encamped here in April, 1833.

FUTWA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, at the confluence of the Pompon with the Ganges, 12 m. S. by E. Patna. The Pompon is here passed by a substantial bridge.

FUUR, or **FUEHLAND**, an isl. Denmark, in the Limfjord, in the N. of Jutland; area, about 8 geo. sq. m. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow but deep channel of same name. The S. and smaller portion of the island only is cultivated. The N. part consists of precipitous heights, separated by narrow rocky valleys. There are some mineral springs, and also traces of ancient volcanic activity. Fuur forms a parish, and has a church, of red sandstone, quarried in its neighbourhood. Pop. 1000.

FÜZER, a vil. Hungary, co. Abaujvar, 15 m. S.E. Kaschau. It stands at the foot of a lofty hill, crowned by an old castle; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has glass-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 665.

FÜZES, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (or *Fizesch*), [Latin, *Salicium*], a vil. co. Kraszna, on the slopes of two hills, surrounded by woods, 15 m. from Somlyo. It is

inhabited by Wallachians; and contains a Greek parish church. Pop. 2414.—2, (-*Gyarmath*), a market tn. Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, on the Berettyo, equally distant from Gyula and Csaba. It contains a handsome Protestant church; and has a considerable trade in cattle, but suffers much from a deficiency of good drinking water. Pop. 4950.

FYEN, an isl. Denmark. See FUNEN.

FYFIELD, three pars. England:—1, Berks; 1620 ac. Pop. 382.—2, (or *Fifehead*), Essex; 2030 ac. Pop. 563.—3, Hants, 2210 ac. Pop. 236.

FYLINGDALES, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 13,010 ac. Pop. 1611.

FYNE, or FINE (LOCH), an arm of the sea, Scotland, W. coast, co. Argyll, opening into the Firth of Clyde, N. by W. of the Island of Arran. The entrance is marked by the Point of Ardlamont, in Cowall, on the E., and the point of Skipness, in Kintyre, on the W., where it is 4 m. wide. From these points it stretches N.N.W., maintaining nearly the same breadth, namely, 4 m., for about 16 m., when it runs N.N.E. to its termination, 24 m. further, making its whole length 40 m., and having a breadth, during the latter part of its length, of not more than a mile, and at and near its termination of considerably less. Its depth, so far as known, varies from 12 to 50 fathoms. The currents of flood and ebb set

strongly up and down this loch, on the W. shore. Loch Fyne abounds in fish—haddocks, whittings, and codlings, but its fishery of herrings, celebrated for their superior quality, is by far the most valuable. In the fishing seasons many hundreds of boats stud the surface of the loch at various points, particularly opposite the town of Inverary, which is situated near its head, on the W. shore of a fine bay. The considerable country town, Lochgilphead, stands at the head of another inlet, called Loch Gilp; and near it is Ardrishaig, at the entrance to the Crinan Canal. Along the upper part of the loch, the hills rise steeply from the water, and around Inverary the scenery is very beautiful, but at no other point do its shores present any features of particular interest.

FYVIE, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 13 m. by 3 m. Pop. 3597. FYZABAD [beautiful residence]:—1, An inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude, 65 m. E. Lucknow; lat. 26° 50' N.; lon. 82° 30' E. It was formerly the capital of Oude, but was abandoned in 1775 for Lucknow. It is still of considerable extent, and contains a numerous population, chiefly of the lower classes.—2, A vil. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, near the E. bank of the Jumna, where that river issues from the hills. In the vicinity are the remains of a hunting seat, erected by the Mogul emperor Shah Jehan.—3, A tn. Independent Tartary. See BUDUKSHAN.

G.

[*G* soft is often used interchangeably for *J*.—*G* hard is often written *Gh*.]

GAAD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Temes, about 12 m. from Datta. It is inhabited by Wallachians; and contains a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1108.

GABARDAN, or GAVARDAN, an ancient vicomté, France, belonging to Condomois, and partly in Guienne, partly in Gascogne. It is now included in the E. of the dep. Landes, and the S.W. of Lot-et-Garonne. Gabaret was its capital.

GABBIANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 18 m. S.W. Brescia, in a beautiful and fertile plain. It has a parish and three auxiliary churches; and an annual fair. Pop. 2022.

GABEL, two places, Bohemia:—1, GABEL, GABLON, or GABLONZ, a tn., circle, Chrudim, l. bank, Adler, 37 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz. It has a parish church, townhouse, school, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 605.—2, GABEL, GABDAU, or JABLONA, a tn., circle Bunzlau, in a mountainous but beautiful district, in a steep valley, on the Jungfernbach, nearly 800 ft. above the sea, 50 m. N.N.E. Prague. It is surrounded with walls, has a handsome church, townhouse, and hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; a saw, three cotton, and several other mills; a trade in corn and cattle, and several much-frequented annual fairs. In the neighbourhood is the castle of Falkenberg. Pop. 2135.

GABELLA, a small tn. European Turkey, prov. Bosnia, W. part, on the Narenta, 29 m. S. by W. Mostar.

GABIAN [anc. *Gabianum*], a tn. and com. France, dep. Hierault, in an agreeable and fertile district, on the Tongue, 33 m. S.S.W. Montpellier. It possesses both a mineral and a petroleum spring, and the remains of a Roman basin and aqueduct, by which water was conveyed to Beziers; and has distilleries, lime-kilns, and two annual fairs. Fine rock crystals and some coal are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1023.

GABIANO [Latin, *Gabianum*], a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 25 m. N.W. Alessandria, r. bank, Po. It has a parish church, three schools, a court of justice, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2353.

GABLONZ, or GABLUNKA, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, on a small stream of same name, at its confluence with the Neisse, 56 m. N.E. Prague. The houses are mostly of wood; but it has a regular market-place, with well-built houses, of modern construction; contains a church and large handsome school, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, and particularly of glass beads, and similar articles, which, in

town and district, employ about 6000 persons, and form an important trade. It has also three worsted mills and two annual fairs. Pop. 3209.

GABOON, a river, W. Africa, which enters the Atlantic by a broad estuary, near the Equator.

GABRIEL (SAN):—1, A small isl. S. America, estuary of the Plata, nearly opposite to Buenos Ayres; lat. 34° 30' S.; lon. 57° 58' W.—2, One of the Admiralty islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 2° 11' S.; lon. 147° 28' E. (n.).—3, A cape, Gulf of California; lat. 28° 35' N.; lon. 112° 46' W.

GABRIEL CHANNEL, a remarkable channel, Tierra del Fuego islands; lat. 54° 20' S.; lon. 70° 40' W.; between Dawson island and a range of hills on the E. side of Madalen Channel, having Cape Froward directly opposite its N.W. extremity. 'The apparently artificial formation of this channel is very striking,' says Captain Fitzroy. 'It seems to have been formerly a valley between two ridges of the range, in the direction of the strata, and that, at some remote period, the sea had forced its way through, effecting a communication between the strait and the waters behind Dawson island.' The width of the channel, at both extremities, is from 2 to 3 m.; but the shores gradually approach each other midway, and the coast on each side rises abruptly to the height of 1500 ft. The hills on either side are thickly wooded, and present a very picturesque appearance. The whirlwinds or hurricane squalls, called by sealing vessels 'williwaws,' so frequent in Tierra del Fuego, operate here with great violence. Bursting over the mountainous ridge which forms the S. side of the channel, they descend, and striking against the base of the opposite shore, rush up the steep, and carry all before them.—(Voy. *Adventure and Beagle*.)

GACE [anc. *Waccum*], a tn. and com. France, dep. Orne, r. bank, Tongue, 27 m. N.N.E. Alençon. It was once a place of some importance, and possessed a strong castle, of which the ruins still remain. It has manufactures of muslin, bleachfields, and tanneries, a trade in thread, horses, and cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1588.

GACS, GATS-VARALLA, or HALICS, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, 27 m. S. Brezno-Banya. It is commanded by a castle, on a height immediately above it; has a R. Catholic church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, paper, and tinware; extensive potteries, liqueur works, and a trade in salt. Pop. 4300.

GADAMIS, a tn. Africa. See GHADAMES.

GADÄTCH, or **GADITCH**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 60 m. N.N.W. Poltova, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Khoral with the Psiol. It contains seven churches and a monastery; and has a trade in corn, tobacco, wax, and wool; weekly markets, and four annual fairs. P. of tn. (1851), 4909.—The circle is fertile and well cultivated.

GADDESBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1580 ac. Pop. 331.

GADESSEN, two pars. England, Hertford:—1, (Great), 4000 ac. Pop. 1109.—2, (Little), 910 ac. Pop. 454.

GADE, a river, England, co. Herts, which falls into the Colne, near Rickmansworth.

GADEBUSCH, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. bail. of same name, on the Radeagat and a small lake, 11 m. W.N.W. Schwerin. It is walled, and is, for the most part, poorly built; has an old gothic church, with a chapel, where King Albrecht of Sweden is buried; a townhouse, and castle, used as a court-house; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, leather, and hats; numerous breweries and distilleries, several mills, and three annual fairs. Körner the poet fell here, in the war of liberation; a monument marks the spot. Pop. tn., 2284. Area of bail. 46 geo. sq. m.; pop. 4200.

GADMEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Bern, dist. Ober-Hasli, in a narrow valley of same name, hemmed in by lofty mountains, some of them 9000 ft. high, 12 m. S.S.E. Sarnen. It contains a parish church and two schools. Pop. 697.—The VALLEY of Gadmen, about 16 m. long, opens on the E., into the green and lovely valley of Upper Hasli, and is traversed by a mountain torrent.

GADONI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 49 m. N. Cagliari. It stands on a hill slope, is an insignificant place, with steep and narrow streets, and very indifferent houses; and contains four churches and a school. Pop. 690.

GADOO, a native state, Senegambia, S. of Fooladoo and Brooko. It is mountainous, and well watered by affluents of the Senegal, and contains mines of gold, iron, and saltpetre.

GADOR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 10 m. N.N.W. Almeria, in a kind of basin formed by three hills, r. bank, Almeria. It is irregularly built, has all its streets narrow excepting one, which stretches across the town. It has a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Two old Moorish castles crown heights in the vicinity. Pop. 1702.

GADOR (SIERRA DE), a chain of mountains, Spain, Andalusia, forming part of a range which is nearly parallel to the Sierra Nevada, and takes the name of Alpujarras. Its culminating point has a height of 6755 ft. It is principally composed of micaceous schist, succeeded by argillaceous schist, above which are black calcareous rocks, rich in the sulphuret of lead. The mines have been extensively worked since 1820, and yield annually about 6696 tons.

GAOSHILL, an eminence, England, co. Kent, on the London road, 2½ m. N.W. Rochester, celebrated by Shakespeare as the scene of Falstaff's valorous exploits.

GAE, a large vil. W. Africa, Fouta-Toro, l. bank, Senegal; lat. 16° 28' N.; lon. 15° 28' W. The inhabitants are skillful fishermen, and the women prepare and sell the products of the fishery. Millet is cultivated in the environs of the village.

GAESTRIKLAND, an anc. dist. Sweden, situated in the S.E. of län Gefleborg, and now included in it.

GAETA [*Cajeta* of the Romans; French, *Gaète*], a strongly fortified seaport tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 76 m. S.E. Rome; lat. (Orlando Tower), 41° 12' 24" N.; lon. 13° 34' 45" E. (R.). The fortress is situated on a lofty promontory, which projects into the Mediterranean, and forms one side of the Gulf of Gaëta. Between the fortress and the mainland stands the tomb of Munatius Plancus, a friend of Augustus. It is called Torre d'Orlando, and is of a circular form. The town, which stretches along the shore, is rather irregularly, but neatly built; the streets are narrow and steep, but are well paved, the whole place presenting a lively and picturesque appearance. The cathedral is a handsome building, well proportioned and well lighted, with a fine tower. Popular tradition asserts that, in a grove hard by, Cicero was put to death, by order of Antony. The bay of Gaëta, with its surrounding scenery, is exceedingly beautiful, rivaling that of Naples. Gaëta is a place of great antiquity, having been a favourite resort of the wealthy families of Rome. It is the head town of a district, and is

the seat of a bishopric. Pope Pío IX. escaped in disguise from Rome to Gaëta, November 24, 1848, when the Eternal City had passed under the sway of Mazzini and his coadjutors. Pop. about 14,000.

GAFA, or **CAFA** [anc. *Capsa*], a tn. N. Africa, regency of, and 170 m. S. by W. Tunis. It is surrounded by a dilapidated earthen wall, and consists chiefly of earthen houses, of one story. The public buildings are, in a great measure, constructed of the materials of the ancient town, which was a place of considerable importance under the Romans. It has a citadel, bazaar, mosques, abundant springs of warm water, gardens, and plantations of date, fig, and olive trees. P. 2000.

GAGGENAU, a vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, l. bank, Murg, 14 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. It has a church, manufactures of glass, two breweries, and an iron, oil, and other mills. Pop. 1150.

GAGLIANO, three places, Naples:—1, A tn. prov. Terra d'Otranto, 28 m. E.S.E. Gallipoli, in a beautiful plain, not far from the Ionian Sea. Pop. 1594.—2, A vil., prov. Calabria Citra II., dist. of, and 3 m. N.W. Catanzara, in a mountainous district. Pop. 1461.—3, A vil. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 36 m. W.N.W. Catania. Asphalte is found in the vicinity. Pop. 2886.

GAGLIAVOA [Latin, *Haliavola*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 28 m. S.S.E. Novara, r. bank, Agogna. It contains two churches and a chapel, produces much silk, honey, and wax, and has a trade in horses, wine, and fruit. Pop. 735.

GAGY, **GAG**, or **GAGA**, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Gillolo Passage; lat. (N. point) 0° 20' S.; lon. 129° 53' E. (N.). It is of small extent, and moderately elevated; has a good haven on its S. side, and yields plentifully sago and timber.

GAIA (VILLA NOVA DE), a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, l. bank, Douro, immediately opposite Oporto. It is an important entrepôt for the wine of the surrounding districts. Pop. 5390.

GAIDRONISI [anc. *Patroclea*], a small isl. European Turkey, in the Mediterranean, S. side of Candia; lat. 34° 38' N.; lon. 25° 45' E. It is quite barren, the cliffs being tenanted by wild pigeons, and nothing growing on it but a small quantity of thyme.

GAIL, a river, Austria, which rises on the frontiers of the Tyrol, on the N. side of the Carnic Alps, flows E.S.E. across the N. of Illyria, and, after a course of about 80 m., joins r. bank, Drave, a little below Villach. Its principal affluent, which it receives on the right, is the Gailitz.

GAILDORF, a tn. Württemberg, circle, Jaxt, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Koche, 17 m. W.N.W. Ellwangen. It has two castles, an old tower, church, a cold water bathing establishment, and vitriol, alum, and pitch works. Pop. tn., 1510. Area of bail. 136 geo. sq. m.; pop. 24,599.

GAILE, par. Ireland, Tipperary; 2430 ac. Pop. 646.

GAILLAC, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 13 m. W. by S. Alby, in a fertile plain, r. bank, Tarn. It is irregularly built, has several suburbs, and a communal college, with nearly 200 students; some cooperages, hat factories, tanneries, dyeworks, boatbuilding yards, &c. Good red table wine is exported, the district abounding in vineyards. Pop. 5507.

GAILLAN, a vil. France, dep. Gironde, 40 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux; with a trade in cattle, wax, and wine, and an annual fair. Pop. 1793.

GAILLON, a tn. France, dep. Eure, 13 m. N.E. Evreux, near the railway from Paris to Rouen. It contains a large prison for the convicts of Eure, and several adjoining departments, built on the site of an antique chateau, first erected by the Dukes of Normandy, but rebuilt by Cardinal Georges d'Amboise. A portion of this second edifice, begun in 1515, still remains. In the town is a manufactory of silk and plush. Pop. 1232.

GAINFAHRN, **GUINVARN**, or **CONFARN**, a vil. Lower Austria, about 4 m. from Baden. It is the seat of a rural court, has three mills, and produces good wine. Pop. 1300.

GAINFORD, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham. The VILLAGE, pleasantly situated in the valley of the Tees, 7 m. W.N.W. Darlington, is in the form of an irregular square, with a green in the centre. It contains a handsome church and a Wesleyan chapel.—The PARISH (area, 23,570 ac.) is divided into several chapelries, and contains a number of townships. Pop. 7083.

GAINSBOROUGH, a market tn., river-port, and par. England, co. Lincoln. The **TOWN**, 15 m. N.W. Lincoln, r. bank, Trent, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, of three elliptical arches, and at the junction of the Great Northern with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, extends along the river about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth at the broadest part. It is closely built, the streets are well paved and lighted, and supplied with water from the Trent, raised by a powerful engine. Occupying a low situation, it is liable to sudden, and, as they frequently prove, destructive inundations. The parish church, rebuilt on the site of the old one, which, with the exception of the tower, a fine specimen of the architecture of the 14th century, was taken down, in 1736, is a neat structure. There are, besides, a handsome new district church, and places of worship for Methodists, Unitarians, R. Catholics, and Friends. Other public buildings are the townhall, in the market-place; the custom-house, and the old hall or manor-house, a large quaint building, part of which is supposed to have been built by John of Gaunt, and having a brick tower 80 ft. high at its N.E. end; it contains the theatre, extensive assembly-rooms, and the mechanics' institute. There are a grammar, a national, and several other schools; several almshouses, a number of minor charities, and a workhouse. The Trent is navigable to Gainsborough by vessels of from 150 to 200 tons, enabling the port to carry on a considerable import and export trade, and to participate with Hull in the Baltic trade. Its consequence as a river-port is further increased by its connection with the extensive canal navigation established through the interior to Manchester, Liverpool, Gloucester, Bristol, London, &c. There are shipbuilding yards here, several ropewalks, numerous oil-mills; tanneries, breweries, and brass and iron foundries, naileries, cooperages, salt-lofts, &c. The malting business is also carried on to a considerable extent. Steamers run between Gainsborough and Hull. Markets on Tuesday. Pop. (1841), 6948. Area of par., 7210 ac. Pop. 7860.

GAIRLOCH, a picturesque arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, co. Dumbarton, opposite Greenock, and between the parishes of Row and Roseneath. It is 7 m. long by about 1 m. broad; at its upper end is the watering village of Gairlochhead, and along its shores are many beautiful villas.

GAIRLOCH, par. Scot. Ross, 40 m. by 30 m. Pop. 4880.

GAIRO, a vil. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. of, and 3 m. from Lanusei. It stands on a slope facing the S., has a larger, and three minor churches, a primary school, manufactures of coarse woolsens, a trade in wine, and an annual fair. Pop. 1100.

GAIRSA, or **GAIRSAIR**, a small isl. Scotland, Orkneys, about 1 m. off N.E. coast of Pomona or mainland. Pop. 71.

GAIS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 4 m. N.E. Appenzell, in a bare bleak country, without a tree or shrub, watered by the Rothe, about 2900 ft. above sea level. The houses are almost all of wood, but it is tolerably well built, contains a large parish church, and annually attracts hundreds of invalids from all parts of Europe, for its pure and bracing air, and its goats' whey. Immediately N. is Mount Gabis; it is easily ascended, and presents a magnificent view. Pop. 2609.

GAJAR, or **GAIRING**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 24 m. N.N.W. Pressburg on the Rudana. It contains a parish church, and has large cattle markets, and a considerable general trade. Pop. 3000.

GAJDEL, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, dist. of, and 10 m. from, Bajmocz, in a mountainous district. It has a parish church, manufactures of various articles in wood, and a trade in dried fruit. Pop. 1800.

GAJDOBRA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, in a plain about 7 m. from Palanka. It is inhabited by Germans, and contains a parish church. Pop. 3000.

GAKOVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, on the high road between Gara and Zombor. It contains a parish church. Pop. 3000.

GAL-SZEGH, or **SZECZOWOZE**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Zemplin, about 4 m. from Vecse. It contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a fine castle with four towers, and has five annual fairs. Pop. 1805.

GALA WATER, a river, Scotland, which rises in the Muirfort Hills, co. Edinburgh, flows mostly S.S.W. through a beautiful and romantic country, forms for some distance the boundary between counties Roxburgh and Selkirk, and falls into the Tweed near Abbotsford.

GALACZ, tn. Moldavia. See **GALATZ**.

GALAM, or **KAJAAGA**, a country, W. Africa, Senegambia, intersected by the parallel of $14^{\circ} 45'$ N., and by the meridian of $13^{\circ} 10'$ W. It occupies a narrow space along the Senegal, being N. of Bondou and Bambouk; and W. of Fouta-Damga. It is divided by the Falemé into two parts, of which the W. is called Goyé or Lower Galam, and the E. Kamera or Upper Galam. It is fertile and rich in vegetable products; the rivers abound with fish, their banks with crocodiles and hippopotami; and the forests with lions, elephants, wild boars, and apes. The inhabitants are an industrious, agricultural, and commercial people, almost exclusively employed as carriers. They are peaceful, gentle, and respected by the inhabitants of the different countries traversed by their caravans, or with whom they carry on commercial relations. The supreme power is conferred according to the principle of collateral succession; but the authority of the *tunka* or chief, is restricted by a national or representative council.—(Rafaelle *Voy. dans l'Afrique Occid.*)

GALANTHA, a duket N. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 30 m. E.N.E. Pressburg. It contains a R. Catholic, and a Greek united church, and has a handsome castle belonging to Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 2870.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS [German, *Schilddröteninseln*; French, *Iles des Tortues*], a group of isls. in the N. Pacific Ocean; lat. (Albemarle isl. W. part) $0^{\circ} 0'$; lon. $91^{\circ} 25'$ W., about 600 m. W. the coast of Ecuador, to which state they belong. There are 13 islands altogether, seven small, and six of considerable size, lying between lat. $1^{\circ} 30'$ S., and $1^{\circ} 4'$ N., and lon. $89^{\circ} 20'$ and $92^{\circ} 10'$ W. The largest, Albemarle Island, is 60 m. in length, and about 15 m. broad, its highest summit 4700 ft. above the sea. These islands are all of volcanic origin, and of comparatively recent formation. Their appearance is exceedingly uninviting; but on penetrating into the interior of Charles Island, the sixth of the group, in point of size, an extensive plain, fertile and highly cultivated, is met with, bearing luxuriant crops of bananas, sugar-cane, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. Plantains, pumpkins, Yuca, Quito oranges, melons, and the castor-oil plant, are also cultivated. Crabs, iguanas, a large kind of lizard, and great elephant tortoises abound, the two latter being peculiar to the Galapagos, the Spanish name for land tortoises. These animals grow here to an immense size, weighing frequently several hundred pounds' weight, and are altogether extremely ugly; when large, their feet are like those of a small elephant, whence their name. There are goats and hogs on Charles Island, but they are scarce and wild. Small birds are numerous, and so remarkably tame, that they may be knocked down with a stick. Lizards also abound, and there are a few small snakes. In 1832, the republic of the 'Ecuador' decided to use these islands as a place of banishment, and sent a small colony to Charles Island. At the time of Capt. Fitzroy's visit, in 1835, there were 80 small houses, and nearly 200 souls upon the island, most of them convicts. Besides the two already named, the other larger islands are Narborough, on which is an active volcano, 3720 ft. high; James Island, Indefatigable Island, and Chatham Island.—(*Voy. of the Beagle*; *London Geo. Journal*.)

GALABROZA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 58 m. N. by E. Huelva, l. bank, Matigra, tolerably well built, with wide and clean streets; a handsome modern church, townhall, prison, school, storehouse, and cemetery. Pop. 1936.

GALASHIELS, a manufacturing tn. burgh, and par. Scotland, partly in the co. of Roxburgh, and partly in that of Selkirk, in a valley on both banks of the Gala, which is here crossed by two stone and two wooden bridges, and about a mile from its confluence with the Tweed, 27 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh. It consists of six principal streets, and several smaller, most of them tolerably straight, and now well kept; houses well built of a beautiful blue granite, obtained in the vicinity; town well lighted with gas, but indifferently supplied with water. There are in all 10 churches and chapels here—one Established church, one chapel of ease, two U. Presbyterian, two Free churches, one Baptist, one Glasite, one Independent, and one Episcopal. All these are substantial structures, but none of them remarkable for architectural beauty. There are but few schools; the most important is the parish school; there are also one or two boarding schools, a mechanics' institute, with library attached; a public library,

and a reading room. Galashiels is celebrated for the manufacture of woollen goods, having taken four prize medals at the Great Exhibition for the excellence of its manufactures in this department. The chief articles made here are shawls, plaids, ladies' dresses, and 'tweeds,' to the extent, probably, of about £250,000 annually. The other works in the town are a large yarn work, a skinnery, an iron foundry, a steam-mill, and two engineers' shops. Area of par. 9500 ac. Pop. (1841), 2140, of which the tn. contained 1695; of tn. and par. (1851), 5925.

GALATA, an anc. city, Turkey in Europe, now a suburb of Constantinople, on the opposite or N. side of the Golden Horn, occupying the extreme point or lower part of the peninsula of Pera. It is surrounded with an old wall 4 m. in circuit, with ramparts and towers, the gates of which are carefully closed at night. A long, narrow, dark, and dirty street, nearly a mile in length, crosses it from one extremity to the other. The other streets are equally narrow, dark, and dirty. The dwelling-houses are of wood, and the warehouses, of which the number is great, Galata being the commercial quarter of the city, are solidly constructed of stone, arched and provided with iron doors and shutters, as a precaution against fire, which has been here frequent and destructive. It contains but one mosque, situate in the S.E. part of the town, but has several churches and convents. It is crowded with merchants of all countries. Here also are the Government wet and dry docks, and workshops of various kinds. The wet docks are inclosed within high stone walls, whence a pair of noble gates opens upon the water; one of them being nearly 315 ft. in length. The admiralty stands upon a point of land projecting into the harbour, and commands from its different casements a view of the whole extent of the Golden Horn. Here, likewise, is the custom-house.

GALATONE, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Terra d'Otranto, 9 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli. It contains a castle, and has several convents. Pop. 4701.

GALATRO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., 18 m. N.E. Palmi. Pop. 1730.

GALATZ, or **GALAZ** [anc. *Axiopolis*], a tn. Moldavia, cap. dist. Kovourloni, l. bank, Danube, between the confluences of the Sereth and Pruth with that river; lat. (church of Uspenski) 45° 26' 12" N.; lon. 28° 2' 58" E. (r.). The older parts of the town consist of miserable wooden houses or rather huts, confusedly huddled together, and forming a series of narrow, filthy, and irregular streets. In the newer quarters there are numerous houses of stone, and better built than in most other towns in Moldavia. There are here several Greek churches, a convent, an hospital, and a large bazaar, always well filled with merchandise. The lower part of Galatz consists almost entirely of warehouses, and has from time immemorial possessed the right of a free port, a privilege which was extended to the whole city in 1834. Galatz is the principal port in the principality, and the chief medium of the commerce carried on between Germany and Constantinople, vessels of 300 tons being able to ascend the Danube thus far. Its trade was formerly entirely in the hands of the Greeks, but now many English and other foreign houses have established themselves there. The principal exports are grain, wine, planks, and deals, wool, tallow, and preserved meat, the amount of which, with some other trifling articles, exported in 1845, was £379,797. The imports are chiefly British manufactures, sugar, tin plates, iron, tar, pitch, coal, oil, olives, dried fruits, lemons, and oranges, carobs, tobacco, caviar, salted fish, glass-ware, lamb skins, leather, and alba or coarse cloth. The whole imports, in 1845, amounted to £223,978. At present (1851), about 400 vessels, of which 100 are Austrian, arrive at and depart from Galatz annually, the whole trade and commerce of the port amounting to £1,800,000. Pop. 36,000.

GALBALLY, par. and tn. Irel. Limerick; 15,457 ac. Pop. 6651.

GALBOOLY, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1268 ac. Pop. 410. **GALBY**, par. Eng. Leicester; 1170 ac. Pop. 108.

GALDAR, a tn. Gran Canaria, the largest of the Canary isls., finely situated in a plain, in the N. of the island, W. of the wooded mountain of Doramus. It consists of a great number of houses, scattered over a considerable extent of surface; contains a parish church, old convent, the remains of an ancient palace, and a primary school; and has some manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs. The principal

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productions of the district are maize, corn, flax, wine, oil, and numerous varieties of fruit. Pop. 4052.

GALEATA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, in the valley of the Bidente, l. bank, river of that name, about 2 m. from Civitello, in the Papal States. It is an ancient place, surrounded by walls; is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices; has a handsome parish church, a trade in maize, wine, silk, chestnuts, and other fruit, and a weekly market, chiefly for cattle. Pop. tn. 1026; com. 3006.

GALENA, a tn., U. States, Illinois, agreeably situated on Feve or Bean river, 190 m. N. by W. Springfield. It contains five churches, an academy, and various mechanic establishments; and is the depot of a lead region, which exports annually about 18,700 tons of lead. It also has three furnaces for smelting copper. Galena has communication by steamers with New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other places on the Mississippi and Ohio. Pop. 1500.

GALENSTOCK, a mountain, Switzerland, on the confines of cantons Valais and Uri, between the Steinberg, on the N., and the Furka, on the S., and forming, by its N.E. side, one of the barriers of the magnificent glacier in which the Rhone has its source. Its loftiest summit exceeds 11,000 ft.

GALEOTA (POINT), the S.E. point of the isl. Trinidad, W. Indies; lat. 10° 9' N.; lon. 60° 59' W. (n.)

GALERA, two places, Spain:—1, A vil. and par. Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, in a plain, near the Sierra de Godall, 6 m. S.W. Tortosa. It contains a parish church, courthouse, primary school, and ancient tower, apparently Roman; and has several distilleries and oil-mills. Pop. 1574.—2, A vil. and par. Andalusia, prov. of, and about 70 m. N.E. Granada, near the Huescar. It is pleasantly situated among gardens, is regularly built, though of houses having only one story; contains a parish church, townhouse, and primary school; and has manufactures of saltpetre, a trade in hemp and potatoes, and several sulphureous springs. On a height above it stood the former town of Galera, which was completely razed, every inhabitant being destroyed, by the Infant Don Juan de Austria, during the wars against the Moors. Pop. 1781.

GALEY, par. Ireland, Kerry; 12,605 ac. Pop. 3041.

GALEA, a river, Hungary, which rises in Mount Cszanda, co. Neograd, near the town of Gula, flows first S., and then S.E., and joins, r. bank, Zagyya, near Fenzarn, 30 m. E.N.E. Pesth, after a course of nearly 40 m.

GALICIA (KINGDOM OF) [Polish, *Halicz*; German, *Galizien*], a prov. Austria, composed of the kingdom of Lodomeria, the duchies of Auschwitz and Zator, and the grand duchy of Cracow, and formerly including the duchy of Bukowina. It lies between lat. 47° 40' and 50° 35' N., and lon. 18° 55' and 26° 25' E.; bounded, N. by Poland, N.E. and E. Russia, S.E. Bukowina, S. Hungary, and W. Moravia, and a small portion of Prussian Silesia; greatest length, E. to W. 325 m.; breadth, towards the E., where widest, a little W. of meridian 25°, 190 m., and thence gradually diminishing westwards, till, near meridian 19° 30', it is reduced to its minimum of 27 m. Area and population as follows:—

	Area, sq. m.	Population.
Kingdom of Lodomeria	21,280	1,386,168
Duchies of Auschwitz and Zator	488	170,428
Grand Duchy of Cracow	338	145,787
Total	22,106	1,702,383

Its contour is generally well defined by natural boundaries; on the S., in particular, by the Carpathians, which form a long and irregular curve, stretching W. to E. along its frontiers; N.W. by the Vistula; S.E. by the Bialy Czeramos, a tributary of the Pruth, and for a short distance by the Dniester; and E. by the Podhorce, a tributary of the Dniester. Part of the N., bordering on Poland, and all the N.E., are without natural boundaries. The great physical features of the country are, in a manner, determined by the Carpathians, and their ramifications. The principal chain, comprising the far greater part of the W. Carpathians, commencing in the S.E. of Galicia, near the sources of the Theiss and Pruth, forms a curve, as already mentioned, and never quits the frontiers till it reaches its W. extremity, having its culminating point in the mountains of Tatra. Their loftiest summit, the Eis-thalerspitz, is within the Hungarian frontier; but on that of Galicia the Great Kriwan has a height of 8150 ft. The N. side of the chain is more abrupt than the S., and the branches

which proceed from it stretch for a considerable distance into Galicia. In the principal chain, granite, gneiss, mica schist, volcanic trachytes and basalts predominate; but the N. branches are generally composed of sandstone, much of it belonging to a soft green rock of the tertiary formation, known by the name of *molasse*; conglomerates of the same formation, and commonly called *nagelhue*, are also abundant. Farther to the N. the hills subside rapidly, and finally merge into vast plains. Galicia is partly traversed by the great watershed which divides the whole continent of Europe into two great basins. The chief river, on the N. and W. of this watershed, is the Vistula, which, before quitting the frontier, receives the Sola, Raba, united Poprad and Donajecz, Wysocka and San, and also drains a large portion of the E., by its tributary, Bug. The chief rivers on the other side of the watershed are the Dniester, which rises near the centre of the kingdom, and flows across it in an E.S.E. direction, receiving, on both banks, numerous tributaries, none of them of much importance. The only part of the surface belonging to the basin of the Danube is in the S.E. It is drained by the Pruth, and is of very limited extent. A still smaller basin, the N.E., drained by the Sty, belongs to the basin of the Dnieper. The climate is severe, particularly in the S., where more than one of the Carpathian summits are beyond the limit of perpetual snow. The Great Kriwan, mentioned above as 8150 ft., exceeds this limit, which in Galicia is about 250 ft. lower than in the Swiss Alps. The effect of these heights in increasing the rigour of the climate is very marked. The isothermal line of Lemberg, nearly in the same lat. as Paris, is only 50°, the very same as that which passes nearly through the centre of England. The extremes of temperature are great. The winters are long and severe, and the summers very warm, but comparatively short. Deep snow is not uncommon in the middle of April, and the grape never ripens.

The soil is much diversified. In the more mountainous districts it often forms a thin covering on bleak and almost barren rocks, where scanty pasture only is obtained. In other parts of the same district, both quality and depth of the soil improves, the pastures become excellent, and many magnificent forests occur. In parts of the N. and W., the soil is of a sandy texture, and the crops are very indifferent; but in general, where the elevation is small, the ground, more especially where resting on a substratum of limestone, is of great fertility, and yields abundant crops of corn and maize. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are also extensively grown; and, in the district around Lemberg, rhubarb is cultivated on a large scale. The domestic animals include great numbers of horned cattle, generally of a superior description, and a fine hardy breed of horses, well adapted for cavalry. Sheep are in general very much neglected; but goats, swine, and poultry abound. The rearing of bees is much attended to, and produces great quantities of wax and honey. Bears and wolves are frequently found in the forests; and all the lesser kinds of game are in abundance. The beaver is said to have been occasionally met with on the banks of the Bug. The minerals include marble, alabaster, copper, calamine, coal, iron, and rock-salt. Only the last two are of much importance. Iron occurs in numerous parts of the central Carpathian chain, and bog-iron ore is frequently met with in extensive seams on the plains. They are both worked to a considerable extent. The rock-salt is particularly abundant, stretching in continuous beds for nearly 250 m. along the base of the Carpathians, and, of course, beyond the limits of Galicia, into Bukovina and Transylvania. The most important mines have their central locality at Wieliczka. Manufactures have not made much progress. The spinning and weaving of flax and hemp prevail, to a considerable extent, on the confines of Silesia. Distilleries exist in every quarter. The principal exports are salt, wood, coal, anised, linen, and brandy. The population is generally of Slavonian origin, and consists of two principal branches—Polish in the W., and Russniak in the E. The number of Jews is considerable. The R. Catholic is the established religion, but a majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek church. Protestants live chiefly in the vicinity of Lemberg. Educational establishments, both for superior and ordinary instruction, are numerous. At the head of the former stands the university of Lemberg, and the lyceum, at Przemysl. The latter are spread over the whole country, and appear to be tolerably well attended, as the number of persons at school

has been estimated at one in eight of the whole population. For administrative purposes it is divided into the three governments of Lemberg, Cracow, and Stanislau. The principal towns are Lemberg, the capital, Brody, Cracow, Stanislau, Taranpol, Przemysl, Sambor, &c. Galicia was originally called, and is only a corruption of Halics, a name derived from an old castle, on the banks of the Dniester, but now includes, in addition to the old duchy of Halics, an independent duchy, called first Wolodimir or Vladimir, and thereafter Lodomeria. From the 12th to the 14th centuries these duchies belonged to Hungary, but passed by marriage to Poland. In 1772, on the first partition of that unhappy kingdom, the Empress Maria Theresa obtained restitution of these duchies, and formed them into the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, a name still sometimes used, though that of Lodomeria is more frequently dropped, and the name Galicia applied to both.

GALICIA, a territory in the N.W. of Spain, forming one of the ancient kingdoms into which the Peninsula was divided, bounded, N. and W. by the Atlantic, S. by Portugal, and E. by the ancient kingdoms of the Asturias and Leon. It is now divided into the provinces of Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra; and is of a compact and nearly pentagonal form. Greatest length, N. to S., 125 m.; greatest breadth, 115 m.; area, about 17,000 sq. m. Its coast, which has a length of about 240 m., lies open to the Atlantic, and is much more broken and indented than that of any other part of Spain, almost every stream, however small, emptying itself into a considerable estuary. In this way a number of fine natural harbours have been formed; one of them, Ferrol, in which nature has been greatly aided by art, forms one of the finest naval ports in Europe. The surface is very mountainous. The Cantabrian chain, forming a continuation of the Pyrenees, stretches, almost due W., across the N. of Spain, till it reaches the E. frontier of Galicia, when it divides into a number of branches, and spreads itself over the far greater part of that kingdom. None of these mountains are higher than the snow limit, but on many of them snow remains for the greater part of the year. The great number of ridges traversing the kingdom in all directions, divide it into no fewer than thirteen distinct river basins; but the only one large enough to deserve special mention is that of the Minho, which is situated near the centre, receives the greater part of its water directly, and most of the remainder by the Sil. A very small portion of the S. belongs to the basin of the Douro. The climate, owing both to the elevation of the surface and the extent of sea coast, differs considerably from the general average of Spain, and is marked by greater cold and more frequent rain. The proportion of good arable land is very limited. In the more elevated districts the soil is generally thin, and of little natural fertility. In the lower grounds it is often of a calcareous texture, and yields good crops. The grain raised, however, falls considerably short of the consumption. Besides corn, considerable quantities of maize, hemp, flax, and potatoes are grown. Fruit, particularly apples and pears, nuts, walnuts, and chestnuts are very abundant. Oranges and citrons grow well only in the S. and more sheltered spots. There, too, the best wine is produced, though the culture of the vine is common in all the lower districts of the kingdom. The higher mountain slopes are generally covered with forests, which grow excellent timber, feed large herds of swine, of which excellent hams and bacon are made, and afford haunts to bears and wolves, as well as shelter to many varieties of smaller game. The minerals include silver, lead, copper, iron, marble, and jasper; but they are almost entirely neglected. Both manufactures and trade are insignificant. The inhabitants, though tall, robust, and well made, and not very deficient either in honesty or sobriety, are in general very ignorant, and fail to turn the natural advantages which have been bestowed upon them to good account. Disregarding the many sources of comfort, and even wealth, which lie within their reach at home, great numbers of the male inhabitants emigrate for employment, and are found in all the principal towns of the Peninsula engaged as porters, or in other menial offices, in which bodily strength is the most important requisite. Meanwhile, all the drudgery of house and field is left to be performed by the women, who toil on, cheered by the belief, in which they are seldom disappointed, that the absentees, on gaining a kind of competency, will not lose a day in returning to their homes. The

Galicians take the name of Gallegos, and speak an uncouth patois, which other Spaniards scarcely understand. Pop. 1,730,929.

GALINARA [anc. *Gallinaria*], a small isl. Sardinia, in the Gulf, and 40 m. S.W. town of Genoa; with a fort on it.

GALION, an isl. N.E. coast of Isl. Java, and E. coast of Isl. Madura; lat. 7° S.; lon. 114° 13' E. (R.) It is well cultivated, and has an agreeable appearance.

GALISTES, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 42 m. N.N.W. Cáceres, on a height above l. bank, Jerte, here crossed by a fine stone bridge. It is surrounded by a strong wall, in good preservation, and entered by three gates; consists of houses which are generally low, but substantial and commodious; contains a parish church, a ruinous palace, a townhouse, prison, and primary school; oil and flour mills, a trade in corn and cattle, and has a large annual fair. P. 1205.

GALITA, a small isl. Mediterranean, between Sardinia and the N. coast of Tunis; lat. 37° 31' 12" N.; lon. 8° 55' 30" E. (R.) It is 3 m. long, with a bold and rocky shore.

GALITSCH, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 90 m. N.E. Kostroma; lat. 58° 20' N.; lon. 42° 28' E.; in a marshy plain, on the banks of a lake of the same name. It is defended by two old forts, and contains thirteen churches, one convent, and some linen manufactures. Several large fairs are held here yearly. Pop. (1851), 5965.

GALKOT, a small tn. and territory, Nepal. The town, which stands on a hill, consists of about 500 huts, surrounding the house of the chief. Lat. 28° 17' N.; lon. 83° 14' E.; 76 m. W.N.W. Gorkha.—The territory is very small, but is well cultivated, and has copper and iron mines.

GALL [German, *St. Gallen*], a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, bounded, N. by can. Thurgau and the lake of Constance, E. by the Rhine, separating it from the Tyrol and the principality of Liechtenstein; S. by cans. Grisons and Glarus; and W. by Schwyz and Zürich; between lat. 46° 53' and 47° 30' N., and lon. 8° 47' and 9° 37' E. It completely incloses can. Appenzell. Greatest length, N. to S., 45 m.; greatest breadth, 36 m.; area, 669 geo. sq. m. In the S. it forms part of one of the loftiest Alpine districts of Switzerland; the Scheide, whose summits are covered with perpetual snow, being common to it and cans. Glarus and Grisons, and whose ramifications cover the S. part of the canton. Several other ridges are scattered over the canton; and the loftiest summits are the Graue Horn and Speerberg. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Rhine, but is divided into three distinct minor basins; one on the E., drained by the Rhine, directly; another in the N. and N.W., drained by the Thur, and its tributary, Sitter; and a third on the S.W., drained by the Seez. A considerable part of the N. basin sends its waters to the lake of Constance; and of the S.W. basin to the Wallenstädsee. The greater part of the latter lake is included in the canton; but only a small portion of the former bounds it, on the N.E. The only other lake of importance is the lake of Zürich, the E. extremity of which penetrates into the canton for some distance; but there are many small lakes, remarkable for their elevation, and the magnificent scenery around them. Among these are the three little Terzerseen, at the foot of the Gusslen; the three Murgseen, at the foot of the Fäsis; and, on the Laufboden, N. of the Graue Horn, the Wangersee and the Vittersee, the last of which is often frozen over in July. The climate is generally of Alpine severity, particularly in the S. and S.E. In the W., along the Wallenstädsee and the lake of Zürich, it becomes less severe. On the lake of Constance, and in the valley of the Rhine, at least its lower portion, it is comparatively mild. In the bottom of the valley, around Sargans, almost an Italian climate is enjoyed. In geological structure the canton is partly of a tertiary soft green sandstone, provincially called *molasse*; partly of conglomerate, and partly of limestone formation. Under the conglomerate are thick beds of sandstone; and both formations occupy a large extent of surface, extending along the Rhine and its valley, N. from Säntis, and S.W. as far as the Speerberg, the loftiest summit of conglomerate in Switzerland. Among the strata of sandstone, beds of lignite are often found; but there are no minerals of any consequence, though thin seams of coal are seen, and also thin veins of silver and copper. The more mountainous districts, within the limits of vegetation, are generally covered with wood or good pasture; on the

lower slopes vineyards and orchards are seen in every quarter; and when the ground becomes fit for the plough, it is generally of great fertility, and so carefully cultivated, as to entitle this canton to rank among the most productive and best managed in Switzerland. The principal products are wine, fruit, corn, maize, hemp, and flax. Manufactures have made considerable progress; and cotton and linen goods, particularly fine muslins, are extensively made in several districts. This canton was admitted to the Confederation in 1803, and is the fourteenth in rank. The constitution is democratic; but though every citizen of twenty-one years, not under legal incapacity, has a vote for the members of the Great Council, composed of 150 members, none can sit in it without paying about £3 annually of direct taxes. For administrative purposes, the canton is divided into fifteen districts, of which St. Gall is the capital. Pop. (1849), 163,508.

GALL (Str.) [German, *St. Gallen*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. above can., in an elevated valley, l. bank, Steinach, 18 m. S.E. Constance; 2152 ft. above sea level. It is still surrounded by antique walls, flanked with towers, but the ditches have been filled up, and converted into gardens. It is tolerably well built and well paved, though many of the streets are by no means spacious; is well supplied with fountains; contains a cathedral, once an old abbey church, but completely modernized; an old monastery, now partly converted into public offices, and partly into a school; three town churches, a large townhouse, a library, casino, house of correction, and orphan hospital; and has extensive manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, fine muslins, and prints; numerous cotton mills, bleachfields, and tanneries; an important trade, partly furnished by the canton itself, and by cantons Appenzel and Thurgau, of which it is the entrepôt; a weekly market, and two annual fairs. The environs are very beautiful, and contain many fine walks, commanding fine views. St. Gall is said to owe its existence to a Scotch monk, who, in the early part of the 7th century, left his convent, in Iona, and, after travelling over great part of Europe, finally settled on the banks of the Steinach, then covered with forests, in which bears and wolves had their haunts, founded an abbey, and made it the nucleus of civilization to the surrounding districts. Pop. (1850), 11,234.

GALLA, two small places, Hungary:—1, (*Also*), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Komorn, on the road from Komorn to Buda, at the foot of Mount Steinberg, near the Szala, and about 6 m. from Tata. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 800.—2, (*Felső*), A vil. near the former, on a height, containing a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 900. Both inhabited by Germans, and belong to Prince Esterhazy.

GALLANT (Port), Strait of Magalhães, S.W. coast Brunswick Peninsula; lat. 53° 41' 42" S.; lon. 72° 1' 0" W. (R.); the best haven in the Strait, resembling, from the stillness of its waters, a wet dock; bottom even, and depth moderate.

GALLAR, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 28 m. N.W. Saragossa, in a hollow, between the Ebro and the imperial canal. It is indifferently built, and has narrow, filthy streets; a parish church, a townhouse, in a ruinous state; a primary school, a small hospital, oil and flour mills, and a trade in wheat. Pop. 1015.

GALLARATE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 24 m. N.W. by W. Milan. It is handsomely built, surrounded by ancient walls, and a fosse filled from the Arno. It has a spacious square, and an old church; manufactures of cotton, and pottery; and an active trade in grain, cattle, fruits, wine, &c. Pop. 4649.

GALLAS, a numerous and powerful race, chiefly inhabiting a territory in E. Africa, S. of Shoa, but dispersed in great numbers over the countries adjoining, especially N. and E. They are divided into many tribes, but are all distinguished by the same general characteristics, moral and physical. Their colour varies from a deep black to a brownish yellow; stature tall; bodies spare, wiry, and muscular; frontal profile vaulted; nose often straight or even arched; lips, moderate; hair often hanging over the neck in long twisted plaits. They have agreeable countenances, and are brave, but ferocious and cruel, massacring in war like the resisting and unresisting, young and old, male and female, ripping up the latter who are pregnant. With their ferocity they unite subtlety and want of faith. Their professions of to day, if it suits their purpose, are set aside to-morrow, and offered to be renewed without

any apparent sense of shame. The Gallas leave the plains to their horses, sheep, and cows; while they themselves seek their maintenance by cultivating the mountains. In doing so, they are able to bring up a better cavalry than perhaps any other nation. Their arms are a corselet and crooked sabre, a lance, &c., in the forms resembling the representations of those which are found in the ancient monuments of Egypt and Nubia. Their language is spoken throughout a great part of Africa, S. of the equator. They are in a low state of heathenism, have no priests, like other heathens, and are opposed to the introduction of a new religion. They know only about a Being, whom they call Wake, to whom, on particular occasions, they sacrifice a cow or sheep, but have no system of religion. They adorn their graves with much taste, and surround them with aloe plants, but it would appear that this proceeding is not the result of good feeling, but of a peculiar superstition.—(Isenberg and Krapf; Boteler; Latham's *Varieties of Man*.)

GALLE (POINT DE), a seaport tn., S.W. coast isl. Ceylon, cap. dist. of same name, and the third in importance in the island, situated on a low rocky point of land, projecting into the sea 70 m. S.E. Colombo; lat. 6° 3' N.; lon. 80° 13' E. The fort is more than a mile in circumference, and contains, besides the usual buildings, a number of houses, occupied by Moorish families; a Dutch church, a Wesleyan chapel, a mosque, and several shops. The harbour is spacious, particularly the outer road. In the inner harbour, vessels may lie in perfect security during a great part of the year. Galle is a place of considerable traffic, and is much frequented by merchants and traders from distant parts of the island. Ships from China visit the port during the N.E. monsoon; and for the mail steamers to and from Bengal and China, it is a regular calling station. The manufactures are tortoise-shell boxes and combs, and coir cordage. Great quantities of arrack are made in the neighbourhood, and fish is abundant.

GALLEGO, a river, Spain, which rises on the S. slope of the Pyrenees, Aragon, prov. Huesca, flows first S., then W., then S. again, and joins I. bank, Ebro, a little below Saragossa, after a course of about 90 m. It receives, on the right, the Subien and Asabon, and, on the left, the Bassa, Guarga, and Seton, besides other small streams.

GALLEGOS, a river, Patagonia, E. coast; lat. 51° 38' S. The entrance to this river is formed on the N. side by the cliffy land of Cape Fairweather, and on the S. by a low shore, that is not visible at sea for more than 12 or 15 m. It is fronted by extensive sandbanks, most of which may be crossed at high water, but at half ebb they are almost all dry. The river runs W. for 30 m., and then winds more S., between two ranges of hills. Its banks are formed of downs, abounding with guanacos and ostriches. The water is fresh at 21 m. from the mouth.

GALLEGOS (SAN FELICES DE LOS), a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 56 m. S.W. Salamanca, near the frontiers of Portugal. It is tolerably well, though not very regularly built, and has paved, but not well cleaned streets; an ancient castle, surrounded by a wall and fosse; a parish church, townhouse, with prison, primary school, nunnery, and old monastery; manufactures of thread and woollens, several oil and flour mills; a trade in corn, wine, and cattle; and a weekly market. Pop. 1863.

GALLEN, par. Irel. King's co.; 19,227 ac. Pop. 5309.

GALLEN (St.), Switzerland. See **GALL (St.)**

GALLENKIRCH, a vil. and par. Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, about 35 m. from Feldkirch. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1560.

GALLIATE [Latin, *Galeatum*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. of, and 4 m. N.E. Novara. It is an indifferently built and dirty place, contains a very ancient parish church, a convent, and an old castle; and has manufactures of cotton stuffs, several silk-mills; a weekly market, and an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 5858.

GALLICANO, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 16 m. N. by W. Lucca, near r. bank, Serchio. It has a parish church and ancient castle; manufactures of silk to some extent, and an annual cattle fair. Pop. 1317.

GALLIGNANA, or **GALLINIANA**, a tn. Austria, Illyria, finely seated on a height, and commanding a magnificent view, 45 m. S.E. Trieste. It contains four churches, and was once a place of some importance, but is greatly decayed. Pop. 1411.

GALLINA, an isl. off W. coast, Africa, belonging to the Bijaga, or Bissagos group.

GALLINAS, a river, W. Africa, falling into the Atlantic, in lat. 7° N.; lon. 11° 38' W.; and formerly noted for the number of slaves shipped from it.

GALLIPOLI [anc. *Callipolis*], a fortified seaport tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, on a rocky peninsula, E. coast gulf of, and 44 m. S.E. Taranto; lat. [isl. St. Andrea], 40° 3' N.; lon. 17° 56' E. (n.) It stands on a peninsula, and is well built, and contains a cathedral, several churches, convents, and public schools. It is well frequented, and has a considerable trade. Its principal exports are olive oil, and cotton. With the former, for which it has long been famous, it supplies England, Holland, the N. of Europe, and, in short, all those countries that require the most perfectly purified oil. The Gallipoli oil, well known in commerce by that name, is clarified to the highest degree, by merely keeping it in cisterns hollowed out of the rock on which the town is built. The olives of which it is made are never gathered, but allowed to drop in their maturity from the tree on the ground, where they are picked up, chiefly by women and children, and carried to the mill, the machinery of which is of the rudest kind. There are also manufactures of muslin, cotton stockings, and woollen goods. In the port there are several islands, on the most W. of which, named St. Andrea, there is a tower. Between these islands there are 5 and 6 fathoms water, and between them and Gallipoli 9, 10, and 12 fathoms. There is an extensive tunny fishery, which affords employment to a great many persons. Pop. 8500.

GALLIPOLI [anc. *Callipolis*], a market N. European Turkey, at the N.E. end of the Dardanelles, 128 m. W.S.W. Constantinople, on a peninsula; lat. 40° 24' N.; lon. 26° 39' 45' E. (n.) It was once fortified, and some of its old defences still remain. It is meanly built, with narrow, ill-kept streets, and contains no edifice of any mark, except the bazaars, which are large, and tolerably well stocked, and some remains of the ancient city, to be seen at several points in and around the town. It is the seat of a Greek bishopric; and has manufactures of cotton, silk, and fine morocco leather; a double harbour, one of which serves as a station for the Turkish fleet; a good port; and some trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. about 17,000.

GALLNEUKIRCHEN, a market tn. Upper Austria, 4 m. N.N.E. Steyereck. It contains an old church, with several paintings, and a burgher hospital; and has manufactures of calico and leather. Pop. 913.

GALLOON, par. Irel. Fermanagh; 25,286 ac. P. 11,135.

GALLOW, par. Irel. Meath; 2584 ac. Pop. 641.

GALLOWAY, a dist. in the S. of Scotland, comprising cos. Kirkcubright and Wigton, but anciently including the entire peninsula between the Solway and the Clyde. It was formerly famous for a particular breed of small horses, called Galloways. They are now mixed with the English and Irish breeds, but still retain the name. The black cattle and sheep are also much esteemed. Galloway gives the title of Earl to a branch of the house of Stuarts.

GALLOWAY (MULL OF), the head of a peninsula, forming the most S. point of Scotland, co. Wigton; lat. 54° 38' 6" N.; lon. 4° 51' 15" W. (n.) The hill forming the extremity of the promontory is above 250 ft. high, bleak and rugged; while on the S.W. side it presents a perpendicular surface of rock from base to summit. There is here an intermittent light, 325 ft. above sea level.

GALLOWAY (NEW), a royal and parl. bor. Scotland, co. of, and 17 m. N.N.W. Kirkcubright, r. bank, Ken. The houses are generally low, ill-built, and thatched, giving to the whole place a mean and uncomfortable appearance. It has no trade or manufactures of any kind, the inhabitants consisting chiefly of mechanics and agricultural labourers. It has in the centre a courthouse and jail; was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I. in 1629, and unites with Wigton, Stranraer, and Withtown, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Constituency, 17. In the vicinity is Kennure Castle. Pop. (1841), 403.

GALLUCIO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 25 m. E.N.E. Güeta. It contains a handsome parish church; but is rendered unhealthy by the extensive cultivation of rice in its vicinity. Pop. 1972.

GALLURA, one of the four quarters into which isl. Sardinia was divided in the Middle Ages. It formed the most N.

part of the island, and extended from the mouth of the Coghines on the N., to Cape Comino on the E. coast. It comprehended, in addition to Upper and Lower Gallura, the islands off the coast, of which Magdalena and Caprera are the most important. It is now included in division Sassari.

GALLUZZO, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 3 m. S.S.W. Florence. It is well built; and contains a church and hospital. Pop. 638.

GALMIER (St.), a small, but anc. tn., France, dep. Loire, 12 m. E. Montbrison, near r. bank, Coise, on the railway from St. Etienne to Roanne. It occupies the site of the *Ague Segesta* of the Romans; the mineral springs from which it had this name being still used medicinally, and for household purposes. Pop. 2113.

GALOENGONG, or **GALONGONG**, a volcano, Java, prov. Praeger, div. Tjanjor, after which the surrounding beautiful and fertile district is named. No eruption of this mountain was on record, or in the recollection of the inhabitants around, till October 8, 1822, when a fearful outburst took place. Ashes, stones, and lava, were thrown out, and a large surrounding district of country laid waste, and 114 villages, upwards of 4000 people, many cattle, rice-fields, and three-fourths of a million of coffee trees were destroyed. The mountain, formerly thickly covered with wood, is now quite bare.

GALSA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of, and about 12 m. from Arad. It contains a church; and is inhabited by Wallachians. Pop. 1800.

GALSTON, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The town, agreeably situated 19 m. S. by W. Glasgow, l. bank, Irvine, here crossed by a fine stone bridge of three arches, has straight streets; is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas, and is improving in appearance. It has an elegant Established church, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church; parish school, and Blair's charity school, the latter clothing and educating 100 children for four years. Bonnets are extensively made, principally for the army and navy, and the manufacture of plaidings and druggets is carried on to a limited extent; but cotton weaving is the staple trade of the place. It is a station on the Scottish S.W. railway. The parish is about 13 m. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. (1841), 4334.

GALT, a flourishing small tn. Upper Canada, l. bank, Ouse or Grand River, in a valley, surrounded by high hills, 55 m. W. by S. Toronto. The streets are neatly laid out, and the employment of stone in building gives the houses and other structures a substantial appearance. It contains five churches and chapels, namely, one Episcopal, three Presbyterian, and one Methodist; also a mechanics' institute, and a circulating library. The inhabitants are nearly all Scotch. Pop. (1852), 2248.

GALTEE, or **GALTY MOUNTAINS**, a mountain range, Ireland, extending W. to E. for about 20 m., from Cahir, in co. Tipperary, to Charleville, in co. Limerick. They possess an excellent soil, and are, to a great extent, either cultivated, or laid out in thriving plantations. Some of the summits rise to an elevation of above 3000 ft.

GALTELLE, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 67 m. S.E. Sassari, on a mountain slope, above r. bank, Cedrino. In the Middle Ages, it was cap. of a dep. of same name in the old prov. of Gallura, and was a place of considerable importance. It is said to have then had 14,000 inhabitants; but it has since dwindled down into a village. It still possesses the remains of its old cathedral, and contains a parish church, with a crucifix, which attracts numerous visitors by its supposed miraculous powers. Pop. 950.

GALTRIM, par. Irel. Meath; 4129 ac. Pop. 735.

GALVEAS, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 37 m. W.S.W. Portalegre; with an annual fair. Pop. 1107.

GALVESTON, a seaport tn., U. States, Texas, on N.E. end of isl. of same name; lat. $29^{\circ} 19' N.$; lon. $94^{\circ} 48' W.$ (n.) It is the seat of a considerable and increasing trade. Pop. 2500.—The island, which is 30 m. long, by 3 to 5 m. broad, lies parallel to the coast. Within it is the bay of same name, the principal entrance to which, at the E. extremity of the island, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and has from 12 to 16 ft. of water on the bar. It is divided into E. and W. bay, and extends inland 50 m. The water deepens from 18 to 30 ft., within the bay; but near the middle it is crossed by shoals. The entrance at the W. extremity of the island has only from 3 to 5 ft. of water.

GALVEZ, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 21 m. S.W. Toledo, in a beautiful plain. It contains a public square, with a copious fountain; a parish church, a handsome town-house, a palace, in ruins; and a primary school; and has a trade in wool, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1490.

GALWAY, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Connaught, having N. Mayo, and Roscommon; E. Roscommon, King's county, and Tipperary; S. Tipperary, Clare, and Galway Bay; W. the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest length, E. to W. 92 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S. 57 m. It contains 1,564,553 ac., of which 742,805 ac. are arable; the remainder consists of unimproved mountain, and bog, and water. The whole of the N.W. portion of the county or district of Connemara is extremely rugged and mountainous, and almost entirely in a state of nature. In this district is Lough Corrib, the third largest lake in Ireland, and part of Lough Mask, the remainder being in the county Mayo. The E. portion of the county is level, and mostly arable, with much bog. The S. part of this tract is fertile, and tolerably well cultivated, producing excellent wheat. Oats and barley form the principal crops elsewhere. In general, however, the agricultural capabilities of the county are miserably mismanaged. The habitations of the lower classes are amongst the worst in Ireland, and those of the farmers even are miserable, and generally ill situated. Being, on the whole, better adapted for grazing than for tillage, both the cattle and sheep of this county are of a superior description. The former are mostly of the long-horned breed. Limestone and marble are the chief minerals, and beautiful serpentine is obtained near Oughterard, in the vicinity of which also there is a lead mine. Iron was also formerly wrought. The fisheries of the coast are valuable, but much neglected. The fishery districts are Galway and Clifden, together comprehending 217 m. of maritime boundaries, which had, in 1845, 3194 registered fishing vessels, employing 13,250 men and boys; but, in 1850, the number of boats had fallen to 833, and the hands to 3596. Several new piers are in progress for the convenience and encouragement of the fisheries. The principal manufactures are coarse woollen hosiery, and coarse linens, and freezes for home consumption. Cromlechs and Druidical circles are of frequent occurrence. Square towers, of the early Anglo-Norman proprietors, are also numerous in some districts. The inhabitants are mostly descendants of the original Irish. In 1841, the total number attending school was 15,331; and, in 1850, there were 17,270 children, in 134 national schools. The county is intersected from its E. boundary to Galway town, by the railway from Dublin; it is divided into 16 baronies, and 116 parishes; and returns four members to the House of Commons, two for the county, and two for the borough of Galway. Its chief towns are Galway the capital; Tuam, Loughrea, and Gort. Pop. (1841), 422,923; (1851), 298,564.

GALWAY, a tn. and seaport, Ireland, W. coast, cap. above co. N. side Galway Bay, 117 m. W. Dublin, the W. terminus of the Midland Great-western Railway; lat. (light) $53^{\circ} 15' 12'' N.$; lon. $9^{\circ} 3' 30'' W.$ (n.), at the mouth of the Corrib, issuing from Lough Corrib, and across which there are two stone bridges. In the more ancient parts of the town the streets are narrow and irregular, and many of the houses, once of the most respectable classes, are now crowded with a pauper population, and hastening to ruin. Numbers of these old houses are built after the Spanish fashion, quadrangular, with an open court, and arched gateway towards the street; there having been in former times an extensive commercial intercourse between this town and Spain. In the more modern parts of the town, the streets are spacious and the houses in general handsome and substantial. The town is now well lighted with gas, and is abundantly supplied with water. Of late years a number of new streets have been built, tending greatly to improve the appearance of the town; but the suburbs are crowded with wretched cabins. The principal buildings of the town are the Queen's College, a beautiful structure, in the Elizabethan style; the Established collegiate church of St. Nicholas, a large old edifice, in the decorated English style; several R. Catholic chapels, three monasteries, five nunneries, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses; the county and town courthouses, both handsome Grecian structures; and prisons, the county infirmary, a fever hospital, an endowed and a charter school, the customhouse, the union workhouse, and two barracks. Some of the monasteries and

nunneries are large and wealthy establishments. The buildings of the Franciscan nunnery, or convent of St. Clare, and of the presentation convent, are extensive and imposing. The inmates of the latter are numerous, and nearly all connected

River. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons; registered electors (1851), 1038. Pop. (1841), 17,275; (1851), 24,697.—The BAY of Galway is a large expanse of water, about 18 m. broad at its seaward extremity, diminishing to about 8 m. inland, and being about 20 m. long E. to W. It is protected from the swell of the Atlantic by the Arran Isles, of which there are three (see ARRAN ISLES).—(Local Correspondent.)

GAMALERO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. of, and 9 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, crowning a height above l. bank, Bormida. It has an ancient parish church, *mont-de-piété*, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1379.

GAMALEY (CAPE), a headland, W. coast of Japan, isl. Nippon, near its N. extremity; lat. 40° 38' N.; lon. 139° 49' E. (n.)

GAMBALARUM, a river, Nigritia, rising in the Kata-koo territory, and falling into the S. extremity of Lake Tchad, after a course first N.N.E. and then N.N.W. of about 85 m. direct distance.

GAMBARA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 21 m. S. Brescia, in a fertile district near the Redone. It has a parish, and two auxiliary churches, the remains of an old castle, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2308.

GAMBARARE, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. and 9 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta; with a parish, and two auxiliary churches, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2306.

GAMBAROO, a ruined tn. Bornou, r. bank, Yeou, 5 m. N. by W. Old Birnie. It contains some extensive ruins, and was formerly the residence of the sultans of Bornou.

GAMBETESA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Samio, 15 m. E. Campobasso. It contains a parish church, and an hospital, and has an annual fair which lasts two days. Pop. 2849.

GAMBIA, a British colony, and river, W. Africa. The former occupies both banks of the latter, including some of its islands. The principal settlements are Bathurst (*which see*), Fort James, and Fort George. The first is situated on an island at the mouth of the river; the second, 16 m. further up; and the third, 180 m. following the windings of the stream from its entrance. Both of the last are also situated on islands, the one on St. Mary's, and the other on M'Carthy's. Besides the settlements above mentioned, there are numerous factories and stations at intervals along both banks of the stream. M'Carthy's island has an area of 3 sq. m., covered with rich alluvial soil, but it is particularly unhealthy, and extremely hot, the thermometer frequently rising to 106° or even 108° in the shade. There is here an establishment for liberated slaves, and a Wesleyan missionary school, which, in 1850, was attended by 121 male and female scholars. 'This establishment,' says Governor Macdonnell, 'has always appeared to me one of the most interesting on the W. coast of Africa, and which deserves the most special attention from her Majesty's Government, and all true friends of the natives.' The colony, so far as yet settled, extends about 160 m. in a straight line up the river. But there is little or no fertile land on it belonging to the British Government, although large sums have been expended in abortive attempts to establish agricultural settlements, chiefly for the benefit of liberated Africans. The climate is represented by staff-surgeon Kehoe as so bad, that few Europeans can reside for any length of time there, without their constitution being impaired for life, and that it is particularly fatal to infant life among Europeans, comparatively few escaping. But Governor Macdonnell, in his report, dated 1850, considerably qualifies this account by stating, that out of a population of 50 resident Europeans, only five deaths occurred in five years from climatorial influence. The Wesleyans have done much for religion and education in this colony, having expended large sums of money for these and other laudable purposes, besides having sent out 64 missionaries in the course of the 10 years preceding 1850. The R. Catholics are now making strenuous efforts



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| 1. County Jail. | 6. School House. | 11. Roman Catholic Chapel. |
| 2. Town Jail. | 7. Hospital. | 12. Franciscan Nunnery. |
| 3. County Courthouse. | 8. Bank. | 13. Presentation Convent. |
| 4. Town Courthouse. | 9. Barracks. | 14. Fish Market. |
| 5. Church. | 10. Infirmary. | 15. Pig Market. |

with wealthy families, each requiring to pay £500 towards the general fund on admission. The grammar-school or college, in the endowment of Erasmus Smith, is a spacious and neat structure. There are three news-rooms, called, respectively, the county club house, the Galway institution, and the commercial reading-room; and a trades mechanics' institute. The benevolent and charitable institutions are the town infirmary and dispensary, and the fever hospital. Galway is not a manufacturing place, but there are two breweries, two distilleries, a paper-mill, a foundry, a tanyard, and several flour-mills, in the town and its vicinity. Its retail trade is considerable, there being no other town of any importance within 20 m. of it. The commerce of the port was at one time extensive, but has now much declined; wine is no longer imported in such large quantities as formerly, and the trade in provisions is much diminished. Great improvement is anticipated from the line of steamers which it is (1852) proposed to lay on between Galway and New York. The principal exports are corn, flour, kelp, marble, wool, and provisions; imports—timber, wine, salt, coal, hemp, tallow, and Swedish and British iron. The vessels registered at the port, in 1848, were 21; tonn. 4033. The coasters, January 1, 1847, to January 1, 1848, were, inwards, 173; tonn. 20,066;—outwards, 41; tonn. 4354. In the colonial and foreign trade the number of vessels was, inwards, 139; tonn. 26,161;—outwards, 145; tonn. 25,676. The harbour, which has an extensive line of quays, is in process of being connected with Lough Corrib by a canal. Its floating dock, area, 5 ac., admits vessels of 14 ft. draught. On Mutton Island, in front of the harbour, is a lighthouse, 33 ft. above high water.

On the r. bank of the Corrib, and forming a suburb, is a large fishing village, called Claddagh, inhabited by a peculiar and primitive race of people. About 1500 fishermen, with their wives and families, reside here, and, beyond the sale of their fish, hold little intercourse with the townspeople; they internary amongst themselves, and as regards fishing, and pecuniary matters, are governed by their own laws. About 10 tons of salmon are taken yearly out of the Corrib

the colony, and have established an institution of the sisters of charity. The revenue of the colony amounted, in 1849, to £5648 17s. 7d. The principal exports are bees-wax, teak, cam-wood, ivory, hides, gold, ginger, gum arabic, palm oil, &c. The river Gambia rises in a mountainous district in Sagalla, about lat. 11° 30' N.; lon. 11° W., whence it flows N.W. and W. towards the Atlantic, into which it falls in lat. 13° 30' N.; lon. 16° 40' W.; after a course of about 450 m. In its earlier course it flows through a rich and picturesque country. The soil adjoining the river is, in some parts extremely fertile, yielding rice and tobacco in great abundance, while the immediate banks are clothed with the most beautiful trees.—(*McQueen's Africa*; *Admiralty Sailing Directions*; Governor Ingran's *Expedition up the Gambia*; *Parliamentary Reports*.)

GAMBIER ISLANDS, a group of eleven small isls. S. Pacific Ocean, near the S.E. extremity of the Low archipelago, about lat. 23° 8' S.; lon. 134° 55' W. (R.) They extend over a space about 16 to 18 m. long, N. to S.; and 15 to 16 m. broad, E. to W. The largest is called Mangareva, a name which the French apply to the whole series. All are surrounded with coral reefs, and have the E. or windward side more elevated than the opposite one. The vegetation is luxuriant, but the productions are the same as those of the other Polynesian islands, as is also their fauna; and there is not, so far as known, a single indigenous quadruped. There are, in all, 18 species of native birds, including the curlew, swallow, white heron, thrush, magpie, duck, and wood pigeon. Fish are abundant in the still waters of the lagoons. The inhabitants are a well-formed race, and are said to be of good disposition; their only covering formerly was the maro, but they are now tolerably clothed in European fashion; their habitations, however, are still very miserable. The Gambier Islands were discovered in 1797, and visited by Capt. Beechy in 1826; and in 1834 some French missionaries settled in Mangareva. The population of the whole group is estimated at 2300, of which 1500 belong to Mangareva.

GAMBOLO [Latin, *Gumbolades*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. of, and 18 m. S.S.E. Novara, r. bank, Terdoppio, here crossed by two wooden bridges. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains two parish churches, a remarkable old castle, several schools, and has an annual fair. Pop. 5075.

GAMEREN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. S.W. Tiel, on the Waal, with a neat church, a school, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1042.

GAMKA, or **GREAT LION**, a river, S. Africa, Cape Colony, rising near Beaufort; lat. 32° 24' S.; lon. 22° 48' E.; and flowing S.W. through the Great Karroo, till its junction with the Dwyka or Rhinoceros river, when the united stream forms the Gauritz.

GAMLINGAY, par. Eng. Cambridge; 4143 ac. P. 1434.

GAMMERTINGEN, a tn. of W. Germany, principality, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in a valley, l. bank, Lauchart, 11 m. N. Sigmaringen. It is of Roman origin; has a castle, a poorhouse; manufactures of linen, a paper and a worsted mill; a trade in horses and cattle; and four annual fairs. Pop. 973.

GAMRIE, par. Scot. Banff; 10 m. by 4 m. Pop. 4741.

GAMSHURST, a vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, in a marshy and unhealthy district N. of Offenburg. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1377.

GAMSTON, par. Eng. Notts.; 2000 ac. Pop. 331.

GAN, a vil. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 4 m. S.S.W. Pau. In the environs are two mineral springs. The district is famed for its wines, both red and white. Pop. 1139.

GANAREW, par. Eng. Hereford; 950 ac. Pop. 123.

GANAT, or **JANAT**, a tn., W. Africa, Fezzan, 120 m. S.S.W. Mourzouk, in a sandy and barren region; but, owing to its position on the caravan routes, rich and populous.

GANCI, a tn. and com. Sicily, prov. Palermo, dist. and 24 m. S.S.E. Cefulu, cap. circondario of same name. P. 9352.

GANDELLINO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, 8 m. from Clusone, on the Serio, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church; and has ironworks, supplied by extensive mines in the district; a saw-mill, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1127.

GANDERSHEIM, a tn. Brunswick, cap. circle of same name, on the Gande, 35 m. S.W. Brunswick. It is walled, has two suburbs, two public squares, a castle, monastery, hospital, Latin and burgher schools, manufactures of steel and

ironware, and three annual fairs. Pop. town, 1925; circle, 37,000.

GANDESA, a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 42 m. W. by S. Tarragona, in a plain, overlooked by a ruinous castle. It is irregularly built, has three squares, two churches, several chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. In the vicinity are mineral springs, with baths. Manufactures:—linen and woollen, and silken fabrics, bricks, earthenware, wine, oil, and brandy. Trade:—oil, almonds, brandy, silk, rice, sugar, salt-fish, hardware, &c. Pop. 2316.

GANDIA, a city and port, Spain, prov. of, and 34 m. S. by E. Valencia, l. bank, Alcoy; strongly fortified, and entered by five gates. It is well built, has straight, spacious, and paved streets, eight squares, a handsome gothic collegiate church, three convents, several chapels, large and convenient town and courthouses, a prison, hospital, college, several primary schools, a poorhouse, barrack, two cemeteries, and a spacious and magnificent palace of the dukes of Gandia, and in the vicinity, by the river side, public promenades. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and silken fabrics, earthenware, marine stores, wine, and oil. Trade:—rice, hemp, silk, timber, paper, and salt-fish. Pop. 5723.

GANDICOTTA, a tn. and fort, S. Hindoostan, Carnatic, r. bank, Pennar, 70 m. S. Kurnool; lat. 14° 51' N.; lon. 78° 22' E.; now unimportant, but formerly noted for its strength, and for a diamond mine in its vicinity.

GANDINO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 13 m. N.E. Bergamo, on the slope of a hill, crowned by an ancient castle. It has well built houses, wide and clean streets, a fine parish church, an hospital, college, several elementary schools, an orphan asylum, gymnasium, theatre, municipal buildings, and three suppressed convents, two of which are now used as factories, and one as an hospital. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, serge, flannel, and silken fabrics, leather, brandy, and soap. Considerable trade is carried on in timber, grain, fruits, wine, and cattle. Pop. 3424.

GANDIOLLE, a vil., W. Africa, Cayer, near the Senegal, opposite its mouth, 12 m. S.E. St. Louis. When Mollien visited this place in 1817, it was occupied by the king and his troops, and the houses for the most part were abandoned or destroyed, the inhabitants having taken refuge elsewhere, from the violence and rapacity of their sovereign. In the neighbourhood are extensive salt marshes. Pop. 5000.

GANDJA, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 30 m. S.E. Tiflis. It is inhabited chiefly by Tartars and Armenians. The vicinity produces wine, fruits, nuts, and excellent raisins. Good horses are reared here; and it has an active trade.

GANGALA, an isl., W. Africa, Lower Galam, in the Falemé; lat. 13° 44' N.; lon. 12° 12' W. It is extremely fertile, and produces excellent crops of millet.

GANGES, a celebrated river, Hindoostan, and one of the largest in Asia, has its sources in the Himalayas, prov. Gurwal. It is formed by the junction of two head streams, called, respectively, the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda, which unite at Deopryag or Deoprag, 10 m. below Sireenuggur; lat. 30° 10' N.; lon. 78° 35' E.; 1500 ft. above sea-level. The former has been usually considered as the true source of the Ganges, probably because of its being the sacred stream of Hindoo mythology; but if volume of water and distance of origin are to decide the point, this honour must be assigned to the Alaknanda, which has greatly the advantage of the Bhagirathi in both these respects, being twice the size of the latter, and its source being more remote. The Bhagirathi rises in a deep and savage glen or ravine above Gangootri, about lat. 31° N.; lon. 79° E.; where it issues from an aperture called 'The Cow's Mouth,' a low arch at the bottom of a glacier, about 300 ft. in perpendicular height. The breadth of the river here does not, in summer, exceed 9 ft., its depth being barely as many inches. At Gangootri, which is from 12 to 20 m. from its source, it has become a considerable stream, having been rapidly enlarged by the numerous torrents that flow from the melted snow. The Alaknanda has its source N. of the village of Niti or Netea, 40 m. E. by N. Gangootri, on the S. slope of the Malchiak peak, lat. 30° 50' N.; lon. 79° 50' E.; 18,600 ft. above sea-level. During the earlier part of its course it is known as the Dhauli. At Hurdwar, province Delhi, about 30 m. below the junction of the two head streams above noticed, the river is only 1000 ft. above sea-level. Here it fairly enters the great plain or

valley of Hindoostan, and flows in a S. E. direction, till it discharges itself by its numerous mouths into the Bay of Bengal, a distance, exclusive of windings, of fully 1100 m. In this space it is joined by 11 large rivers, the principal of which are the Jumna and Sone, joining the r. bank; and the Ramgunga, Goompty, Goggra or Kala, Gunduck, Cosi, Mahanada, and Atri, on the l. bank. After being joined by the Jumna, and two or three of the other tributaries just named, the Ganges attains its utmost breadth, which is in some places about 3 m., with a depth of about 30 ft. in the dry season, increased to 60 in the wet. When at the lowest, the principal channel varies from 400 yds. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width, but is generally about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a m. across.

About 200 m. from the sea, the Delta of the Ganges, which is considerably more than double that of the Nile, commences; a flat alluvial tract of from 80 to 200 m. in breadth, the S. extremity of which, or that part which borders on the sea, is known as the Sunderbunds, or more properly Soonderbuns, a dreary unhealthy region, covered with wood (mostly the Soondry tree), and broken up by numerous creeks and rivers, all of which are salt except those that communicate immediately with the principal arm of the Ganges. It abounds with tigers, crocodiles, &c., to which it is almost wholly abandoned, being uninhabited and uncultivated. Of the last-named animals, there are three or four species in the Ganges and its tributary waters, one of which is the Gangetic crocodile, Gavial or Garial. These animals swarm in the brackish water along the line of sandbanks, where the advance of the delta is most rapid. Hundreds of them are seen together in the creeks of the delta, or basking in the sun on the shoals without. They will attack men and cattle, destroying the natives when bathing, and tame and wild animals which come to drink. 'I have not unfrequently,' says Mr. Colebrooke, 'been witness to the horrid spectacle of a floating corpse seized by a crocodile with such avidity that he half emerged above the water with his prey in his mouth.' In tracing the sea coast of this delta eight openings are found, each of which appears to be a principal mouth of the Ganges. The navigation through the Sunderbunds is chiefly effected by means of the tides, there being two distinct passages, the one named the S. or Sunderbund passage, and the other the Balliaghaut passage. The first is the furthest about, and leads through the widest and deepest rivers, and opens into the Hooghly about 65 m. below Calcutta. The Balliaghaut passage opens into a shallow lake on the E. side of Calcutta. The navigation by these passages extends more than 200 m. through a thick forest, divided into numberless islands by channels of exceedingly various width. The whole coast of the delta is one mass of mud banks, which are continually shifting, and among which there is seldom a channel that a vessel can trust, with exception of the Hooghly, the only mouth of the Ganges which ships of burden can enter. But these must not draw more than 15 ft. of water, otherwise the navigation becomes dangerous.

The periodical inundation of the Ganges, which commences about the latter end of April or beginning of May, proceeds from the tropical rains which begin to fall about that period. The rise of the river is at first slow and gradual, not exceeding an inch a-day for the first fortnight. Afterwards it increases to 3 or 4 in., and, latterly, when the rains have become general in all the countries through which it passes, it rises about 5 in. a day, until it has attained a height of 32 ft. above its ordinary level. This height, however, it attains at one point only, near the commencement of the delta. Below this, the increase of the waters of the river is much less, declining from 14 to 6 ft., and, latterly, as the sea is approached, becoming almost imperceptible. By the end of July, all the flat country of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Brahmapootra, is overflowed to an extent in breadth of 100 m., nothing being visible but villages and the tops of trees, the former being built on artificial mounds above the height of the flood. After the middle of August, the waters begin to subside, running off at the rate of from 3 to 4 in. a day till November, from which period to the month of April they decrease at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. a day. The quantity of water discharged into the ocean by the Ganges is computed to be 500,000

cubic ft. per second in the four months of the flood season, and 100,000 cubic ft. per second on an average during the remainder of the year. The quantity of mud brought down annually by the stream is computed at 235,521,387 cubic yds., and it discolors the sea to a distance of 60 m. from the coast. Owing to the looseness of the soil on the banks, large portions of them are being constantly swept away by the force of the current, and with such rapidity, in some cases, that an acre of ground has been known to disappear in less than half an hour.

The phenomenon called the Bore, a sudden and rapid influx of the tide, in the form of an enormous wave, rising as perpendicular as a wall, assumes a more formidable appearance in the Ganges than in any other river in which it is known, with the exception of the Brahmapootra. In the Hooghly, the Bore rushes onwards with an appalling noise, at the rate of between 17 and 18 m. an hour, and at Calcutta it sometimes causes an instantaneous rise of 5 ft., having been probably more than double that height at the mouth of the river. The waters of the Ganges are held sacred by the Hindoos, from Gangootri, about 15 m. from its source, to the island of Sagor, at the mouth of the Hooghly. There are, however, particular places more eminently sacred than the rest, and to these pilgrims resort from great distances to perform their ablutions, and carry off water to be used in future ceremonies. The first of these stations is at Gangootri; one of the other most celebrated ones is at Hurdwar, where the Ganges enters the plain of Hindoostan. The Ganges water is also esteemed for its medicinal properties, and in the British courts of justice witnesses of the Brahminical faith are sworn upon it.

The valley of the Ganges is one of the richest on the globe, and contains a greater extent of vegetable mould, and of land under cultivation, than any other country in this continent, with exception, perhaps, of the Chinese empire. For hundreds of miles along its course, down to the Gulf of Bengal, not a stone is to be seen. Wheat and other European grains are produced in the upper part of this magnificent valley, while in the S. every variety of Indian fruit, rice, cotton, indigo, opium, and sugar, are the staple commodities. In the rainy season, the Ganges overflows the country on either side for hundreds of miles, leaving it, when it retires, covered with fertility. Notwithstanding the sources of the Ganges are at an elevation of upwards of 13,000 and 18,000 ft., respectively, above sea level, the fall of the river from Hurdwar, nearly at the foot of the Himalaya to the Delta, a distance of about 1200 m., is only 1000 ft., showing how stupendous must be the falls of its head branches, and of the river itself, while descending the declivities of those lofty mountains in which its sources lie, a descent of many thousand feet occurring within little more than 100 m. Although the vast tract of country through which the Ganges flows is generally level, its banks, in many places, exhibit scenes of great beauty, while in the stream itself clusters of picturesque



THE FAKKER'S ROCK ON THE GANGES.
From an original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 44th Regt

rocks occasionally occur, interesting not only from their own appearance, but from the associations connected with them. Two of these occur in the province of Bahar, or about 200 m. above the Delta. The first is Janghera, or the Fakker's Rock, near Sultangunge; the second, the rock of Colgong,

near the point where the river bends towards the Bay of Bengal, or 110 m. W. Bahar. The Fakcer's rock is a picturesque pile, consisting of several masses of gray granite, heaped one upon the other, and forming ledges and terraces, which are the sites of several small temples, a principal one rising from the summit and overtopping all. This place has been held sacred for ages, and has been the abode of Fakcers from time immemorial, who levy tribute on all passers-by. This rock is also interesting to the antiquarian, being covered with sculptured figures of great antiquity, and numerous inscriptions in an unknown character. The rocks at Colgong, which have also a singularly picturesque appearance, are likewise esteemed holy by Hindoo devotees, and are covered, like the Fakcer's rock, with sculptured figures.

The Ganges is navigable for boats of a large size nearly 1500 m. from its source, and the busy scene which it daily exhibits, together with the number and variety of boats with which it is crowded, is not, perhaps, equalled on any other river in the world. Amongst the latter, are a number of government iron steamers, commodiously and tastefully fitted up. It forms, with its tributaries, the great route of communication and traffic throughout interior India, there being few roads adapted for the conveyance of goods; and its value as a highway for commerce is all the more increased, from the numerous important towns and cities that lie either immediately on its banks, or at no great distance from them. Ascending the stream, may be named Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Bahar, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, at the junction of the Jumna; Cawnpore, and Furruckabad. It forms, also, the great military highway by which India was conquered, and by which that conquest is maintained, the main artery by which British power is diffused throughout the vast territory of Hindoostan. The length of the Ganges, direct distance, is about 1300 m.; its development, 1960 m.—(Johnston's *Physical Atlas*; Lyell's *Geology*; Sommerville's *Physical Geography*; Strachey, in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*; Forest's *Tour along the Ganges, &c.*; *The Himalaya Tourist*.)

GANGES, a tn. and com. France, dep. Hérault, 25 m. N.N.W. Montpellier, beautifully situated in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, near l. bank, Hérault. Its environs, covered with country seats, and an old castle, seated above it

tent in the surrounding district. The great attraction of the Ganges is a grotto in its vicinity, which bears the somewhat uncouth name of Baouma de las Doumaïscas, but which is said to rival, if not to surpass, the famous grotto of Antiparos. Pop. 4590.

GANGLIANO, a river, Italy, which is formed in the Papal States, deleg. Frosinone, by the junction of the Sacco and Leri. The united stream proceeds S.E., enters Naples, passes Pontecorvo, and shortly after turns, first due E., then due S., and finally winding round to the S.W., falls into the Gulf, about 9 m. E. Gaëta, after a course of about 40 m.

GANGOOTRI, a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage, N. Hindoostan, prov. Gurwal; lat. 30° 59' N.; lon. 78° 56' E.; near one of the sources of the Ganges, in the Himalayas, 13,000 ft. above sea level. The pilgrimage to Gangootri is considered as a great exertion of Hindoo piety, and the performance of it is supposed to redeem the devotee from all his former sins, and to insure him eternal happiness in the next world. The water taken from this sacred spot is carried by the pilgrims to all parts of India, and sold at a high price.

GANJAM, a tn. Hindoostan, N. Circars, cap. dist. of same name, near W. coast, Bay of Bengal; lat. 19° 21' N.; lon. 85° 10' E. It stands on an elevated portion of the plain. It was at one time a flourishing place, the public buildings, houses, and gardens, being amongst the handsomest of those of any station under the Madras presidency; but, the town having been deserted in consequence of a destructive visitation of fever, the former have been long going to decay. The principal arm of the Ganjam river, which enters the sea to the S. of the town, is about one-third of a mile broad.—The DISTRICT, one of the five Circars, is bounded N. by Kuttaek, S. by Vizagapatam, E. by the bay of Bengal, and W. by the prov. of Orissa. The W. portion is hilly, but adjoining the shore are some large and fertile plains. It is one of the most productive districts under the Madras presidency, yielding rice, cotton, sugar, rum, and pulses of all kinds. Amongst the exports are gums, drugs, wax, ghee, salt, &c.

GANNAT, a tn. France, dep. Allier, on the Anđelot, 34 m. S. by W. Moulins, and finely situated at the foot of smiling slopes, covered with woods and vineyards. It is poorly built, and uninteresting. Near it are the remains of a feudal castle, now serving as a prison. Gannat is the seat of a sub-prefect, and a court of first resort; has tanneries and breweries; and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 4769.

GANNET ISLAND.—1, S. Pacific Ocean, W. coast, New Zealand, N. island, N.W. Kawi Harbour; lat. 37° 57' S.; lon. 174° 32' E. (n.).—2, British N. America, coast of Labrador; lat. 54° 0' N.; lon. 56° 34' W. (n.).

GANOS, a small tn. European Turkey, on the sea of Marmara, 42 m. N.E. Gallipoli; lat. 40° 48' N.; lon. 27° 13' E.

GANTHEAUME BAY, Australia, W. coast, Edgeland; lat. 27° 46' S.; lon. 114° 7' E. (n.). Two rivers fall into this bay, both of which have their rise in a short range of hills, stretching N. and S., at a distance of about 12 m. inland.—*Gantheaume Cape*—1, the most S. point of Kangaroo island, S. Australia, forming the S.E. extremity of Vivonne Bay, Cape Kersaint forming the W.; lat. 36° 5' S.; lon. 137° 30' E.—2, a point, N.W. coast of Australia, Dampier Land; lat. 17° 30' S.; lon. 122° 10' E.

GANTON, par. Eng. York, (E. Riding); 3650 ac. P. 428. GANYA, or GANITSA, a vil. Hungary, Thüther Theiss, co. Marmaros, on the Taracz, about 18 m. from Szigeth. It contains a Greek church. Pop. 1500.

GAP [anc. *Vapincum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Hautes-Alpes, 345 m. S.E. Paris; lat. 44° 33' 37" N.; lon. 6° 5' 10" E. (n.); finely seated on the brooks Bonne and Luye, in a beautiful, wooded valley. It has a fine old gothic cathedral, a courthouse, townhouse, prefecture, bishop's palace, barracks, a small theatre, and a large reservoir of water for extinguishing fires. It likewise possesses a public library of 5000 volumes, attached to which is a small museum; is the seat of a prefect and a bishop; and has manufactures of hats, farming tools, and linen; some tanneries, skinneries, &c.; and a trade in grain, fruit, cattle, leather, and wool. Gap, formerly capital of the French Gapençois, was taken, retaken, burned, and restored several times. Early in the 17th century it had 16,000 inhabitants; but the plague in 1630, the sacking of it in 1692, by the Duke of Savoy, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes, nearly completed its ruin. Pop. 5324.



THE GROTTTO OF GANGES.
From Voyages dans l'Ancienne France.

on a commanding height, give it a very picturesque appearance. It has extensive manufactures of silk goods, especially gloves and stockings, several tanneries, and cotton and silk mills. The rearing of silk worms is carried on to a great ex-

GARA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 42 m. N.N.W. Bacs. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and is inhabited by Dalmatians and Germans. Pop. 3600.

GARA LOUGH, a beautiful and romantic lake, Ireland, on the confines of the cos. Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, 13 m. W. Carrick. It is 5 m. long, and in some parts 3 m. wide; is chiefly supplied from the Breedoge and the Lung, and on the E. side is indented by many deep and narrow bays.

GARACHICO, a tn. and seaport, Canaries, isl. Tenerife, 28 m. W.S.W. Orotava; lat. 28° 26' N.; lon. 16° 54' W.; defended by the castle of San Miguel. It has a handsome parish church, several chapels, two convents, municipal buildings, a prison, hospital, and two schools. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, and wine. The port was once one of the most important in the island, but since the eruption of the Peak, in 1705, by which the town was partially destroyed, its only trade consists in wine and linen fabrics, sent to Orotava. P. 2500.

GARAH, or AM-EL-SAGHIER, a small tn. or vil. Egypt, on the oasis of the same name, in the Libyan Desert, about 250 m. S.W. Cairo. It 'rises above the palm-trees, and bears a striking resemblance, at first sight, to an old ruined castle of feudal times. The streets are all covered over, and are thus rendered so dark, that it is necessary to use a lantern in traversing them even at mid-day. The oasis consists of a level plain, enclosed by abrupt precipices, and covered, in part, with beautiful palm woods, either clustered together in dense masses, or dispersed in picturesque groups. Salt pools occur here and there, surrounded with an efflorescence of dazzling whiteness.' The inhabitants whom Mr. St. John met with were civil and hospitable, and exhibited a degree of natural politeness eminently calculated to make a favourable impression on strangers. They are a mixed race, some being almost perfectly black, others of a palesallow complexion, with marked indications of negro origin. Nearly all are destitute of any sign of beard. Their language is a dialect of the Berber. Their costume consists of a white or brown shirt, with long loose sleeves, and a thin linen skull-cap.—(*Adventures in the Libyan Desert*, by Bayle St. John.)

GARBAGNATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Bollate, near the Guisa, in a large plain. It has some trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1362.

GARBANA [Latin, *Garbanus Derthonensis*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 22 m. S.S.E. Alessandria; with a parish church, the remains of an old castle; some trade in wool and silk, a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1293.

GARBICHI, a maritime prov. Lower Egypt, delta of the Nile, of which it forms the greater part; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, and inland by the provs. Damietta, Rosetta, Menouf, Kelioub, and Mansurah. It is a vast plain, 90 m. long, by about 45 broad, intersected by numerous canals, and for the most part having a fertile and well cultivated soil. It is subdivided into three depts. and seven arronds. Chief place, Melhallet-el-Kebir.

GARBOLDISHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3130 ac. P. 777. GARCHÉZY, a vil. France, dep. Nièvre, 14 m. N.W. Nevers. Here is an important foundry, with large workshops for making machines, tools, and implements. Pop. 2504.

GARD, or GARDON (Latin, *Gardo*), a river, France, which gives its name to a dep., and is formed by the union of two minor streams, the Gardon d'Anduze, and the Gardon d'Alais. These streams, rising not far from each other, in the Cevennes, dep. Lozère, flow S.E. into dep. Gard, and join about 9 m. S.S.E. Alais. The united stream, taking the name of Gard, flows circuitously E.S.E. across the dep., and joins r. bank Rhone, about 4 m. above Tarascon, after a course of 50 m. It is subject to sudden floods, and often causes great devastation. Some gold is found in its sands.

GARD, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Ardèche, N.W. Lozère, W. Aveyron, S. Hérault and the Gulf of Lyons, and W. Bouches-du-Rhone and Vaucluse; and between lat. 43° 26' and 44° 26' N.; and lon. 3° 17' and 4° 50' E.; greatest length, E. to W., 80 m.; greatest breadth, 75 m.; area, 2256 sq. m. In the N., the surface is mountainous, being covered by part of the chain of the Cevennes, which also throws out some ramifications to the W., and isolates a small part of the department, causing it to send its waters W. to the basin of the Garonne, while all the rest of the department belongs to the basin of the Rhone. In the S., the surface flattens down into a vast and fertile plain, which, in the vicinity of the coast, becomes so low,

as to form extensive marshes and salines, very injurious to health, but productive of a considerable revenue from the numerous saltworks established upon them. The principal river is the Rhone, which, however, only forms the E. boundary. Within the department, the most important streams are the Gard and the Cèze. The quantities of arable and of waste land are very nearly equal, each occupying about one-third of the whole. The far greater part of the remainder is covered with wood; but a considerable portion is devoted to the culture of the vine and olive. The grain raised falls far short of the consumption, in ordinary years furnishing not more than one-third of what would be requisite. The deficiency, however, is often met, not by importation, but by the substitution of other food, particularly by the poorer classes, whose main dependence is on the potato, which grows abundantly, and the chestnut, of which the lower slopes of the Cevennes furnish almost inexhaustible supplies. Many of the wines bear a high name, and are well known in commerce. Nearly one-half of the whole produce is exported. About one-sixth of it, of inferior quality, is also exported, after being converted into brandy. The olive succeeds well on the best S. exposures, and yields an oil which is much esteemed. Other vegetable products deserving of notice are the mulberry, on which great numbers of silkworms are reared; madder, often cultivated on a large scale; and various other dye and medicinal plants. The minerals include silver, copper, and calamine, which once were, but are no longer worked; lead worked in several districts, iron in seams, both numerous and rich; and coal, worked near the town of Alais, and in other localities. The quarries furnish abundance of gypsum and building stone, and there are valuable beds of fuller's earth, potter's clay, and kaolin. The principal manufactures are silk goods, pure and mixed, woollen and cotton stuffs, hosiery, carpets, leather, and leather gloves. The most important branches of trade are wine, brandy, and salt. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into four arrondissements—Nîmes, the capital, Alais, Uzès, and Le Vigan—subdivided into 38 cantons, and 347 communes. Pop. 400,381.

GARDA (LAGO DI), or BENACIO [*Benacus sinus* of the Romans], an extensive and beautiful lake, Austrian Italy, between lat. 45° 26' and 45° 54' N.; and lon. 10° 33' and 10° 54' E.; 33 m. long, N. to S., by 3 to 11 m. broad, 213 ft. above sea-level; bounded, E. by prov. Verona, S. by Mantua, W. by Brescia, and its N. extremity enters the territory of Trent, in the Tyrol. It receives the Sarca, almost its only affluent, at its N. end, and is drained by the Mincio, which issues from its S.E. end, near the fortress of Peschiera. It is well stocked with excellent fish; the carp, in particular, are gigantic, and have been taken 80 lbs. weight. Garda is the largest lake in Italy; its greatest depth is 902 ft. Steamboats ply on it regularly, between the ports of Riva and Desenzano; and its shores are covered with villas.

GARDA, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Verona, on the Lake of Garda, where it has a small harbour. It consists of the town proper and a suburb, and contains several fine villas, two churches, and several mills. On a height, in the vicinity, called the Rocca di Garda, stand the ruins of an old castle. The olive is extensively cultivated here. P. 3000.

GARDAIA, or GHARDEIA, a tn. Algeria, in the Sahara, oasis of Wady Mazab; lat. 31° 57' N.; lon. 2° 50' E. It is surrounded by a wall with battlements, and defended by nine towers, capable of containing 300 to 400 combatants; and has 10 gates. The houses are well built, and white-washed. The town contains six mosques, one of which is of extraordinary size. The native manufactures are of little importance. The women weave woollen stuffs; the Jews exercise the callings of goldsmiths, locksmiths, and gunsmiths and repairers of fire-arms. Powder is also manufactured in small quantities. A considerable trade is carried on with Tunis, Algiers, &c., in oil, corn, butter, negroes, groceries, pottery, and numerous other articles. The government of the town is administered by a national assembly, presided over by a chief; who, however, can decide nothing, without first taking the advice of the religious chief, whose word has the authority of law, not only at Gardaia, but in all the other towns of the district. The Jews have a synagogue here, and live in a quarter by themselves. Gardaia is surrounded by immense orchards, watered by wells, which sometimes have a depth of 900 ft. In these orchards are cultivated the vine, and all other kinds

of fruit common to that part of Africa, except oranges and citrons. The rare occurrence of rain discourages the cultivation of cereals; but should it rain one year, at the proper season, and in sufficient quantity, the land will produce for two or three consecutive years enough for all necessary purposes. On a mountain, in the neighbourhood, are the ruins of a large tower, supposed to have belonged to the Romans. Pop. uncertain; but stated to be little inferior to that of Algiers.—(Daumas' *Sahara Algerien*.)

GARDANNE, a vil. and com. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on a slope, above the stream of St. Pierre, 13 m. N.N.E. Marseilles. It is surrounded with ramparts, and has a number of good houses in its suburbs; but is, in general, ill built, and has narrow and irregular streets. It is well supplied with copious fountains, near one of which stood the old castle of King René; and has distilleries, tileworks, and two annual fairs. Beet-root and melons are extensively grown, and some coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2020.

GARDE FREINET (La), a vil. France, dep. Var, 15 m. S. Draguignan. It stands on a lofty eminence of difficult access, near the site of a celebrated Saracen castle, the ruins of which still exist; and though originally consisting of mean houses, and narrow, winding, and gloomy streets, has been so much improved within the last 50 years, that it has squares planted with trees, fine fountains, and all the appearance of a handsome modern town. The chief source of its prosperity is the manufacture of corks, of excellent quality, made from the bark of trees of home growth, and largely exported to Marseilles and elsewhere. Pop. 1641.

GARDELEGEN, once GARDELEBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 30 m. N.W. Magdeburg, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Milde. It is surrounded by an old wall with three gates; is the seat of a law court, and several offices for the circle; contains two churches, two chapels, two hospitals, a normal, burgher, and other schools; and has manufactures of white and ordinary leather, numerous breweries and distilleries, several mills, a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 5251.—The **CIRCLE**, area, 368 geo. sq. m., is, for the most part, flat, well watered, well wooded, and contains much excellent arable land, adapted for corn, hops, and tobacco. Pop. 42,824.

GARDEMEPE, or **GAITEMPE** [Latin, *Vartempe*], a river, France, which rises in the W. of dep. Creuse, flows W., then N.W. across dep. Haute-Vienne, and part of dep. Vienne, and joins l. bank, Creuse, on the borders of dep. Indre-et-Loire, a little above La-Roche-Posay, after a course of about 130 m. Its principal affluents are, on the l., the Ardour, Couze, and Vimeux; and on the r., the Seine, Bram, and Langlin. It is not navigable; but when the water is high, becomes an important channel of communication by floating.

GARDIA, a vil., W. Africa, Bondou, in a plain, surrounded by tamarind and other trees; lat. 14° 5' N.; lon. 12° 28' W.; with dirty and wretchedly constructed cottages.

GARDINER, a vil. and township, U. States, Maine. The **VILLAGE**, at the confluence of the Kennebec and Cobscobeco, contains two churches, a bank, and a lyceum. In the township are two paper and various other mills, a woollen factory, a pottery, and several tanneries. Pop. 5042.

GARDNER'S BAY and **ISLAND**, U. States, New York, E. end of Long Island; lat. 41° 8' N.; lon. 72° 5' W. The **BAY** is a considerable expanse of water, of a somewhat circular form, and 8 m. in diameter. The **ISLAND** is 4 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and is highly cultivated.

GARDONE, two places, Austrian Italy:—1, A tn. prov. of, and 10 m. N. Brescia, r. bank, Mella. It possesses a considerable manufactory of fire-arms, a cannon foundry, and several silk-mills. An annual and well-attended fair is held in April, for grain, cattle, and general merchandise. Pop. 1507.—2, (*Riviera*), A vil., prov. Brescia, 2 m. N.E. Salò, near the W. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. 1442.

GAREEP, or **GARIEP**, S. Africa. See **ORANGE RIVER**.

GARESSIO, or **GARESSO** [Latin, *Garesianum*], a tn. Savinian States, Piedmont, div. and 25 m. S.E. Coni, in a beautiful plain, l. bank, Tanaro, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It contains a handsome parish, and several auxiliary churches, two monasteries and a nunnery, a Latin, and several elementary schools, and an hospital; and has a trade in chestnuts, potatoes, game, fish, hemp, and wood, three weekly markets, and two annual fairs. In the vicinity there is a mine of

argentiferous lead, and fine quarries of red, black, and white marble. Pop. 5436.

GARET, a dist. Morocco, prov. Fez, bounded, N. by the Mediterranean. Melilla is its principal town.

GARFAGNANA [Latin *Garfiniana*], an anc. country, Italy, now partitioned between the duchies of Modena and Lucca, and the grand duchy of Tuscany.

GARFINNY, par. Irel. Kerry; 3916 ac. Pop. 914.

GARFORTH, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1700 ac. Pop. 1220.

GARGALIANO, a decayed tn. Greece, near W. coast, Morea, 11½ m. N. by W. Navarino, on a height. It has two churches, and a bazaar, containing several shops belonging to merchants from Trieste. Pop. about 350.

GARGANO [anc. *Garganus*], a group of mountains, Naples, prov. Capitanata. It is a distant ramification of the N.E. slope of the Apennines, and occupies the spur of the boot to which the Italian peninsula bears so remarkable a resemblance. It consists of a lofty mass of a circular form, from which, as from a centre, several branches radiate. Its loftiest summits are Calvo, near its centre, 5450 ft.; Sagro on the E., Spigo on the N., Gargarano on the W., and Rignano on the S. They are composed almost throughout of limestone, and the accompanying rocks of the Jura formation, and contain some metallic veins and beds of ironstone, none of which are worked. They continue clothed, as Horace describes them, with lofty forests of pine.

GARGANTA-LA-OLLA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 65 m. N.N.E. Cáceres. It is tolerably well built, has wide, straight, and well-kept streets; a large square, containing a handsome townhouse; hospital, prison, and storehouse; a spacious and substantially built parish church, a chapel, and two schools, and manufactures of linen, silken goods, paper, wine, and oil. Pop. 1972.

GARGNANO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 23 m. N.E. Brescia, on the W. shore of the Lake of Garda. It is finely situated between hills, is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices, contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, and two chapels, and has silk-mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 4000.

GARGRAVE, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 10,420 ac. Pop. 1761.

GARGUNNOCK, par. Scot. Stirling; 6 m. by 4 m. P. 803.

GARIJP, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 8 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. It is an old place, and has a church and school.

The inhabitants chiefly engaged in cattle-rearing. Pop. 620.

GARIOCH, a dist. Scotland, in the centre of Aberdeenshire, including 15 parishes, comprising 150 sq. m., and surrounded on all sides by hills.

GARLASCO, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 24 m. S.S.E. Novara, near the Terdoppio. It stands in a very fertile district, contains a magnificent parish church, with a large dome; two monasteries, with churches; two schools, an hospital, and an ancient tower, now used as a prison; is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and has a trade in corn, cattle, dairy produce, and silk, and a weekly market. Pop. 5436.

GARLIESTOWN, a vil. and seaport, Scotland, co. of, and 6 m. S.E. Wigton, at the head of bay of same name, W. side Wigton Bay. It is in the form of a crescent, is built entirely of whinstone; and has a rope and sail manufactory, and some boat-building; a harbour capable of affording shelter for 30 vessels, with a depth, at high tides, of from 18 to 20 ft.; and some trade in fish and agricultural produce. Pop. 656.

GARMISCH, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, l. bank, Loisach, near its confluence with the Isar, 50 m. S.W. Munich. It is the seat of a court of justice, has two churches, saltpetre works, and lead, zinc, and sulphur furnaces. Pop. 1560.

GARMOUTH, a seaport tn. Scotland, co. of, and 7 m. E.N.E. Elgin, near the mouth of the Spey. It is regularly laid out, but some of the houses are of a very poor description; and its harbour, which only admits small vessels, has, since the great flood of 1829, been much deteriorated by the immense quantities of sand and gravel then brought down by the river. Grain, timber floated down, and salmon, caught in the Spey, are exported. Pop. 604.

GARNSEE, or **SIEMNO**, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 9 m. S. Marienwerder, between two small lakes, which abound with fish. It contains a church, and burgher

school, and has manufactures of cloth, a brewery, distillery, fishery, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 959.

GARONNE (Latin, *Garumna*), a river which rises in the Central Pyrenees, in Mount Plaine Beret, in the valley of Aran, belonging to Spain, flows N.W. for about 30 m. through that valley, and then enters France, still flowing N.W. till it reaches the E. frontiers of dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, where it turns E.N.E., passing the town of St. Gaudens, and then N.E. till it reaches the town of Toulouse. Here it is joined by the Canal du Midi or of Languedoc, communicating with the Mediterranean, and assuming a N.W. direction, traverses depts. Garonne-et-Tarn, Lot-et-Garonne, and Gironde, in which last, about 12 m. below Bordeaux, it unites with the Dordogne in forming the river, or rather estuary, of Gironde. Its principal affluents, all navigable, are, on the right, the Ariège, Tarn, Lot, and Dropt; and on the left, the Save, Gimone, Rats or Lavax, Gers, and Baise; besides these, but not navigable, it receives on the right the Salat, Arize, Lers, and Aveyron, and on the left the Pique, Neste, Louge, Touch, and Ciron. The whole course of the Garonne is about 300 m. Of these, 45 m., commencing at the point where it enters France, are floatable, and are much used for sending down timber from the Pyrenees, and 180 m., commencing at the town of Cazères, are navigable. At Bordeaux its channel has a width of about 800 yards, and a depth varying from 10 to 15 fathoms. Its basin, bounded on the S. by the Pyrenees, W. by one of their ramifications, E. by the Cevennes, and N. by the basin of the Dordogne, extends in whole or in part over 10 departments, and has nearly the same length and breadth of about 185 m. During the upper part of its course the river flows through a narrow and very deep defile, and is very much encumbered by rocks and trunks of trees, which greatly impede its navigation. After the junction of the Canal du Midi, it flows through a wide and almost continuous plain, but its channel continues shallow, is subject to frequent inundations, and brings down so much debris, both directly and by its affluents, that it cannot be considered perfectly clear for navigation higher up than the town of Marmande, dep. Lot-et-Garonne. About 25 m. below this town, near Langon, the influence of the tide is felt.

GARONNE (HAUTE), a dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Tarn-et-Garonne; N.E. Tarn; E. Aude and Ariège; S. Ariège and Spain; and W. depts. Hautes-Pyrénées and Gers; between lat. 42° 42' and 44° 54' N.; lon. 0° 27' and 2° 3' E. It is of a very irregular shape, and narrows much towards the S.; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 97 m.; average breadth, about 45 m.; area, 2529 sq. m. In the S. it is covered by some of the loftiest summits of the Pyrenees, and almost throughout is traversed by their ramifications. These, however, rapidly subside as they recede from the central axis, and a considerable part of the N. and N.E. is comparatively level. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Garonne, which gives it its name, and traverses it circuitously, S. to N., receiving numerous tributaries, of which the most important are the Ariège, Save, and Lers; and furnishing, by means of the Canal du Midi, which joins it within the department, a continuous navigation from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. The proportion of waste land amounts only to about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the surface. More than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole is arable, about $\frac{1}{4}$ is under wood, and $\frac{1}{5}$ in vineyards. The soil consists chiefly of vegetable loam, strong clay, and light unproductive loam, largely mixed with sand and gravel. The larger part is of the better kind, and, being cultivated with considerable skill and industry, produces heavy crops of grain, maize, flax, and potatoes. Tobacco, also, is extensively cultivated; and melons grow well in the open air. All the ordinary orchard fruits, including apples, pears, plums, peaches, and apricots, are in abundance. The orange tree grows vigorously, and is extensively cultivated, though only for its flowers, as it does not properly ripen its fruit. Among the larger trees, an important place is occupied by the chestnut. The proper forests are chiefly confined to the mountainous regions of the S., where they are of great extent and magnificence, furnish ample supplies of timber and fuel, and shelter numerous varieties of game, large and small. After the arable land, the first place is due to that under the culture of the vine. The annual produce of wine exceeds 14,000,000 gallons, of which about one-third is consumed on the spot, and the rest exported. Several of the wines bear a high name. The

best are the red wines of Villandrie and Fronton. In the more mountainous districts are fed large numbers of cattle, mules, horses, sheep, and swine, generally of tolerable breeds. Poultry, particularly geese and ducks, are reared on an extensive scale. Great numbers of them are salted, and their livers are used in making the celebrated duck and geese pies, which form a considerable article of export. The rivers and lakes are well supplied with fish. Minerals are numerous, but not much worked. They include iron, copper, lead, antimony, bismuth, zinc, marble, white and variegated; limestone, gypsum, rock-salt, and slate. The manufactures are chiefly woollen and cotton stuffs; and after them sailcloth, iron, steel, and copper ware, mathematical instruments, and chemical products. The trade is chiefly carried on with Spain, particularly in the transit of goods from the N. of Europe, many of them contraband. The principal exports, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, are corn, wine, mules, wool, cattle, timber, salted geese, duck pies, orange flowers, &c. For administrative purposes, Haute-Garonne is divided into four arrondissements—Toulouse, the capital; Maret, St. Gaudens, and Villefranche; sub-divided into 39 cantons, and 590 communes. Pop. 481,938.

GAROO, GARDOKI, or GORTOPE, a vil. or station, Tibet, 60 m. N.N.E. the Niti Pass; lat. 31° 40' N.; lon. 80° 21' E. It is a place of great bustle and activity in summer, traders coming to it from a great distance, for the exchange of wool and other products of China and Tibet, for those of India and Cashmere.

GARRA, a river, Punjab. See GHARA.

GARRANAMANAGH, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 529 ac. Pop. 164.—*Garranekinnefeake*, par. Irel. Cork; 1571 ac. Pop. 1158.—*Garrangibbon*, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4713 ac. Pop. 1162.

GARREGUEL, a large vil. Senegambia, Fouta-Damga, l. bank, Senegal; lat. 15° 27' N.; lon. 12° 46' W. It is inhabited chiefly by husbandmen and fishermen, and has a considerable trade in millet and ox hides.

GARRIGA (LA), a vil. and par. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and about 18 m. N.E. Barcelona, in a fertile plain, watered by the Congost. It contains two parish churches, a courthouse, prison, and school; and has several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and hemp. Pop. 1180.

GARRIGUILLA (LA), a vil. and com. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and about 21 m. N.N.E. Gerona, consisting of Garriguella proper, with remains of Moorish walls and towers; and a suburb, both larger and much better built than itself. It contains two churches, one small and antiquated, and another large and elegant; a courthouse, prison, and primary school; and has several oil-mills, and a considerable trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1720.

GARRISTOWN, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Dublin; 5345 ac. The VILLAGE, 16 m. N.N.W. Dublin, is principally inhabited by cotton weavers. Pop. 2420.

GAROVILLAS-DE-ALCONETAR, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 19 m. N. by W. Cáceres, 20 m. E. Alcantara, near l. bank, Tagus. The houses are indifferently built, the streets are regular and paved, and there is a spacious square, surrounded with substantial edifices, adorned with porticoes, among which are the municipal offices and prison. It possesses two parish churches, of which that of San Pedro is a large and highly-ornamented structure, with three naves, and a lofty tower; three chapels, two hospitals, several schools, a storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, leather, shoes, hats, vinegar, wine, oil, &c. Trade:—grain, cattle, fruit, and manufactured goods. Two fairs are held for cattle in July and September. Pop. 6573.

GARROWS, a mountainous district, India beyond the Ganges, between lat. 25° and 26° N., in a bight of the Brahmapootra, which nearly encircles it. The country is in general fertile, the surface of the hills, though steep, consisting of rich deep soil, which, aided by the humidity of the climate, produces a most exuberant vegetation, the mountains, where undisturbed by agricultural operations, being covered with fine forests and a great variety of beautiful and curious plants. The inhabitants are a distinct and peculiar race; of a deep brown colour, but less dark than their neighbours, the Bengalese, and are still half-savages. They are stout and well-formed, but have an unpleasant expression of countenance; their temper, however, is mild, and their disposition gay.

GARRY.—1, A river, Scotland, co. Perth, issuing from a small lake of same name, in the forest of Athole, and, after an impetuous E.S.E. course of about 20 m., joining the Tummel, 5 m. S.E. Blair Athole. It receives the Bruar, the Tilt, and several other tributaries.—2, A lake, co. Inverness.—3, A headland, Arctic America, W. coast of Boothia Gulf, forming the S. point of Cresswell Bay; lat. 72° 23' N.; lon. 93° 17' W. (n.)

GARRYCLOYNE, par. Irel. Cork; 5866 ac. P. 1814.

GARRYVOE, par. Irel. Cork; 1698 ac. Pop. 966.

GARSDON, par. Eng. Wilts; 1140 ac. Pop. 215.

GARSINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 2230 ac. Pop. 591.

GARSTANG, a market tn., township, and par. England, co. Lancaster, a station on the Lancaster and Preston Railway. In the market-place is a townhall, the lower part of which serves for the corn exchange. It has a church, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town; a chapel of ease, and Independent, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels; a free grammar school, four academies, and a R. Catholic school. At a short distance S. of the principal street, the Lancaster Canal is carried across the Wyre by a handsome aqueduct. Calico-printing and cotton-spinning are carried on in the vicinity. There are also several worsted mills. Garstang is a place of considerable antiquity, having been first incorporated in the 7th year of Edward II. Market day, Thursday; four fairs in the year. Area of par. 26,580 ac. Pop. 7659.

GARSTON (EAST), par. Eng. Berks; 4520 ac. Pop. 662.

GARTACH (GROSS and KLEIN), two nearly contiguous vils. Württemberg, circle, Neckar, bail. of, and 11 m. W. Heilbronn, r. bank. Leinbach. The former contains a parish church. Pop. Gross Gartach, 1615; Klein Gartach, 780.

GARTAN, par. Irel. Donegal; 44,124 ac. Pop. 2080.

GARTH, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, par. Llanvabon, 9 m. S.E. Merthyr Tydvil. Pop. 1209.

GARTHEIBIO, par. Wales, Montgomery. Pop. 383.

GARTHBRENGY, par. Wales, Brecon. Pop. 162.

GARTHORPE, par. Eng. Leicester; 1090 ac. Pop. 135.

GARTLY, par. Scot. Banff; 12 m. by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. 1037.

GARTON, two pars. Eng., York (E. Riding);—1, 3030 ac. Pop. 226.—2, (*-upon the Wolds*), 4380 ac. Pop. 563.

GARTON, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 47 m. E.S.E. Lüneburg, on the Sege or Garte, near its confluence with the Elbe. It contains a church, and has manufactures of linen. Pop. 719.

GARVAGH, a small market tn. Ireland, co. Londonderry, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Coleraine, containing many respectable houses. Pop. 851.

GARVAGHY, par. Irel. Down; 10,254 ac. Pop. 5063.

GARVALD and BARA, par. Scot. Haddington; 9 m. by 5 m. Pop. 862.

GARVESTONE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1100 ac. Pop. 386.

GARVOCK, par. Scot. Kincardine; 7 m. by 4 m. P. 446.

GARWAY, par. Eng. Hereford; 3340 ac. Pop. 574.

GARZ, numerous places, Prussia, particularly:—1, A tn., prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 16 m. S.W. Stettin, l. bank, Oder, at the confluence of the Salvei. It is entered by four gates, and defended by two forts; contains two churches, and an hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, gloves, and caps; tile-works, a trade in cattle, a fishery, and three annual fairs. Pop. 4314, of whom 493 are military.—2, A tn., prov. Pomerania, isl. of Rügen, 11 m. E. Stralsund; with a church, a distillery, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1645.

GARZENO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Como, 6 m. from Dongo, on a hill, in a mountainous district. It has a parish church, and a trade in cattle. Many of the inhabitants emigrate into England, to traffic there. Pop. 1404.

GARZWELER, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. S.W. Düsseldorf. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has an annual fair. Pop. 1096.

GASCOGNE [Latin, *Gasconia*, *Vasconia*; English, *Gascony*], a country, France, in the former prov. of Guyenne, between the Garonne, the sea, and the Pyrenees; now included in depts. Ariège, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, Landes, and Basses-Pyrénées. The people of Gasconne are noted for their vivacity, and their proneness to exaggeration has given rise to the common epithet of *gasconade*.

GASK (TRINITY), par. Scot. Perth; 2 sq. m. Pop. 436.

GASPAR.—1, A strait, Indian Archipelago, between the islands Banks and Billiton, communicating with the Java Sea on the S.; N. entrance in about lat. 1° 10' S.; lon. 107° E.—2, An isl. Indian Archipelago, Gaspar Strait; lat. 2° 25' S.; lon. 107° 4' E. (n.) It is the principal mark in sailing to or from the N. part of the strait, having a peaked hill on it that may be seen about 30 m. off.—3, (*-Rico*), A group of five isls., with extensive reefs, in lat. 14° 30' 30" N.; lon. 169° 31' E.

GASPARILLA, a sound, U. States, W. coast, Florida. It extends from Cline Inlet to Charlotte Bay, 6 m., and is about 2 m. wide. It has 6 ft. water on the bar.

GASPARINA, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., dist. of, and 12 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro, on a rugged hill, at a short distance from the Ionian Sea. Pop. 2688.

GASPE.—1, A district, Lower Canada, forming the N.E. angle of that territory, between the St. Lawrence and Chaleur Bay. The district commences at Cape Chat, and the coastline extends thence to the head of Ristigouche Bay, about 350 m. The surface of the country is uneven, but it is generally well wooded, excepting on some of the highest hills, and is said to be adapted for agriculture. There is a tract of rich land, about 50 m. in length, on Chaleur Bay, and the land on the Ristigouche is still more fertile. The principal productions are wheat, barley, pease, oats, potatoes, turnips, and carrots; there are also many rich meadows. There are numerous lakes and rivers, all of which abound in fish. Roads few and bad. The population is principally on Gaspé Bay; the other parts of the coast being unsettled. The chief exports are fish and oil, with some timber and furs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cod and herring fishing. There are also salmon fisheries. Some ship-building is carried on, and an extensive timber trade.—2, A bay, at the N.E. extremity of above district. It has a good outer roadstead, and a fine safe harbour at its head, capable of holding a large fleet in safety; also a basin where ships might be refitted or hove down. The S. shore of the bay presents a succession of steep cliffs, about 200 ft. high; but inland a few miles the mountains rise to 1500 ft.—3, A cape or remarkable headland, forming the extreme S.E. point of the peninsula which terminates with the district of Gaspé; lat. 48° 45' 12" N.; lon. 64° 10' W. Its N.E. side is formed of high cliffs, nearly 700 ft. in height. Off this cape the currents set strongly to the S.—4, A tn., situated on the S. side of the entrance to the harbour, and along its shores; here is the customhouse. Several schooners are employed in the whale fishery from this place; and an extensive cod fishery is carried on in the bay, chiefly by Jersey merchants.

GASSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 47 m. S.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It has a castle and a church; a trade in horses and cattle, and six annual fairs. Much wine and tobacco are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 828.

GASSINO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 8 m. N.E. Turin, near l. bank, Po; once surrounded by walls, with four gates, and defended by a strong castle; but of these there are now only a few remains. It has two churches, one of them ancient, and the other modern, and very handsome; a trade in cattle and agricultural produce, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. In the vicinity are good quarries of marble. P. 2597.

GASTDORF, or **GASTORF**, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, on the Obdurka, 29 m. N. Prague. It contains a parish church, chapel, townhouse, and hospital; and has a paper and a flour mill, a trade in wool, hops, and corn, a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1073.

GASTEIN, or **HOF-GASTEIN**, a market tn. Austria, duchy of, and 44 m. S. Salzburg, in a plain, r. bank, Achen. It is built chiefly of wood, but contains some antique houses, substantially built of stone; a parish church, parsonage, school, and a bathing establishment, supplied by wooden pipes from the springs of Wildbad Gastein, about 6 m. distant. The gold mines, on which its prosperity depended, are now all but exhausted. There is a series of fine cascades in the vicinity, formed by the Achen, which descends, by successive leaps, nearly 300 ft. Pop. 4000.

GASTEIN, or **WILDBAD GASTEIN**, a watering place, Austria, duchy of, and 48 m. S. Salzburg, about 3000 ft. above the sea. It consists of a long, narrow street, terminating in a square, containing the bath-house and a hot well. The waters, temperature varying from 64° to 100°, are impregnated with a little salt, carbonate of magnesia, and lime;

and have a very mollifying effect on the skin. There are several romantic walks in the vicinity, and at a short distance is the old castle of Klamstein, on the Rathausberg, where there is a gold mine, producing annually 70 to 90 marks of gold.

GASTEL (OUD-EN-NEUW), a par. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, including the village of Oud Gastel, 14 m. W. by N. Breda, and the hamlets of Nieuw Gastel, Dorps-kwartier, Over-Esseljik, and Stampersgat. There are two schools, and the inhabitants, mostly all R. Catholics, raise wheat, flax, and madder. Excellent hay is grown on the banks of the Dintel, which forms the N. limit of the parish. Pop. 3062.

GASTEREN, a valley, Switzerland, on the S. frontiers of can. Bern, and W. of the Blumlis Alp. It is almost unsurpassed in savage grandeur, having for its background the great Tschingel glacier, between the Schilthorn and Sackhorn, whose summits exceed 9000 ft. in height. A footpath leads out of this valley over the Hochweyden Alps and the Lötschen glacier, to Keppel, in the valley of the Lötschen, can. Valais.

GASTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1110 ac. Pop. 111.

GASTOR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 75 m. N.E. Cadiz, on a height above l. bank, Guadalete. It contains a parish church and primary school, and has chalybeate and sulphurous springs; several flour mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1200.

GASTOUNI, a tn. Greece, N.W. part of Morca, l. bank, Iliaco, and 4 m. from its embouchure, built of sun-dried bricks; and rendered unhealthy in summer by the stagnant pools in its vicinity.

GATA, a ridge of mountains, Spain, between Leon and Estremadura, commencing E. at the termination of the Pena Franca, and stretching S.S.W. into Portugal, where it joins the serra de Estrella. It sends off two branches, nearly perpendicular to its axis, the one of which proceeds N., forming the watershed between the Aqeda and Coa; and the other S., between the Alagon and Erjas. The principal chain forms part of the watershed between the Douro and Tagus. It is almost entirely composed of granite.

GATA.—1, A tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 50 m. N. by W. Caceres, r. bank river of same name. It is indifferently built, has narrow and crooked streets, three small squares, a fine parish church, with a lofty tower; a chapel, a large townhouse, built in 1843, with the prison in its lower story; an hospital, and several schools. Linen and woollen fabrics, hats, white wax, wine, oil, and soap are manufactured; and some trade is done in them, and in grain and cattle. Pop. 3129.—2, A cape, bay of Almeria.—3, A vil. Valencia, 55 m. N.E. Alicante, r. bank, Jalon. Pop. 1645.

GATCHINA, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. of, and 35 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg, on a small lake. It is regularly built, and contains one of the finest of the imperial palaces of Russia, surrounded with extensive and well laid out gardens. There are here a Greek and Lutheran church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two hospitals, a school for the blind, and another for horticulture. In the town are a pottery and manufactories of woollen cloths and hats. Pop. (1849), 4591.

GATCOMBE, par. Eng. Hants; 1310 ac. Pop. 306.

GATEHOUSE, a bor. of regality, river port, and market N. Scotland, co. of, and 7 m. N.W. Kirkcubright, on the Fleet, here crossed by a bridge, near its outlet in Fleet Bay, beautifully situated in a valley, embosomed in wood-covered hills, with an opening to the S. It consists principally of three streets, running nearly at right angles with the river, and parallel to each other. It has an Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian church, and an Independent meeting-house; a library, and several friendly societies; several cotton-mills, tanneries, a brewery, and a soapwork. The Fleet is navigable to Gatehouse by vessels of 180 tons. The chief export is grain; imports, lime and coals. Pop. 1832.

GATELY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1580 ac. Pop. 129.

GATESHEAD, a municipal and parl. bor. and par. England, co. Durham; area of par. 3320 ac. The town is situated 13 m. N. Durham, r. bank, Tyne, opposite Newcastle, of which it may be considered a suburb, and with which it is connected by a splendid railway bridge, and by a handsome stone bridge of nine arches. It consists of one wide irregular street, with several narrow streets and lanes diverging from it on either side; has a mean and unprepossessing appearance, and is densely inhabited by the working

classes. Some of the principal or more frequented streets are paved and flagged; but many of the others are not, and are consequently in a very bad state, often nearly impassable. The houses are built partly of stone, but chiefly of brick, with not a few of common rubble. The town is lighted tolerably well with gas, and is now well supplied with water. The parish church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a finely illuminated window; and there are, besides, four chapels of ease, of which St. John's, opened in 1825, and St. Cuthbert's, in 1848, are handsome buildings; and places of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists. There are several charitable and benevolent institutions, the principal of which are St. James' hospital, some charity schools, and almshouses; a dispensary, and mechanics' institute. The manufactures of Gateshead are so intimately connected with Newcastle, as to be almost inseparable from it. They include the manufacture of anchors, chain cables, and nails; shipbuilding, hemp and wire rope-making, iron-founding; paper, glue, vinegar, hats, brass and copper works, &c. There are also several glass and chemical works, and a large soap-work. In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries, and also quarries of the well-known Newcastle grindstones. The borough is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors; and returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 672. The boundaries of the parliamentary and municipal borough are coincident. Daniel de Foe is said to have written the *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* while residing in this town. Gateshead is a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. Pop. (1841), 19,505; (1851), upwards of 24,000.

GATESIDE, a vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew, 4 m. S. Paisley. It is neatly built; and its inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton manufacture. Pop. 673.

GATHA, **GATTA**, or **GATTENDORF**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Wieselburg, on the Leitha, 12 m. S.W. Pressburg. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and castle, with fine parks belonging to Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 1731.

GATINAIS-FRANÇAIS.—1, A dist. France, in the former prov. Ile-de-France, cap. Melun. It is now included in depts. Seine-et-Marne and Loiret.—2, (*Orléanais*), Another old French prov., cap. Montargis, now included in depts. Loiret, Nièvre, and Yonne.

GATINE, a dist. France, which belonged to the former prov. Poitou, and is now included in dep. Deux-Sèvres. Its capital was Parthenay.

GATINEAU, a river, Lower Canada, rises in some large lakes, in lat. 48° 0' N.; lon. 75° 30' W., from which it flows S., and falls into the Ottawa, near Hull. Steamboats have ascended this river for 4 m., and it is navigable for the heaviest bateaux, and other small vessels, for 5 m., from the Ottawa, and for canoes upwards, it is said, of 300 m. It is a large, wild, and rapid stream, abounding in the most romantic scenery. It is well stocked with fish, chiefly bass, pike, pickerel, cat-fish, sturgeon, eels, &c. The Gatineau, though the largest of the Ottawa's tributaries, is little known.

GATO, **AGATHO**, or **AGATON**, a tn. Upper Guinea, on a creek of the Benin river, 15 m. S.S.W. Benin, of which it is the port. It is a place of considerable size; but extremely unhealthy. Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, died here of dysentery, December 3, 1823.

GATRONE, a tn., N. Africa, Fezzan, 77 m. S.S.E. Murzuok, on the S. extremity of a sandy plain. In the centre, is a castle, occupied by Marabouts; and round about it are numerous large date trees. The inhabitants speak a dialect which has a closer affinity to the language of Bornou than to the Arabic.

GATTICO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 20 m. N.N.W. Novara, on the crest of a hill. It has an ancient church, recently enlarged and repaired, in the Doric style; and a trade in wine and fire-wood. Pop. 1876.

GATTINARA, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 17 m. N.W. Novara, r. bank, Sesia. It is surrounded by walls with four gates, is built with great regularity, in the form of a rectangle; two principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and forming, near the centre of the town, a public square. It contains a parish church, partly ancient, and partly modern, on a magnificent scale, but still unfinished; four other churches, several public schools, an

almshouse, and the remains of some feudal castles; and has a trade in horses, cattle, and agricultural produce; a weekly market, and three annual fairs. Pop. 4701.

GATTON, a bor. and par. England, co. Surrey. The town, 17 m. S. by W. London, was disfranchised by the Reform Act; having previously enjoyed, for nearly 400 years, the privilege of sending two members to the House of Commons. Area of par., 1140 ac. Pop. 219.

GATUN, a tn. and river, New Granada, Panama isthmus. The town is situated near the junction of the Gatun with the Chagres, about 8 m. from the sea, and is a station on the railway from Chagres to Panama. — The river rises in the mountains E. from Porto Bello, and, flowing W., falls into the Chagres, at the point above-mentioned. Its depth does not exceed 7 to 10 ft., even at the mouth, shallowing down to 4 ft., and even to 1 ft. a few miles up; its navigation is further impeded by numbers of trees, which, undermined by its waters, fall across the stream.

GAU-ALGHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, l. bank, Selz, about 8 m. S.W. Mainz. It contains a castle, townhouse, R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and two schools; and has several mills, a trade in wine, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1862.

GAU-ODERNHEIM, or **ODERNHEIM**, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, r. bank, Selz, 12 m. N.N.W. Worms, surrounded by strong walls; with a large church, an ancient tower, a Protestant and a R. Catholic parsonage, three schools, and an annual fair. Pop. 1514.

GAUCHOS, the cattle-rearing inhabitants of the Pampas of La Plata. See PLATA (LA).

GAUCIN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 47 m. W.S.W. Malaga, on the slope of the sierra del Hacho. It is well built; has generally clean, wide, and paved, though steep, streets, three squares, a parish church, chapel, handsome town and session house, prison, storehouse, three schools, and an ancient and strong Arab castle, occupying the summit of an adjacent rock, in an almost inaccessible position, and garrisoned by a detachment of infantry and artillery. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, hats, leather, soap, wine, oil, and brandy. Trade:—wine, fruits, brandy, cattle, cloth, baize, silk, and lace. Pop. 3998.

GAUDENS (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, near l. bank, Garonne, 50 m. S.W. Toulouse. It is finely seated on a hill, commanding a view of the E. Pyrenees, of which it may be called the key. It is chiefly formed of one spacious street, of handsome houses; with an antique church, and some other interesting edifices; and has a communal college, custom-house, and a tribunal of commerce; and manufactures of china and delft-ware, wire, coarse cloths, weaving and spinning, saw, flour, oil, and fulling mills, tile-works, tanneries, glass-houses, &c.; and a trade in local produce. Pop. 3037.

GAUDENZDORF, a vil. Lower Austria, r. bank, Wien, here crossed by a wire bridge, and so close to Vienna as to be properly its suburb. It consists generally of new and well built houses. Pop. 2000.

GAUKARNA, a maritime tn. S. Hindoostan, prov. Canara, 21 m. N. by W. Onore; lat. 14° 32' N.; lon. 75° 25' E. It is much scattered among cocoa nut palms, and comprises about 500 houses, of which one half are occupied by Brahmins.

GAULNA, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, 110 m. S.E. Surat; lat. 20° 44' N.; lon. 76° 33' E. The town is surrounded by a mud wall and towers. The fort stands on a high rocky mountain, the top of which is surrounded by a stone and brick wall, about 1 m. in circumference, and 20 ft. high. It is abundantly supplied with water, preserved in tanks, and is reckoned a healthy station.

GAULSKILL, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 1303 ac. Pop. 350.

GAUNERSDORF, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Werdenbach, 25 m. N.E. Korneuburg. It consists of three distinct parts, called Markt, Wieden, and Aigen Gaunersdorf; has a handsome parish church and parsonage, manufactures of linen, and some transit and general trade. Pop. 1337.

GAURE, an anc. country of France, cap. Fluorance, in the former prov. of Guyenne.

GAURITZ, a river, S. Africa, Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Gamka and Dwyka, in lat. 33° 17' S.; lon. 21° 45' E. It flows tortuously S., and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 34° 22' S.; lon. 21° 50' E., after a course of about 150 m., during which it separates the district of George

from that of Zwelendani. Its principal affluents are l. the Olifant, and r. the Tau and Buffels. In the rainy season it is rapid, and liable to sudden inundations.

GAUTBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2010 ac. Pop. 99.

GAVARDO, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 12 m. E.N.E. Brescia, l. bank, Chiessa, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It has a church, a handsome market square, manufactures of silk, and agricultural implements, and an annual fair. Pop. 1801.

GAVE, a name in the ancient language of Bearn, synonymous with 'river,' and used as a prefix to several of the rivers of France, as the Gave de Pau, Gave d'Oleron, Gave de Mauleon, &c. For these see PAU, OLERON, &c.

GAVELLO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Polesine, 8 m. E.S.E. Rovigo, not far from the canal of Bianco. It occupies the site of an ancient town of the same name, which was destroyed partially by the Hungarians, and afterwards totally by the inundations of the Adige and the Po, but whose splendour is still attested by its ruins. It contains a parish church, and an oratory. Pop. 2000.

GAVI [Latin, *Gavius*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. of, and 19 m. N.N.W. Genoa, at the confluence of the Neirone and Lemme. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a fort situated on a height, is the seat of several civil and military authorities, has two squares, four palaces, a parish and several other churches, infirmary, almshouse, *mont-de-piété*, some trade in wine, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 5702.

GAVIA LA GRANDE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 3 m. S.W. Granada. It has a parish church, a primary school, manufactures of linen, several oil-mills, stone and gypsum quarries, and a trade in corn, flax, and hemp. P. 2621.

GAVIÃO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. Castello Branco, 21 m. N.W. Crato, on a height near l. bank, Tagus. It has an annual fair of three days. Pop. 1234.

GAVILAN (SIERRA DE), a mountain-range, Cuba, near the centre of the island, forming a part of the great chain by which the island is intersected in its whole length.

GAVIRATE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 19 m. W. by N. Como, N. shore of Lake Varese. It has a handsome church, and commodious municipal offices. Pop. 1479.

GAVOI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 64 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, near r. bank, Gusana. It is beautifully situated, but miserably built, consisting of a number of huts scarcely fit for the habitation of human beings. It contains an ancient parish and two other churches, and a primary school; and has manufactures of coarse woollens, some trade in cattle, wool, and dairy produce, and an annual fair. Pop. 1476.

GAVORANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, in the Maremma Grossetana, 36 m. S.W. Sienna. It was once surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle, of which only vestiges now remain. It is the seat of a court of justice, and contains a parish church. — The district, in consequence of the water which stagnates upon it, is allowed to remain almost in a state of nature. Pop. tn. 540; com. 2567.

GAVRAY [anc. *Guabreim*], a tn. France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S.S.W. Coutances, on the Sienna. It has manufactures of hair-cloth and cloths; bleachfields, and numerous fairs. In the neighbourhood are slate quarries. Pop. 1057.

GAWELGHUR, or **GAWULGUR**, a fortress, Hindoostan, Decan, prov. Berar; lat. 21° 22' N.; lon. 77° 24' E., 15 m. N.W. Ellichpoor, on a high and rocky hill, amidst a range of mountains. Though deemed impregnable, it was taken by storm, in 1803, by the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, and Colonel Stevenson, after a siege of two days.

GAWLER RANGE, a range of mountains, S. Australia, about 23 m. N.E. Adelaide, consisting of porphyritic granite, remarkable for their sterile and arid character; being without timber or vegetation of any kind, and without a single stream or water-course. The country around is equally barren and repulsive. Their utmost elevation is about 2000 ft.

GAWSWORTH, par. Eng. Chester; 5480 ac. Pop. 806.

GAYA, a city, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, prov. Bahar, cap. dist. of same name, 260 m. N.W. Calcutta; lat. 24° 49' N.; lon. 85° E. It consists of an old and a new town; the latter, called Sahebgunge, in which the European settlers reside, is situated on a plain on the Fulgo or Phalgu, a tributary of the Ganges. The streets of this quarter are wide, straight, and lined with trees. They are kept in good order, and have an excellent carriage-way in the middle. The old town, occupied

chiefly by Brahmins, stands on a rocky eminence close by, and presents a singular appearance, from the fantastic and irregular outline of its buildings, most of which are of brick and stone, and many of them two or three stories in height. The streets are narrow, dirty, and crooked. The channel of the river, which, when swollen by the rain, rushes past the city with tremendous noise and velocity, is here about 500 yards broad. Gaya is considered a place of great sanctity by the natives; almost every remarkable eminence in the neighbourhood is the theme of mythological legend, while numerous objects of Hindoo worship are dispersed around. The place is on this account frequented by immense numbers of pilgrims, amounting with their attendants, in ordinary years, to 100,000 per annum; and, on particular occasions, to double that number. The old and new towns contain together, between 6000 and 7000 houses.

GAYA [Moravian, *Kygoa*; Latin, *Kigovium*], a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 19 m. W.S.W. Hradisch, in a deep and fertile valley on the Stupawka. It is walled, has a parish church, a townhouse, courthouse, piarist house, and hospital, and a trade in fruit, cattle, and horses, two weekly markets, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1922.

GAYA ISLANDS, two isls. Indian Archipelago, one on the N.E. coast of Borneo, the other on the N.W. coast, the first in lat. 4° 56' N.; lon. 118° 52' E. (R.); the second in lat. 6° 2' N.; lon. 116° E. (R.). The N.E. island is situated at the entrance to Darvel Bay.

GAYBIEL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 25 m. W. by N. Castellon-de-la-Plana, partly on a slope of Mount Pedrera, and partly in the plain. It is well built, consisting of houses generally of three stories, and of streets, some of which are straight and level, and others uneven. It contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; and has oil, flour, and silk mills, and a distillery. Pop. 1224.

GAYDON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1140 ac. Pop. 276.

GAYHURST, par. Eng. Bucks; 840 ac. Pop. 116.

GAYSTEAD, or GEYSTEAD, par. Eng. Northumberland; 25,980 ac. Pop. 219.

GAYTON, several pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 2990 ac. Pop. 789.—2, Northampton; 1580 ac. Pop. 428.—3, Stafford; 1270 ac. Pop. 291.—4, (*Le-Marsh*), Lincoln; 2250 ac. Pop. 312.—5, (*Le-Wald*), Lincoln; 1730 ac. Pop. 125.—6, (*Thorpe*), Norfolk; 2110 ac. Pop. 179.

GAYWOOD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2380 ac. Pop. 1064.

GAZA, an anc. tn. Syria, cap. dist. of the same name, pash. Damascus, r. bank, and about 3 m. from the mouth of the river Gaza, 50 m. S.S.W. Jerusalem; lat. 31° 25' N.; lon. 34° 11' E., on the high road between Egypt and Damascus. It stands upon a tabular hill, and is surrounded by fruit gardens, hedged with prickly pears, amidst which, on the lower

give it a pleasing and picturesque appearance. It has some manufactures of soap and of cotton fabrics, with well supplied bazaars, and is the principal entrepôt for the caravans passing between Egypt and Syria. Gaza is celebrated in Scripture for the exploit recorded of Samson, who carried away the gate of the city, and its two posts.—The district of Gaza occupies the S.W. corner of Syria, having the Mediterranean on the W., the valley of the Jordan and of the Dead Sea on the E., and Arabia Petrea on the S. Pop. of tn. 10,000.

GAZELEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 5470 ac. Pop. 860.

GAZIPUR, a tn. Hindoostan. See GHAZIPOOR.

GAZZANIGA, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 9 m. N.E. by N. Bergamo, r. bank, Serio, here crossed by a bridge. It has clean and well kept streets, a parish church, an hospital, and almshouses. Manufactures:—woollen and silken fabrics, paper, and glass. In the vicinity, which is finely wooded, is a quarry of black marble. Pop. 1494.

GAZZO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 9 m. N.N.E. Vicenza, near the Brenta. It contains a parish church, and has a weekly market, and two annual fairs, at which a good deal of woollen and linen cloth, iron-ware, horses, and cattle are sold. There is a coal mine in the vicinity. Pop. 1660.

GAZZOLDO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. W. by N. Mantua, near the Osone. It contains a parish church, and three chapels, and has a mill. It was once the seat of the family of Gonzaga, and was the birthplace of several of its most distinguished members. Pop. 1309.

GAZZUOLO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 12 m. W.S.W. Mantua, r. bank, Oglio. It stands in a district remarkable for its fertility, and has a much-frequented weekly market. Pop. 3584.

GDVOV, a tn. Russia, cap. circle same name, gov. and 120 m. S.W. St. Petersburg, on lake Peipus. Its inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and fishing. Pop. (1849), 1534.

GEANT (MONT and COL DU), a mountain and pass, Switzerland, Pennine Alps, belonging to the chain, and immediately to the N. of Mont Blanc. The mountain has a height of 13,800 ft., and the pass of 11,172 ft. The latter leads from Courmayeur in Piedmont, to Chamouni in Savoy, by the Mer de Glace. The celebrated Saussure and his son spent 16 days here in making observations, and during the prohibition of English goods by Bonaparte it was much used by smugglers laden with British goods.

GEASHILL, a vil. and par. Ireland, King's co.—At the VILLAGE, 17 m. W.N.W. Kildare, several fairs are held annually, and in the immediate vicinity are the ruins of a castle. Geashill gives the title of baron to the Earls of Digby. Area of par. 30,163 ac. Pop. (1841), 10,077.

GEBA, a vil., W. Africa, Senegambia, on the river of same name; lat. 12° 15' N.; lon. 14° 35' W. It consists entirely of earthen houses, and is remarkably unhealthy. It formerly carried on a considerable trade in leather, wax, ivory, and slaves. Pop. 750.

GEBESEE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 11 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, on the Gera. It contains a castle, and two churches, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 1781.

GEHBARDSDORF (ALT, NEU, and OBER), or GEPPERSDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, 10 m. S.S.E. Lauban. It contains a castle and a Protestant church, and has several mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1741.

GEBSEH, or KIVYZA [anc. *Sybisssa*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Gulf of Izmid, 26 m. S.E. Constantinople. It contains a fine mosque of white marble, and some good baths, built by the grand vizier to Selim I., at the time of the conquest of Egypt.

GEBY, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Gilolo Passage, the N. end directly under the equator; lon. 129° 19' E., about 20 m. long, N.W. and S.E., narrow and hilly, resembling several islands, when viewed from the W. The N. part is low, but the S. end is high, and terminates in a bluff.

GEDDING, par. Eng. Suffolk; 580 ac. Pop. 173.

GEDDINGTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 2140 ac. Pop. 833.



WEST ENTRANCE OF GAZA.—From Chesney's Euphrates Expedition.

ground, E. and S.E., are two villages or suburbs. The eminence on which the town stands is about 2 m. in circumference at the base, and seems to have been once wholly inclosed by walls. Its elevated position, with its numerous domes and minarets, interspersed with olive and date trees,

GEDEH, a mountain, Java, prov. Preanger, about 46 m S. by E. Batavia. It is one of the loftiest mountains in the island, its highest peak, named Pangerango, being 9868 ft. high. The peak called Gede is 26 or 30 ft. lower, and sends forth at times thick volumes of smoke, and also flames and ashes, but neither lava nor stones, as far as yet known. It is covered to its very top with a thick rank vegetation.

GEDERN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, 32 m. N.E. Frankfurt, in a valley at the foot of the Vogelberg; with some linen weaving and pin-making. Pop. 2200.

GEDLING, par. Eng. Notts; 4490 ac. Pop. 2642.

GEDNEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1210 ac. Pop. 2277.

GEDUMA, a state, W. Africa, on the N. frontier of Senegambia, having N. the Sahara; E. Jafnoo, and Kasson; S. the Senegal, which separates it from Galam or Kajaaga, and Bondon; and W. Foutatoro.

GEEL, a tn. Belgium. See GHEEL.

GEELONG, a seaport tn., S.E. Australia, colony Victoria, near the head of Corio Bay, Geelong harbour, the W. arm of the bay of Port-Phillip, 48 m. S.W. Melbourne; lat. 38° 8' S.; lon. 144° 25' E. It is situated on a fine upland, and extends for upwards of 1 m. from the shores of Corio Bay to the l. bank of the river Barwon, and contains (1856) 5949 houses, chiefly brick and stone, and has wide, airy, paved, and drained streets. It is the second town in the colony; sends two members to the legislative council; was incorporated in 1849; has a handsome stone townhall, of Grecian architecture, and several churches of no mean pretensions, belonging to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, R. Catholics, Wesleyans, and Independents. As a shipping port, Geelong surpasses Melbourne; and has a trade in wool, tallow, gold-dust, &c. Its foundation is coeval with the arrival of the first settlers in Port-Phillip in 1835; but it was not a place of much importance until the discovery of gold, in 1851, at Ballarat, near Mount Buninyong, 48 m. N.W. Geelong, and 65 m. W. by N. Melbourne; lat. 37° 40' S.; lon. 143° 55' E. The deposits met with here have exceeded in value any that have yet been found in any other part of the world. It yields one-third of all the gold produced in Victoria; and in 1855, its quota exceeded £2,500,000 sterling. Besides the produce of the western gold-fields adding to the importance of Geelong, it is also the outport of the wool and tallow produce of these districts, which are not only the richest in Victoria, but in all Australia, for their extent. A line of railway is (1856) nearly completed from Geelong to Melbourne. The trade of Geelong is facilitated by a regular customs establishment, and branches of several Australian banks. Pop. (1841), 454; (1846), 1911; (1851), 8291; (1854), 20,115; (1856), 34,000. (*Geelong Corporation Statistics and Private Correspondent*.)

GEELVINK, a bay, N.W. coast, Papua, between Great Bay and Dampier Strait; lat. 1° 54' S.; lon. 137° 5' E. (n.) It has rocks on each side the entrance, with a small islet on the W. side, surrounded by a reef. There are 20 and 25 fathoms water in the bay; it stretches a considerable way inland, where it becomes very narrow, and terminates at a freshwater river; the land on the E. side of this bay is low contiguous to the sea. Wood and water may be obtained here.

GEER, or **JAAR**, a small river, Belgium, which rises in the N.W. of prov. Liège, flows E.N.E. near the S. frontiers of Limburg, enters that province, passes Tongres, turns E., and then N.E., and entering Dutch Limburg, joins l. bank, Meuse, at Maestricht after a course of about 40 m.

GEERTRUIDENTBERG (Latin, *Mons sanctæ Gertrudis*), locally contracted to 'den Berg,' a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N. by E. Breda, in a flat low position at the influx of the Donge into the Biesbosch or Hollands Diep, and possessing a large haven. Its fortifications, dismantled in 1820, were restored in 1833. It has a towhouse, barrack, arsenal, a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, an hospital, several benevolent institutions, and several flourishing schools. Brewing, and the fishing of salmon and sturgeon, were formerly the chief employments; but the fishing, except of ordinary river fish, of which there are plenty, has been given up, and only three breweries out of 17 now remain. Wool-dressing is at present the chief occupation. Pop. 1652.

GEERVITE, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. E.S.E. Brielle, where the Spuy unites with the old Maas. Formerly of some importance, it is now a scattered place, with a good townhouse, a church, and a school. Pop. 589.

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GEFELL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 55 m. S.E. Erfurt. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has manufactures of iron, and clocks and watches; a trade in cattle, porcelain earth, and potter's clay, and seven annual fairs. Iron is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1574.

GEFLE or **GEFLEBORG**, a län or co. Sweden, bounded N. by Hernösand, N.W. Östersund, W. and S.W. Falun, S. Westera, S.E. Upsala, and E. Gulf of Bothnia, between lat. 60° 13' and 62° 20' N.; area about 8000 sq. m. The coast is very much broken and indented into bays, several of which form good natural harbours. The interior is partly covered by mountains generally clothed with pine forests, but its characteristic feature is the number of lakes, which occupy a considerable portion of its surface, and, with the streams which connect them, form a kind of continuous network. The climate is severe, and owing both to this and the nature of the surface, cultivation is very limited, and fails to meet the consumption of a very scanty population. The rearing of cattle is the chief employment, and considerable returns are obtained from dairy produce. The forests are the haunts of wolves, bears, and other wild animals. Sturgeon and salmon abound in the rivers. The principal mineral is iron, which is worked to some extent. The chief exports are iron, timber, cattle, butter, and cheese, tar, and pitch. It is divided into three bailiwicks, and 51 parishes. Gefle is the capital. Pop. 98,144.

GEFLE, a seaport tn. Sweden, cap. above län, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 60° 40' 18" N.; lon. 17° 9' E. (n.) It stands on two islands, and on the banks on either side of the river; communication being maintained between the several quarters by wooden bridges. The houses are built partly of wood and partly of stone; streets spacious and well paved. It has a church, an old castle, elegant townhouse, prison, gymnasium, elementary, town, and navigation schools; manufactures of tobacco, linen, sail-cloth, cards, and leather, two shipbuilding yards, and an excellent harbour. In point of commerce it is the third, and in shipping, the second place in the kingdom. Its exports are considerable, and consist of deals, tar, pitch, bar-iron, and chiefly salmon and river fish, of which there is an active fishery. Pop. 8137.

GEFREES, a market tn. Bavaria, circle, Upper Franconia, 13 m. N.E. Baireuth, near the white Main, here crossed by three bridges. It contains two churches, and has manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, and ginger-bread, a distillery, brewery, and serpentine quarry, and a trade chiefly in swine. Pop. 1212.

GEHO, or **JERO**, a tn. Chinese empire, Mongolia, 118 m. N.E. Pekin, containing a magnificent imperial hunting palace.

GEHREN, or **AMT-GEHREN**, a vil. principality, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, cap. bail. of same name, in a beautiful district at the confluence of the Schobser and Wohlrose, 24 m. S.E. Gotha. It is the seat of a court of justice, has two parish churches, a castle, iron works, vitriol works, a trade in cattle, and several mills.—The **BAILL.**, area, 68 geo. sq. m., is bleak and mountainous, but well wooded. Pop. 1370.

GEIERSBERG, **SUPHORA**, or **KYSSPERK**, a tn. Bohemia, circle, and 32 m. S. Königgrätz, r. bank, of the Stül Adler. It stands partly on a height and partly on a plain, has a parish church, a castle, with a garden; and an hospital, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 1360.

GEILENKIRCHEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 13 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle, of same name, on both sides of the Worm, here crossed by a bridge. It is the seat of a law court, and of several public offices, has a R. Catholic parish church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, cassimir, tobacco, chicory, leather, and soap, several breweries, a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1507.—The **CIRCLE**, area, 58 geo. sq. m., consists for the most part of a low plain, is watered by the Worm, and has a light but not unfertile soil. Pop. 25,589.

GEILNAU, a celebrated watering-place, Nassau, r. bank, Lahn, 9 m. E. Coblenz. The water, which is similar to that of Selzer, is annually exported to the extent of 200,000 bottles.

GEISA, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, circle, and 21 m. S.W. Eisenach, cap. bail. of same name, on the Unstrut. It is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, contains a church, hospital, and infirmary, and has a paper and several other mills, a trade in horses, and cattle, and 12 annual fairs. Pop. tn. 1787; bail. (area, 32 geo. sq. m.), 7800.

GEISELHÖRING, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, r. bank, Little Laber, 19 m. S.E. Ratisbon, with a court of justice, two churches, a chapel, townhouse, and infirmary, and four mills. Pop. 1179.

GEISENFELD, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, l. bank, Ilm, 26 m. E.N.E. Landshut, with a parish church, townhouse, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Hemp, hops, and fruit are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1400.

GEISENHEIM, a vil. Nassau, r. bank, Rhine, 11 m. S.W. Wiesbaden. It is beautifully situated on the Rothenburg, and surrounded by fine country seats. It contains an old gothic church, with a fine façade, two beautiful towers, and a monument of the Elector John Philip of Schönborn; and has a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 2373.

GEISH, a lofty mountain, Abyssinia, kingdom, Amhara, prov. Gojam, at the sources of the Blue Nile; lat. 11° N.; lon. 36° 55' E.; height, 9700 ft. above sea-level. It is connected by a lower ridge with Mount Lichema, which is still higher.

GEISLINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle, Danube, cap. bail. of same name, at the foot of a rugged alp, in a narrow valley on the Rohrbach, 16 m. N.W. Ulm. It is an ancient place, contains a church, an hospital, and a Latin school; and has a paper, copper, iron, and several other mills, manufactures of articles of turnery, and important corn markets. Pop. tn. 2231; bail. (area, 114 geo. sq. m.), 25,190.

GEISPOLSEIM, or **GEISPTZEN**, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 7 m. S.W. Strassburg. It has manufactures of starch, tobacco, and ribbons; roperies, and brick and tile works; and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 2160.

GEITHAIN, or **GEITEN**, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 27 m. S.E. Leipzig, in a hilly district, at the source of the Eyla, and on a lake. It is an ancient place, and was once fortified, but is poorly built. It contains a handsome church, with two towers; and has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, numerous limekilns, tile-works, a trade in cattle and fruit, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3303.

GEJOCZ (Kis, and Naoy), two contiguous vils. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of, and 3 m. from Ungvár, on the Latoreza. They contain a Protestant church. Pop. Kis-Gejocz, 1000; Nagy-Gejocz, 900.

GELDERLAND, a central prov. Holland; bounded, N.W. by the Zuider Zee, N.E. by prov. Overijssel, E. by Prussia, S. by provs. Limburg and N. Brabant, from the latter of which it is separated by the Maas; and W. by provs. S. Holland and Utrecht; greatest length, E. to W., 88 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 54 m.; area, 1516 geo. sq. m. It is generally flat, and well watered, being traversed by the Rhine, the Waal, Old IJssel, and other smaller streams; well supplied with fish; and along whose banks are good clay lands, well suited both for tillage and meadows. Towards the Zuider Zee on the N.W., are numerous dry sand-dunes, and pieces of underwood; and in the N.E. is a good deal of heath and turf land. The usual cereals and cole, clover, flax, hemp, tobacco, and a considerable quantity of fruit are grown; and excellent horses and cattle, also sheep, pigs, asses, and poultry are reared; and there are numerous wind, especially water, fowl, and some game. There are corn, oil, copper, and many paper mills; and woollen, cotton, and linen manufactures; soap and salt boiling, glass-blowing, and other manufactures are carried on in various localities, more especially in and around Arnhem and Zutphen, which, with Nijmegen and Tiel, are the principal towns. Gelderland is divided into four arrondissements, and 22 cantons, and has 392 common, and 11 Latin schools. Pop. (1850), 370,560.

GELDERMALSEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. W. by N. Tiel, on the Linge, and formerly a receipt toll for that stream. It has a large church, a school, and an annual horse, cattle, and sheep fair. Close by are the ruins of the old castle, Huis-te-Geldermalsen. Pop. 1140.

GELDERN [French, *Guedres*; Latin, *Guldria*], a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 27 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Niers and Blente, near the Eugénien Canal. It is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of cotton and linen goods, ribbons, hosiery, hats, leather, and soap, several breweries, dye-works, and spinning mills; a trade in corn, and four annual fairs. Founded in 1097, it was the residence of the sovereigns of Gueldres till

1343. Its fortifications, erected by Philip II., were razed in 1764 by Frederick II. Pop. 3648.—The **CIRCLE**, area, 312 geo. sq. m., is watered by the Rhine and several small streams, and is, for the most part, flat and somewhat sandy, though tolerably fertile. Pop. 91,771.

GELDERSHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, circle, Lower Franconia, 4 m. N.N.E. Werneck; with a parish church, an hospital, a gypsum and flour mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1082.

GELDESTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 940 ac. Pop. 386.

GELDORP, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. E. by S. Eindhoven; with a R. Catholic church, and cattle, cloth, woollen, and linen markets; and in the vicinity the old castle the Huis-te-Geldorp. Pop. 1329.

GELEEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 12 m. N.N.E. Maastricht, on the small river of its own name, an affluent of the Maas. It has a R. Catholic church, an elegant school, and a communal house. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 627.

GELENAU, a tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau. It contains a handsome church, and an old turreted castle; and has manufactures of lace and bobinet, bleachfields, and several saw and other mills. Flax is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 4221.

GELLAH, two towns, N. Africa:—1, A fortress, Algeria, prov. of, and 110 m. E.S.E. Constantine, on a high conical mountain, near l. bank, Mejerda. It was formerly a place of refuge for criminals, till their crimes were compounded for.—2, A tn., regency of, and 18 m. N. Tunis, r. bank, Mejerda, supposed to be the ancient Castra Corneliana.

GELLEJ, a vil. Hungary, co. Borsod; with a Protestant, a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue. Gellej Katona, a Hungarian writer of some eminence, was born here. Pop. 1077.

GELLI-GEER, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 30,000 ac. P. 3215.

GELLIVARE, a vil. Sweden, län Piteå, in Luleå Lappmark, about 100 m. N.N.W. Piteå. It contains a parish church, and has extensive ironworks; the ore of which, yielding nearly 67 per cent. of pure iron, is obtained in solid masses from two mountain ridges in the neighbourhood.

GELNHAUSEN, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. of, and 16 m. E.N.E. Hanau, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Kinzig. It rises in terraces on a hill side, is surrounded by old walls, with six gates; contains two churches, the one a large gothic structure of the 13th century, with a twisted spire, cupola, fine carvings, and painted glass; and the other exhibiting an early specimen of the round arched style; a townhouse, hospital, synagogue, and an old castle on an island of the Kinzig, with interesting remains of the palace in which the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa used to reside; and has manufactures of paper, tobacco, ordinary and white leather, chocolate, liquors, spirits, brandy, and vinegar; several breweries and oil mills, and four annual fairs. Gelnhausen is a very ancient place, and was indebted to Barbarossa for extensive privileges, which soon raised it to considerable importance. It suffered much in the 30 years' war, and also in 1813. Pop. tn. 4364; circle, 33,929.

GELVES, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 4 m. W.S.W. Seville, on a hill slope above r. bank, Guadalquivir. The site is beautiful, but the town itself is a wretched place, ill built, and so badly paved, that the streets are almost impassable. It has a parish church, a palace belonging to the Duke of Berwick and Alba, a primary school, and a prison; several oil mills, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 699.

GELVINK, or **GELVINK CHANNEL**, S.W. Australia, between. Houtman's Abrolhos and the mainland. It is about 30 m. in width, and about 60 m. in length. The soundings found by Captain Stokes in crossing this channel, were 22 and 26 fathoms, fine white sand, current running N.N.W. a mile an hour.

GEMARKE, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. E. Düsseldorf, r. bank, Wupper. It properly forms the central part of Barmen, and, along with it and Elberfeld, forms a nearly continuous succession of villages for about 6 m. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a deaf and dumb institution, and a superior school. Pop. 2430.

GEMBLoux, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Namur; with a manufacture of cutlery, several tanneries, breweries, distilleries, and oil mills. In 1794, the French defeated the Austrians in its environs; and in 1815, it formed part of the Prussian and French positions previous to the battle of Waterloo. Pop. 2424.

GEMERT, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 18 m. S.E. Hertogenbosch; with a R. Catholic church, a common and a Latin school, an elegant castle, formerly belonging to the order of the German knights; and two well-frequented annual fairs. Pop. 2205.

GEMISHKIANA, or **GUMISHKANA**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Erzerum, 1 bank, and near the source of the Kharshoot, 45 m. S. Trebizond; well built; has several thousand inhabitants; and silver and copper mines in the vicinity.

GEMMI, a pass. Switzerland, leading across the Bernese Alps, which form the boundary between the cans. Bern and Valais. Its summit is 7160 ft. above the sea, and has the dreariest aspect imaginable, consisting of naked limestone rocks, on which the hardest lichens seem almost unable to vegetate. The view, embracing Mount Rosa, the chain of alps beyond the Rhone, the Weisshorn or Mont Cervin, and the Are de Zan, is one of the most striking in Switzerland.

GEMONA, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, on a mountain slope, 14 m. N.N.W. Udine, near I. bank, Tagliamento. It stands in a deep basin formed by mountains, is surrounded by walls, is well built, contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices; and has an important transit trade, and two much-frequented annual fairs. Pop. 4500.

GEMÜND, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of. and 19 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, in a valley surrounded by lofty hills, at the confluence of the Oleff and Urft. It is the seat of a law court, and has manufactures of paper, leather, tin, and ironware; a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. In the vicinity are iron and lead smelting furnaces. Pop. 900.

GEMÜNDEN, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A tn. Bavaria, circle, Lower Franconia, at the confluence of the Saale with the Main, 22 m. N.W. Würzburg. It contains a parish church and townhouse, and has manufactures of glass and leather, several mills, a fishery, some shipping; and trade particularly in wine and fruit; and six annual fairs. In the vicinity are the ruins of the old castle of Scherenberg. Pop. 1543.—2, A tn. Hesse-Cassel, r. bank, Wolra, 10 m. S.E. Frankenberg. It has a church, with a handsome tower; a townhouse, and school; a trade in corn and cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1430.—3, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of. and 30 m. S.S.W. Coblenz, on the Simmerbach; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 918.

GENALGUACHIL, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 55 m. W.S.W. Malaga, on a height above the Almachar, a tributary of the Genal. It has a cheerful and picturesque site, but is not very well built, the houses being generally small, and the streets uneven, ill paved, and dirty. It contains a handsome modern parish church, with three naves; a townhouse, primary school, and very indifferent prison; and has mineral springs, brick and tile-works, numerous distilleries, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1139.

GENAPPE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, G. m. E. Nivelles, on the Dyle; with manufactures of iron wares, paper, &c. Various military operations took place here in 1815. Pop. 1676.

GENARGENTU [anc. *Janua Argentii*], a mountain, isl. Sardinia, near the source of the Flumendoss, div. Sassari, prov. Isili, and about 30 m. E. Oristano. Its summit, called Punta Schiuschiu, has a height of 6137 ft., and is the culminating point of the island. Snow sometimes remains upon it till the middle of July.

GENAZENO, a tn. Papal States, in the Campagna di Roma, 24 m. E.S.E. Rome, beautifully situated on the slopes of a steep hill, above the Rivotana torrent, and surmounted by a castle, cut off from the hill, and protected by a drawbridge. The town has a dilapidated but picturesque appearance. It contains the rich chapel of Madonna di Buon Consiglio, one of the most famous shrines in this part of Italy. Pop. 2396.

GENDIRINGEN, a large beautiful vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. S.S.E. Zutphen; with a Reformed, a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 925.

GENEMUIDEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, close upon the Zuider Zee, 8 m. N.N.W. Zwolle. It has a convenient townhouse, a Reformed church, a town and an infant school, and one under the care of the Society for general good; and a workhouse or retreat for old people. Close by the town is the common, on which every citizen who marries a citizen's

daughter has the right to feed a certain number of cattle. The inhabitants trade in hay and bulrush mats. Pop. 1530.

GENNEP, a tn. Holland, prov. Limburg, on the Prussian frontier, near the junction of the Niers with the Maas, 12 m. S.E. Nijmegen. It has a convenient townhouse, a small but very beautiful Reformed church, a school, and a poorhouse, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. (agricultural), 950.

GENEVA, a can. Switzerland, bounded W. and N.W. by France, N. by can. Vaud, and the Lake of Geneva, E. and S. by Sardinian States. In addition to the territory thus bounded, the communes of Celigny, Le Coudre, and Petit Bois, enclosed by Vaud, belonging to this canton, which is the smallest in the Swiss Confederation; area 198 geo. sq. m. The surface is nowhere mountainous, but is broken by several hills, none of which are more than 400 ft. above the Lake. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the Rhone, and the only streams of importance are that river and the Arve, which joins it a little below the town of Geneva. In the vicinity of these rivers the supply of water is ample; but in the upper districts it is deficient, and in summer considerable scarcity is felt. The climate is generally healthy, and rain is by no means frequent, the average annual quantity being only the half of that which falls on the Great St. Bernard. Winds are very common, both from the lake and the land. The most frequent and most violent are the N., here called the Bise and the Vent. Harvest is about a fortnight earlier than in can. Vaud. In geological structure, the whole can. belongs to what is called the Molasse formation, consisting chiefly of a soft green sandstone. A great many boulders, of a different formation, are scattered over the surface, and garnets, jaspers, and other fine pebbles, are often found. In the hills of Cologny and Dardagny, some coal is worked. The soil of the canton is naturally less fertile than that of most of the adjoining districts, but has been so much improved by skilful and persevering culture, that abundant crops of all kinds suitable to the climate are raised, and the whole territory wears the appearance of a large and beautiful garden. Even the natural flora is remarkably rich, and makes the surrounding country a favourite resort of the botanist. Within a circle of 25 m., round the town of Geneva, 1470 species of plants have been found. Part of the surface is under the culture of the vine, but the wine obtained is not remarkable either for quantity or quality. Wood is rather deficient. Manufactures are extensively carried on, and with a success which places the great body of the inhabitants in comfortable circumstances. They consist chiefly of clocks and watches, gold, silver, and other metal wares, woollen cloths, and silk goods of various descriptions, hats, leather, and articles in leather; and there are numerous cotton-mills, printfields, and dye-works. The territory of Geneva having, by the arrangements of the congress of Vienna, obtained an accession of 15 communes, detached from France and Savoy, was admitted a member of the Swiss confederation in 1814, and ranks as the 22d canton. A constitution, somewhat aristocratical in its nature, was framed, and continued in force till 1830, when a considerable modification of it took place. In 1841, in consequence of a popular tumult, the original constitution was abandoned for one in which the democratic principle is completely predominant. The legislative power is exercised by a great council, composed of deputies of 25 years of age, elected by all male citizens of 21 years of age not under legal incapacity. The number of deputies is at the rate of one for every 333 inhabitants, and amounts at present to 186. They are elected for four years, but one-half retires every second year. Those who retire may be immediately re-elected. Every new law, or alteration of law, must be sanctioned by the great council. The executive is confided to a council of state, consisting of 13 members, belonging to the great council and appointed by it. The president and vice-president, also named by the great council, have the title of Syndics, and receive each a salary of £120. Each member of the council of state has a salary of about £96. All religious denominations are declared to have perfect freedom, but two of them are paid by the State—the R. Catholics amounting to rather more than a third of the population, and the Protestant national church, many of whose members are understood to have departed widely from the system of theology which Calvin taught them, and to have adopted a modified species of Socinianism. Pop. (1849), 63,932.

GENEVA [German, *Genf*; French, *Genève*; Italian, *Ginevra*; Spanish, *Genebra*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. above can., on the declivities of two hills, in the centre of a basin, the sides of which are formed partly by the lower slopes of the Jura.

hotels; the lower town, the seat of trade and residence of the poorer classes, is very indifferently built, consisting chiefly of houses remarkable only for their disproportioned height, and lining narrow, irregular, dark, and ill cleaned streets.

The chief exception is along the banks of the Rhone, where a quay about 400 yards long is bordered by a row of handsome modern houses. The public buildings are neither numerous nor individually possessed of much interest. The more important are the cathedral or church of St. Pierre, a gothic structure of the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, occupying the highest site in the town, and by its three towers forming the most conspicuous object within it, somewhat defaced externally by a very incongruous, though magnificent, Greek peristyle, but interesting within, from the purity of its style and the number of its monuments; the town-house, in the Florentine style; the Musée Rath, a neat building named after its founder, and containing a collection of pictures and other works of art, few of them of much merit; the arsenal, with a collection of ancient armour; the public library, founded by Bonniard, the prisoner of Chillon, containing 50,000 volumes, 500 MSS., and a collection of autograph letters by Calvin and other distinguished reformers; the museum of natural history, enriched with the geological collections of Saussure, and the fossil plants of Brogniart and Decandolle; the botanical garden, astronomical observatory, theatre, the old prison, originally the bishop's palace; the casino, penitentiary, hospital, and house of correction. The house in which Calvin lived and died is rather conjectured

and partly by secondary chains of the Alps, at the W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, where it narrows almost to a point, and pours out the blue Rhone, here crossed by several bridges, and dividing the town into two portions; the larger and more important of which is on the l. or S. bank. The environs are covered with handsome villas, and the town itself, when approached either by land or water, has a very imposing appearance. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions, which, though altogether unfit to sustain a regular siege, have repeatedly proved effectual against a sudden

than known, and the very site of his grave is lost. The only important manufactures of Geneva is that of watches, musical boxes, and jewellery, which employ about 3000 persons, who annually make above 100,000 watches, and work up 75,000 ounces of gold, 5000 merks of silver, and precious stones to the value of 240,000. The trade is very much restricted by the narrow limits of the Genevese territory, and the jealous watch which the Sardinian and French governments keep along its frontiers. There is also a want of a proper navigable outlet, the navigation of the Rhone below Geneva being

very much obstructed. It has been proposed to remove these obstructions. Were this accomplished, Geneva would become a kind of port, and doubtless receive a great increase to its prosperity. Meanwhile, its chief trade in addition to that furnished by its staple manufacture, consists in supplying the surrounding districts with colonial products, and numerous minor articles. In literature and science, Geneva has long occupied a distinguished place; and, though it does not now possess any of the highest names, it has a considerable number which are honourably known. Education, too, is very generally diffused, and the population generally are distinguished for intelligence. This is partly accounted for by the number of superior educational establishments which the town contains. Among these are the college, which was founded by Calvin, and has never ceased to prosper, average attendance 413; the academy, composed of the four faculties of theology, law, science, and literature, with 26 professors, and about 250 students; the primary schools, a number of other schools supported by the state or special endowments, and a great many private boarding-schools, some of these of considerable celebrity. Be-

assault; and is entered on the land side by three gates. The town is divided into two parts, an upper and a lower. The upper town, occupied chiefly by the burgher aristocracy, contains a considerable number of well-built houses and handsome

sides these, there is the Evangelical School, in connection with the Société Evangelique, a theological seminary, in which young men are prepared either for the ministry or for the missionary field. Among its teachers at present (1852) are



GENEVA, from the right bank of the Rhone.

Gaussen and Merle d'Aubigné. The benevolent institutions include the general hospital, the *Bureau de Bienfaisance*, the Fondation Tronchin, orphan, old men's, and other asylums. Law is administered in accordance with the code Napoleon, by four justices of the peace, a *tribunal civil et correctionnel*, a *tribunal de commerce*, a *conseil de discipline*, for military offences, and a *tribunal de recours*, which is composed of four councillors of state, and 24 members of the great council, and reviews the decrees of all the other courts.

The origin of Geneva is unknown, but its antiquity is proved by the reference which Cæsar makes to it. On the invasion of the N., it was successively occupied by the Bourguignons, who made it their capital, the Ostrogoths and Franks. It next formed part of the second kingdom of Burgundy, and became incorporated with the Germanic empire. By a grant of the emperors, the temporal was added to the spiritual power of the bishops, and the counts of Savoy having succeeded in controlling the nomination of the bishop, became in a manner masters of Geneva. This state of matters was suddenly interrupted by the Reformation, to which the Genevese are indebted both for their civil and religious freedom. The celebrity which they afterwards acquired, chiefly under the guidance of Calvin and his distinguished associates, is matter of European history. Pop. (1850) 30,984.

GENEVA (LAKE OF), or LEMAN [Latin, *Lacus Lemanus*], the largest of the Swiss lakes, surrounded N. and W. by can. Vaud, S.W. can. Geneva, S.E. can. Valais, and S. Savoy; length, measured on its N. shore, 55 m., and on its S. shore, 40 m.; central breadth about 6 m.; greatest depth 900 ft. It is in the form of a crescent, with its horns turned S., and is 1150 ft. above the sea. Its scenery, though grand, is surpassed by that of several of the Swiss lakes. On the N. the shore is low, and the ground behind ascends gradually in beautiful slopes, covered with vines. On the S., and particularly on the E. side, the shore is rocky and abrupt, and lofty precipices often rise sheer from the water's edge. The numerous small boats on the lake, with their lateen sails, add much to the picturesqueness of the scene. The steamers have rather a different effect, but afford excellent facilities for visiting all that is interesting on the shores of the lake, or its immediate vicinity. A remarkable phenomenon in the lake is a sudden rise and fall, sometimes of 5 ft., but usually only of 2 ft., and never lasting more than 25 minutes. It is not produced by the wind, for it takes place when the air is perfectly still. Many conjectures have been formed as to the cause. The most probable is that which attributes it to the unequal pressure of the atmosphere on different parts of the surface. Owing to the depth of the lake, it never freezes entirely, though in severe winters its lower extremity becomes covered with ice. It contains various species of fish, and its water is remarkably pure, and of a beautiful blue colour; a phenomenon, however, which is not observable in small quantities. The Rhone, which enters its E. extremity a muddy, turbid stream, issues from its W. extremity perfectly pellucid, and likewise of the finest blue.

GENEVA, a vil. U. States, New York, beautifully situated at the N.W. extremity of Seneca lake. It has nine churches and two colleges; one for general, and the other for medical, instruction. Pop. 3600.

GENEVIEVE (St.), a vil. U. States, Missouri, r. bank, Mississippi, 125 m. E.S.E. from Jefferson. It contains a R. Catholic church, an academy, and some neat dwellings; and carries on an extensive trade in lead. Pop., mostly French, 1607.

GENEVOIS [Italian, *Genevese*; Latin, *Gobenusium*], a prov. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, bounded N. by Carouge, N.E. Faucigny, S.E. Upper Savoy, S. and W. Savoy Proper; length, E. to W., about 32 m.; breadth, N. to S., 20 m. Lofty ridges belonging to the Pennine Alps bound the prov. on the N.E. and S.E., and cover a large part of the surface by their ramifications. The streams are limited to a number of mountain torrents, of which the Fier and Cheran are the chief. The lake of Annecy is nearly in the centre of the province. Notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the surface, it is so industriously cultivated, that four-fifths of the whole are turned to account. The principal commodities which the inhabitants have for sale are corn, game, poultry, cattle, swine, nut-oil, butter, and cheese. The province is divided into seven mandamento. Cap. Annecy. Pop. 80,031.

GENÈVRE, a mountain of the Cottian Alps, between France and the Sardinian States, 4 m. E.N.E. Briançon. Its summit, which terminates in a mass of abrupt precipices, has a height of 12,092 ft. Both the Durance and the Dora Riparia have their sources in this mountain. An admirably constructed road zig-zags over the pass between the opposite valleys. On the plain, at the base of Mont Genève, 6000 ft. above the sea, good crops of barley are grown.

GENF, Switzerland. See GENEVA.

GENGENBACH, a tn. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Kinzig, 19 m. S.E. Strasburg. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with two gates, and of four suburbs; has two churches, an hospital, manufactories of paper and red leather, and two annual fairs. Pop., in 2400. Area of bail., 68 geo. sq. m. Pop. 16,711.

GENIEZ (St.), or ST. GENIEZ DE RIVE D'OLT, a vil. France, dep. Aveyron, 23 m. N.E. Rodez, in the bottom of a beautiful valley, on both sides of the Lot, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is well built, consists of houses generally handsome and cheerful looking, and of spacious, straight, and well-paved streets; is the seat of a court of commerce, a chamber of manufactures, and a communal college; contains a handsome town-house, and is the most active and industrial place in the whole department; having manufactories of woollen stuffs, table-covers, and hats; numerous worsted mills, dyeworks, and tanneries; a considerable trade in timber, and six annual fairs. Pop. 3019.

GENIL, a river, Spain, which rises in a chasm called Corral de Veleta, on the N.W. slope of the Sierra Nevada, Andalusia, prov. Granada; flows N.W. through the town of Granada, then W.S.W. till it reaches Loja, when it turns W.N.W., passes the town of Ecija, and joins l. bank Guadalquivir, at Palma del Rio, 30 m. below Cordova, after a course of about 150 m. It receives numerous affluents, is nowhere navigable, but furnishes much valuable water-power, and is extensively used in irrigation.

GENIS (St.), several places, France, particularly,—1, (-Laval), a tn. dep. Rhone, 4 m. S.S.W. Lyon, on the side of a hill covered with fine villas. It has manufactories of stained paper, buttons, ink, rugs, and tapestry; a trade in excellent wine, grown within the district, and three cattle fairs, one of which lasts two days. Coal is worked extensively in the vicinity. Pop. 1950.—2, (-Terre Noire), a vil. dep. Loire, 5 m. N.E. St. Etienne. It has manufactories of nails, a foundry, and extensive coal works. Pop. 1452.

GENIX (St.), a tn., Sardinian States, Savoy, 11 m. W. Chambéry. Pop. 2000.

GENNARO, a mountain, Papal States, about 9 m. N. Tivoli. It belongs to the E. branch of the central Apennines; height, 4289 ft. With exception of Guadagnolo, it is the highest point in the chain, which bounds the Campagna on the E., and is supposed by some to be the Mons Lucretius celebrated by Horace. The ascent to it forms an interesting excursion, and the summit commands one of the finest views in Italy.

GENNYS (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 5580 ac. Pop. 689.

GENOA, or GENOVA, an anc. duchy, and afterwards a republic, which, by the congress of Vienna, in 1814, was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia. It is now included chiefly in the division of Genoa, but partly also in that of Nice.

GENOA, or GENOVA, a maritime division, Sardinian States; bounded N. by div. Alessandria, and duchy of Parma; E. by the duchy of Modena, and grand duchy of Tuscany; S. by the gulf of Genoa; and W. by the divs. Nice and Coni; greatest length about 130 m.; breadth varying from a few miles in the E. and W., where it is narrowest, to 46 m.; area about 3000 sq. m. The Apennines traverse this div. S.W. to N.E. in directions nearly parallel to the shore, from which their central ridge is seldom more than 16 m. distant, and divided into two basins; the one, the gulf of Genoa, which receives its waters by the Vara, Magra, Bisagno, Polcevera, and numerous mountain torrents; and the other, the Po, which receives from it the Bormida, Orba, Scrivia, Taro, and Trebbia. The coast is generally precipitous, but is indented by several bays, and contains some good harbours. The climate is on the whole temperate and salubrious, but the influence of the sirocco is often severely felt. The soil is not generally fertile, and the rugged nature of the surface unfits a great part of it for agricultural operations. Some of the loftier mountain

summits are bare, but those of less elevation are either covered with wood, or afford excellent pastures. In the low grounds all the finer productions of Italy grow to maturity, but still the corn produced falls so very far short of the consumption, that it is scarcely adequate to a month's supply. The most important vegetable products are the vine, olive, and chestnut. The most valuable mineral is marble. Manufactures have made great progress in large towns, particularly Genoa, where, in some particular tissues, it still leads the world; but the great passion of the Genoese is for the sea; and though their nautical celebrity has been far surpassed by some other nations, they still carry on a very important trade, both coasting and foreign. For administrative purposes the division forms nine provinces:—Genoa, the capital; Albenga, Bobbio, Chiavari, Levante, Novi, and Savona. Pop. 560,000.

GENOA [Italian, *Genova*, or *Genua*; French, *Gènes*], a celebrated city, Sardinian States, cap. div. of same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between two rivers, the Bisagno and the Polcevera, at the head of the gulf of the same name, 75 m. S.E. Turin; lat. 44° 24' 54" N.; lon. 8° 53' E. (R.) The appearance of the city from the sea is beautiful and striking; it is in the form of a crescent, and rises gradually from the shore—the whiteness of the houses, the imposing outlines of the intermingling palaces, and the distant villas and gardens, heightening the effect of its picturesque position. Immediately behind the city rises an abrupt hill, covered with villas and country houses. The city is enclosed by a double line of fortifications, forming a vast semicircle, supported by numerous detached forts, redoubts, and outworks, crowning hill after hill, and constituting one of the most extensive town fortifications in Europe; the outer wall being about 7 m. in extent. In the older parts of the town the streets are extremely narrow, being seldom more than 10 ft. wide, with lofty buildings on either side. They are also dark, steep, and crooked, and almost wholly inaccessible to carriages. In the newer quarters, again, many of them are spacious, and are lined with noble edifices. The finest of these streets are the Strada Nuova and the Strada Balbi, in both of which are a number

footing to mules, and to persons carrying burdens. Many of the palaces are crowded with works of art, and splendidly fitted up inside, though in a showy rather than a substantial manner. The principal palaces are, the Ducal palace, and the palaces of Doria, Serra, Giustiniani, Cambasio, Balbi, Durazzo, and the palace of the Queen-Mother. The churches and hospitals rival the palaces in splendour. The most remarkable of the former is the Duomo, or Cathedral of St. Lorenzo, founded in the 11th century, but not completed till the beginning of the 12th. The most conspicuous church in the general view of the city is that of Carignano, finely situated on a hill, and having a resemblance to St. Peter's in its general plan. The other churches of note are, St. Stefano della Porta, a handsome structure, but chiefly remarkable for containing a painting of the martyrdom of the titular saint, the joint production of Raffaele and Giulio Romano; San Siro (St. Cyr), the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa; Saint Ambrosia, containing several fine paintings, and splendidly decorated within; L'Annunziata, also magnificently fitted up interiorly. There is a number of other interesting ecclesiastical edifices, although more than half the churches in the city were demolished by the French. The principal charitable institution is the Albergo de' Poveri, in which 1600 individuals, orphans and old people, find shelter; the children are brought up to different trades; and the girls, who marry out of the hospital, receive a decent dowry. The house itself unites the beauties of architecture on the most splendid scale, with the most perfect convenience. The Ospedale del Pammatone is another splendid institution for benevolent purposes, founded in 1430. The deaf and dumb institution (Sordi Mutti) is also much celebrated. There are in and about Genoa fifteen different religious establishments for females, all regulated according to the monastic system, though none of the inmates take vows. The largest of these institutions is that of the Fieschine, which contains 250 persons, all employed in such light work as lace-making, embroidery, and the manufacture of artificial flowers. There are two theatres in the city, one of which, the Teatro Carlo Felice, is an elegant structure, and a university, also a handsome building. Besides the university, the other chief educational institutions are the theological seminary, the school of fine arts, the royal marine school, and the navigation school. Genoa is the seat of royal appeal courts, of a chamber of commerce, and an admiralty court. It is supplied with water by aqueducts 18 m. in length.

The manufactures of Genoa are considerable. Its velvets and silk are world-famed; and it likewise possesses factories of cloth, stockings, blonde, oilcloth, hats, paper, essences, and soap. Besides these, its works in gold, silver, and marble, have a high reputation; indeed, for silver-flagee, delicately and artistically wrought into bracelets, brooches, bunches of flowers, and other kinds of ornaments innumerable, the Genoese workmen stand unrivalled, and their productions are sent to all parts of the world.

The port of Genoa, which is of a semicircular form, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in diameter, is formed by two moles projecting into the sea from opposite sides, but not opposite each other; the Molo Nuovo, or New Mole, on the E. side, being about 790 yards S. of the Molo Vecchio, or Old mole, on the W. Both rise from 16 to 18 ft. above the sea. Near the abutment of the new mole is the light-house, a beautiful structure, 300 ft. in height. The light is revolving, and is seen in clear weather from a distance of 24 m. There is, besides, a fixed harbour light on each of the moles. Genoa is a free port, in which goods may be warehoused, and from which they may be re-exported free of duty. It is the chief outlet, by the Mediterranean, for the manufactures of Switzerland, Lombardy, and Piedmont. There is an immense number of bonding warehouses situated in one locality, called Porto Franco; these are surrounded by walls, and form a small separate town. The principal articles of export are rice, oils, fruit, cheese, rags, the products of its manufactures, &c. Imports—cottons, raw cotton, woollens, cochineal, indigo, colonial produce, tobacco, salt fish, hides, grain, lead, nutgalls, &c. In ancient times the Genoese merchants were remarkable for their enterprise, and for the extent of their dealings. They brought the productions of Hindoostan from Ispahan to Trebizond, and from thence conveyed them through Kaffa, in the Crimea, and afterwards through Constantinople to Europe. Their commerce subsequently de-



THE STRADA BALBI, GENOA.—From *Italie Monumentale et Pittoresque*

of palaces of the most superb architecture, though often defamed by tawdry paintings on their fronts. Most of the streets, which are kept remarkably clean, are paved with smooth slabs of lava, having a pathway of bricks in the centre to afford

clined greatly, but is now, and has been for some years past, reviving.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1842-1846.

	Vessels Entered.	Tonnage.	Vessels Cleared.	Tonnage.
1842.....	1722	212,688	1702	202,276
1843.....	1667	215,036	1664	217,362
1844.....	2089	238,792	1743	220,035
1845.....	2171	252,029	2278	258,720
1846.....	2434	297,147	2268	279,595

The exports amount to about £3,000,000 annually, and the imports to £2,000,000.

Genoa is in many respects a very desirable, though not particularly cheap, place of residence. Rents are high in the city, but provisions of all sorts are abundant, of good quality, particularly beef and poultry, and reasonable. The climate is healthy and pure, though somewhat cold in winter. The Genoese are shrewd, industrious, and parsimonious, but are accused of a want of integrity and sincerity. Their moral and domestic habits, formerly very indifferent, are said to be now much improved.

The origin of Genoa is said to be more remote than that of Rome. As early as the 11th century the Genoese had become formidable at sea; and, notwithstanding an almost continuous succession of wars through several ages, gradually increased in power and importance. About the middle of the 13th century the rivalry between Genoa and Venice, so famous in Italian history, began to manifest itself; terminating in 1382, in the ascendancy of the latter. After a long period of in-

any very marked projections—the Gulf of Spezzia being the most remarkable of the former, and Capes de la Mele, Chiapa, and Venero, the most noted of the latter.

GENOIS (Str.), a vil. and com., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Courtrai; with manufactures of linen and sabots; a tannery, brewery, rope-walk, two tobacco factories, and several mills. Pop. 3912.

GENOLA (Latin, *Garenola*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Saluzzo, between the Grana and the Stura. It contains two churches and an alms-house, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 1956.

GENONI, a vil. isl. Sardinia, prov. Isili, 4 m. from Laconi. It is well situated on the S. slope of a lofty hill, but has ill built houses, and irregular dirty streets. It contains a parish and three minor churches, and a primary school; and has some trade in corn, wool, and chalk. Pop. 1078.

GENSANO, or GENZANO, a tn. Papal States, Campagna di Roma, 19 m. S.E. Rome. It is picturesquely situated, and has several broad and straight streets, which terminate in a handsome square, ornamented with a beautiful fountain. On one of the hills above the town is the feudal mansion of the Dukes of Caesariani, and at a greater height the Convent of the Cappuccini. Gensano is celebrated for an annual festival, called the Infiorato di Genzano, when the streets are strewn with flowers, and the town is crowded with visitors from Rome and the neighbouring country. In the immediate vicinity is the beautiful little lake of Nemi, the Lacus Nemorensis of the poets. Pop. 4622.

GENSINGEN, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, circle, and 7 m. S.E. Bingen. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a town-house; and has several mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 943.

GENT, a tn. Holland, Gelderland, 7 m. E.N.E. Nijmegen, near the Waal, with a Reformed church and a school. It is supposed to have been the site of a Roman camp. Pop. agricultural, 368.

GENTHIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 27 m. N.E. Magdeburg. It is the seat of several courts and public offices for the circle; contains a Protestant parish church, burgher school, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, mills, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2333.

GENTILLY, a vil. and com. France, dep. Seine, a little S. of Paris, on the Bièvre. The only remarkable institution is the Bicêtre, now a departmental lunatic hospital, of the most useful and humane kind; also serving as an asylum for aged men.—The COMMUNE, a portion of which may be considered as a suburb of Paris, called Petit Gentilly, has a large manufactory of mirrors, several bleacheries, &c. At Gentilly was a summer residence of the early French kings, at which Pepin held a council, in 766. Pop. vil., 7759; com. 11,693.

GENTS, three vils. Hungary:—1, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, not far from Szent Miklos.

It contains a Protestant and a Greek united church. Pop. 1080.—2, (*-Magyar*), co. Eisenberg, on the Marczall, 8 m. from Papa. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; produces some wine, and rears large numbers of cattle. Pop. 1032.—3, (*-Nemeth*), co. Eisenberg, on the Gyöngyös, about 3 m. from Steinmanger. Pop. 675.

GENZANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 18 m. N.E. Potenza, on a height near the source of an affluent of the Bradano. It contains a parish church, and several convents. Pop. about 3000.

GEOGRAPHIE.—1, A strait, Van Diemen's Land, separating Schouten's Island from Freycinet's Peninsula. It is scarcely a mile in width at the narrowest part.—2, A bay, W. Australia, co. Sussex, of which it occupies the whole N. extremity, being about 35 m. in width.

GEORGE, a maritime dist. and tn., S. Africa, Cape colony. The DISTRICT bounded, N. by the Black Mountains, which separate it from Beaufort; E. by Uitenhage; S. by the Indian Ocean; and W. by the Gauritz, which separates it from Zwelldendam, area, 4032 sq. m., is traversed by the Outeniqua Mountains, and by the Kouga and Olifant's river.



1. Ducal Palace.
2. Ducal Palace.
3. Church of the Annunziata.
4. Church of San Lorenzo.
5. Church of San Stefano.
6. C. of S. Maria Carignano.
7. University.
8. Marine College.
9. Arsenal.
10. Marine Arsenal.
11. Military Hospital.
12. Lazzaretto.
13. Light-house.
14. Piazza del Armeroglio.
15. Acquedotto Garibaldi.

ternal distraction and misrule, the citizens instituted a supreme magistrate, called Doge, for life, excluding by law all the nobles. This form of government continued for two centuries, but without remedying the evils it was intended to correct; tumult and faction continuing as before. Another, and more efficient form of government, was introduced by Andrea Doria, in 1528, which existed till overturned by Bonaparte. The city was afterwards, 1799, being then in the possession of the French, taken by the united forces of Austria and England; and, finally, in 1815, after a rapid succession of changes, united, by a decision of the Congress of Vienna, to the Sardinian monarchy. Pop. (1838), 115,257.

GENOA (GULF OF), a large indentation of the Mediterranean, in Sardinia, N. of the island of Corsica, at the W. base of the Italian peninsula, at the head of which lies the city and port of Genoa. Opening widely and imperceptibly from the main body of the Mediterranean, no precise points can be named as marking its entrance; but it may, perhaps, be generally said to comprise the entire space N. of lat. 43° 40' N. Its shores are not very deeply indented, nor do they exhibit

Its coast-line is indented with numerous bays, and intersected by several rivers, the Gauritz being the only one of importance. It produces cattle, grain, vines, and tobacco; but, generally speaking, though possessed of plenty of water, it is not productive. The grain is of an inferior quality, and the sheep and cattle are lean. Pop. (1838), 913.—The town, cap. above dist., on the Breede River; lat. 34° S.; lon. 22° 19' E.; is a poor place, and not at all thriving; the houses chiefly built of turf, plastered over with a mixture of clay and cowdung, and whitewashed. The chief trade is in timber, and supplies for the wealthy farmers in the adjoining valley of the Lange Kloof.

GEORGE LAKE.—1, New S. Wales, between the cos. of Argyle and Murray, 2000 ft. above the sea, 16 to 18 m. in length, and about 7 m. at its greatest breadth.—2, U. States, New York, 36 m. long, and 2 to 3 m. broad, studded with numerous islands. Its waters are of singular purity, and the scenery of its shores is extremely picturesque, and on them are the remains of several old forts. A steam-boat plies regularly on the lake.

GEORGE (Str.), two parts. Wales.—1, (-Kegidock), Denbigh. Pop. 399.—2, Glamorgan; 980 ac. Pop. 218.

GEORGE (Str.), several parts. England.—1, Gloucester; 1280 ac. Pop. 8318.—2, (Hanover Square), Middlesex; 1090 ac. Pop. 66,543.—3, (-in-the-East), Middlesex; 230 ac. Pop. 41,350.

GEORGE (Str.) CHANNEL, the S. portion of that arm of the Atlantic which separates Ireland from Great Britain, the S. limit of which may be defined by a line drawn diagonally from Cape Clear, in Ireland, to the Land's End in Cornwall; a distance of about 200 m. Northerly, it blends with the Irish Sea, but may be said to terminate in this direction with the parallel of 53° 30' N.; or with a line drawn from Dublin to Holyhead, a distance of about 55 m. Its whole length, S.W. to N.E., will thus be about 210 m. The great tidal wave from the Atlantic enters this channel nearly simultaneously with its entrance into the English Channel, and thus brings high water about the same time to Brest, in France; Falmouth, in England; and Cape Clear, in Ireland.

GEORGE (Str.) ISLANDS, CHANNELS, CAPES, &c.—Islands.—1, One of the Azores, a long narrow island, about 23 m. in length, between Terceira and Pico, separated from the latter by a safe channel, from 10 to 12 m. broad. It lies W.N.W. and E.S.E., and has a small road or harbour on the S. side. The extreme S.E. point, called Point del Topa, is in lat. 38° 30' N.; lon. 27° 50' W.—2, An isl. Mozambique Channel, 2 m. N. St. Jago; lat. 15° 2' 12" S.; lon. 40° 48' 30" E. (R.)—3, Small isls. India, coast of Malabar, lat. 15° 21' N.; lon. 73° 45' E. (R.)—4, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Solomon group; lat. 8° 32' S.; lon. 159° 40' E.—5, An isl. and harbour of N. Florida, W. Appalachicola Bay; lat. 29° 37' 24" N.; lon. 85° 5' 15" W. (R.)—6, An isl. N. America, N.W. coast; lat. (E. point) 56° 38' N.; lon. 169° 11' W. (R.)—7, A small isl. Bay of Honduras, between the islands Turneffe and Ambergis, an agreeable and healthful spot; lat. 17° 35' N.; lon. 88° 43' W.—8, One of the largest of the Bermudas, about 15 m. long, and 3 m. broad. It is surrounded by rocks, and is approachable by vessels at two places only, and even there not without hazard. Lat. 32° 45' N.; lon. 63° 30' W.—Channels.—9, A channel between the Great and Little Nicobar islands, Bay of Bengal, about 15 m. to 18 m. long, and from 3 m. to 6 m. wide, extending E.N.E. and W.S.W. The bottom in general is foul, with strong tides or currents running in eddies through the channel; few vessels, therefore, pass through it, unless carried by an unexpected current.—10, The strait or channel which separates New Ireland from New Britain.—Capes and Bays.—11, A cape, the S. promontory of New Ireland; lat. 4° 45' S.; lon. 152° 40' E.—12, A cape, Australia, S.E. coast; lat. 35° 10' S.; lon. 150° 59' E. (R.)—13, A cape, S. extremity, Kerguelen's Land, S. Indian Ocean; lat. 49° 54' S.; lon. 70° 10' E. (R.)—14, A bay, cape, and harbour, Newfoundland, W. coast. The bay extends inwards, E.N.E., 54 m., and receives the river St. George, which falls into the head of the harbour of same name, in which the bay terminates. The river is navigable for boats only, but is fast filling up with sand. The cape, which forms the N. entrance to the bay, is in lat. 48° 29' N.; lon. 59° 16' W. (R.)—15, A bay and cape, Nova Scotia, N.E. coast, opposite Cape Breton. The bay is about 20 m. wide at the entrance, and,

where it penetrates furthest into the land, about 18 m. in length from Cape St. George. The latter forms the W. entrance to the bay, and is in lat. 45° 52' N.; lon. 61° 52' W. (R.)

GEORGE (Str.), Towns, Forts, &c.—1, A tn. on the E. side of St. George island, one of the Bermudas, on a gentle declivity which fronts the harbour, containing about 500 houses, built of freestone. Pop. 2800.—2, A tn. and fort, E. coast, Brazil; lat. 14° 49' 24" S.; lon. 39° 1' W. (R.)—3, A tn. W. Indies, isl. Grenada, S.W. coast. It stands on uneven ground, and some of its streets are very steep; but it is handsomely built, and divided into two parts, one being called Bay Town, and the other the Carénage. At the back of the town the mountains rise to a great height. The harbour is one of the best in the W. Indies. The fort is in lat. 12° 2' 54" N.; lon. 61° 48' W. (R.)—4, A vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, 10 m. N.E. Huy, with coal and alum mines, four breweries, and three flour mills. Pop. 3831.

GEORGE D'ELMINA (Str.). See ELMINA.

GEORGE (Fort). See GAMBIA.

GEORGEHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 4950 ac. Pop. 923.

GEORGEN (Str.), several places, Austria, particularly:—1, A vil. Upper Austria, near lake Aller, 29 m. S.W. Wels, with a parish church. Pop. 1100.—2, A market tn. Styria, circle, and 15 m. S.E. Grätz, on the Stüfing, with a parish church, castle, and poorhouse, and two annual fairs. P. 924.

GEORGENBERG, or SZOMBATHÉLY (Latin, *Mons Sancti Georgii*), a tn. Hungary, co. Zips, 1 bank, Popper, 7 m. S.W. Kesmarck. It is built of stone, in a triangular form, on the side of a hill; has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a normal school; a distillery, a brewery, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Much very fine yarn is hand-spun. Pop. 1000.

GEORGENTHAL, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Kreutzberg, 55 m. N. Prague. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains a parish church and townhouse, and has manufactures of chintz and calico, some general trade, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1703.

GEORGETOWN [under the Dutch, *Stabroek*], the capital city of British Guiana, and of co. Demerara, r. bank, and at the mouth of the Demerara river; lat. 6° 49' 24" N.; lon. 58° 11' 30" W. (R.) It is built with Dutch regularity, the streets broad and intersecting at right angles, mostly with canals in the middle, communicating with each other and with the river, and crossed by a multitude of bridges. The houses, of wood, and mostly two or three stories high, are built in straight lines, and, as a security against damp, are raised three or four feet from the ground on hardwood posts; many of them have gardens attached, and the luxuriant foliage embowering the houses adds greatly to the pleasing aspect of the city. Water Street, which faces the river, is wholly occupied by merchants, whose warehouses and wharfs jut out into the stream. This is the only street exclusively inhabited by Europeans. The streets are kept remarkably clean, and pigs found wandering in them are seized by, and become the property of, the street cleaners; between whom, and the original proprietors, frequent and sometimes most amusing squabbles take place. Hundreds of negroes often congregate and take part in such contentions; and what between their jabbering and struggling, and the equally melodious sounds emitted by the unlucky cause of the hubbub, who is generally hamstrung and killed in the strife, scenes take place that would defy the pencil of a Wilkie or a Breughel. The principal buildings in the city are the townhall, with the government offices, an imposing stone edifice, in a pure style; the episcopal cathedral, also of stone, and the colonial hospital. Besides these, there are also a second Episcopal church, built of wood; a neat Scotch church, a R. Catholic, and eight other chapels, belonging to Wesleyans, Baptists, the London Missionary Society, &c.; numerous schools, under the guidance of the various religious communities; a mariners' hospital, a lunatic asylum, two theatres, and horse-races twice a year. The market-place, adjoining the townhall, is open, airy, and surrounded by elegant shops, well supplied with all kinds of provisions, fish, flesh, and fowl. Adjoining, and built over the river, is the slaughterhouse, where all cattle must be killed and cleaned. All offal and useless remnants are thrown into the stream, where they are immediately snapped up by sharks and other voracious fish, who watch the slaughterhouse in countless numbers. Woe to any one who

here falls into the water; he is irrecoverably lost, being instantaneously devoured. At the mouth of the river is Fort Frederick-William; connected with it are excellent barracks and military hospital, and near it is a fine lighthouse. Georgetown, from its low, swampy position, is unhealthy; the principal diseases are yellow and intermittent fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and dropsy. Anchorage good in 17 ft. water; but at the river mouth is a bar, on which there is only 15 ft. water; exports sugar, rum, and coffee. Pop. (1848), 23,000, of whom 19,000 were negroes and people of colour; (1851), 25,508.

GEORGETOWN, several places, U. States, including:—1, A city and port of entry, Columbia district, 1. bank, Potomac, 2 m. W. Washington, with which it communicates by two bridges, across Rock creek. It is pleasantly situated, and contains many handsome buildings, comprising a market-house, four banks, seven churches, a R. Catholic college, and a nunnery, with female seminary attached. Here are several commercial and commission houses, lumber yards, tanneries, and mills. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal commences here. Pop. (1850), 8366.—2, A vil. and port of entry, S. Carolina, on W. side of Winyaw Bay, 107 m. E.S.E. Columbia. It contains a courthouse, jail, bank, four churches, and an academy. The harbour admits vessels of 11 ft. draught, and is the seat of a considerable trade; tonn. 4415. Pop. 2500.—3, A vil. Kentucky, 17 m. E. Frankfort, on a tributary of the Kentucky. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, an academy, and a Baptist college. Pop. 1511.—4, A vil. Ohio, 84 m. S.S.W. Columbus. It has a courthouse, jail, four churches, two tanneries, a brewery, and several stores. Pop. 600.

GEORGETOWN.—1, A tn. Van Diemen's Land, N. coast, E. shore, estuary of the Tamar, about 3 m. from its junction with Bass' Strait; lat. 41° 6' 18" S.; lon. 146° 50' 15" E. (R).—2, A tn., isl. Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales, Island, Malacca Strait; lat. 5° 25' 6" N.; lon. 100° 19' 45" E. (R).

GEORGIA [Russian, *Grusia*: Persian, *Gurdschistan*; native, *Iberia*], a country, Asia, situated near the centre of the Russian possessions, on the S. side of the Caucasian range, and now included in the Russian gov. Tiflis (*which see*). It is bounded, N. by the Caucasus; E. by the Persian prov. Schirwan, now ceded to Russia; S. by an Armenian range, which separates the basin of the Kur from that of the Aras; and W. by a branch of the Caucasus, forming part of the watershed between the Caspian and the Black Seas. The name is sometimes employed to designate the whole territory possessed or claimed by the Russians S. of the Caucasus. In this large sense it may have an area of 28,800 sq. m.; but when more correctly confined to Georgia proper, the area does not exceed 12,800 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous; mountain-ranges, as already described, surrounding it on the N.W. and E., and sending out numerous ramifications; but the central part of it is occupied by a large and fertile valley, in which the Kur flows from W. to E., and receives almost all its drainage. The soil, generally in the lower grounds, and more especially in this valley, is of great fertility; and having the advantage of a delightful climate, grows in abundance, not only all the ordinary cereals, and maize, hemp, and flax, but great quantities of wine and cotton, and unlimited supplies of the most exquisite fruit. The culture, however, is very imperfect; and though important improvements have taken place since the Russians acquired possession of the country from Persia, in 1800, it has not yet recovered from the disasters brought upon it by ages of misrule and almost incessant warfare. The natives, forming about three-fourths of the whole population, belong to the Caucasian race, and have been as much celebrated as the Circassians for the athletic frames of the men, and the beauty of the women. These properties have created a large demand for both sexes—the males to serve in the armies, and the females to become inmates of the harems of the Turks. The nobles long derived their chief revenue from this inhuman traffic, valuing their serfs only for the money which they could obtain for them in the Turkish markets. It is said that great numbers of the celebrated Mamelukes were Georgians. Under the Russian sovereignty this traffic has ceased; and the distinction which divided the whole population into the classes of nobles and serfs, nearly equivalent to those of masters and slaves, though still subsisting, has been greatly modified. The power of life and death, which the nobles claimed,

and made no scruple of exercising, has been expressly abolished. The Georgians belong nominally to the Greek church; but both clergy and people are generally ignorant. The Bible, however, was translated into their native language, a



GEORGIANS OF THE HEIGHTS OF TIFLIS.
From Belanger, *Voyage aux Indes Orientales*.

peculiar dialect, greatly resembling the Armenian, as early as the beginning of the 5th century; and the benefits, though hitherto not very apparent, promise to be greatly extended, by means of a printing-press which the Russians have established. Capital, Tiflis. Pop. Georgia proper, about 300,000.

GEORGIA, one of the Southern U. States, N. America, bounded, N. by Tennessee and N. Carolina, E. by S. Carolina and the Atlantic, S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama; between lat. 30° 30' and 35° N., and lon. 80° 50' and 85° 50' W. Length, N. to S., 300 m.; breadth, 240 m.; area, 58,000 sq. m. The coast is bordered by a chain of islands, the principal of which are Tybee, Ossabaw, St. Catherine's, Sapelo, St. Simon's, and Cumberland; consisting of salt marsh and of a rich gray soil, on which the famous sea-island cotton is raised; and separated from each other by rivers, creeks, and inlets, forming a navigable communication capable of admitting vessels of 100 tons. The surface of the mainland is low and level for 50 or 60 m. inland, the first 4 or 5 m. from the coast being occupied by a salt marsh, succeeded by a belt of land similar to that of the islands. Beyond that commences the pine barrens, extending from 60 to about 90 m. from the coast, and interspersed with numerous inland swamps on the margin of the creeks and rivers, which are partially or totally overflowed by the return of the tide, and constitute the rice plantations. Beyond this region commences the country of sand-hills, 30 or 40 m. wide, interspersed with fertile tracts, and extending to the lower falls of the rivers; beyond which is the tract called the Upper Country, having generally a strong and fertile soil. In the N. and W. the surface rises into the Appalachian mountain chain, which rises here, in some places, 1500 ft. high. With the exception of some streams in the N. part of the state, which flow W. into Alabama, all the rivers of Georgia flow in a S. or S.E. direction, but chiefly the latter. The principal rivers are the Chattahoochee, which also forms the greater part of the W. boundary, and flows, under the name of the Apalachicola, into the Gulf of Mexico, and is navigable for steamers for 300 m.; the Savannah, navigable for steamers, part of the year, for 250 m.; and the Altamaha and its affluents, navigable for vessels of 30 tons 300 m. up from the Atlantic, into which both it and the Savannah fall. The climate is generally mild, and snow is of extremely rare occurrence; but in the low country it is unhealthy in July, August, and September. Cotton and rice are the staple productions; but tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other cereals, are cultivated with success; as are also oranges, melons, figs, grapes, and a variety of tropical and

other fruits. Copper and iron are found, and in the N. part of the state gold in considerable quantities. There are numbers of tanneries, flour-mills, distilleries, and other works in the state; but the manufactures are not yet of great importance. Cotton and rice are the principal articles of export, and the imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods. Value of exports (1850), £1,573,321; do. of imports, £132,700. In this state are two canals—the Savannah and Ogeechee Canal, and the Brunswick Canal, 16 and 12 m. respectively; and there are also 565 m. of railway. The means of education are provided by the university of Georgia, with its different branches, and by a great number of academies and primary schools. There are different religious denominations; but the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians are the most numerous.

The state is divided into 93 counties. According to the present constitution, which was adopted in 1798, the governor is elected by the people, and remains in office two years. One senator is elected for each county, and the representatives are proportioned to the population; but each county is entitled to at least one. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by every free white male, who has resided within any particular county six months preceding the election, and has paid taxes in the state for the year previous. Milledgeville is the seat of the legislature; and the other principal towns are Augusta and Savannah. Public revenue (1851), £62,500; expenditure, £60,416; debt, £380,931.

Georgia was so named in 1753, in honour of George II. It suffered much, in the early periods of its settlement, from wars with the Spaniards in Florida. It was taken by the British in the revolutionary war of 1778, and evacuated in 1782. In convention, it adopted the constitution of the U. States, by a unanimous vote, in 1788. Pop. (1840), 691,392, of which number 280,944 were slaves; (1850), 888,726, of which number 349,208 were slaves.

GEORGIA.—1, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon group; lat. (S. point) 8° 53' S.; lon. 158° 14' E.—2, (*New*), a name formerly given to the N.W. coast of America, between the mouth of the Colombia and lat. 49° 20' N.—3, (*West*), a name given to the N.W. coast, part of the Russian possessions in N. America, facing the Icy Sea N. of the Arctic circle.—4, (*New South*), a part of the Antarctic regions S. of S. America, now called New S. Shetland.

GEORGIA (GULF OF), an inlet on the N.W. coast of America, which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland of British Oregon. It has about 20 m. average breadth, and communicates with the Pacific, in the N., by Queen Charlotte Sound; and in the S.W. by the strait of Juan de Fuca.

GEORGIA (SOUTH), an isl., S. Atlantic; lat. (N. point), 53° 57' S.; lon. 38° 13' W. (R.). It is 90 m. long, and has considerable breadth; possesses a number of bays and harbours, which are encumbered with ice during a great part of the year, and when they can be approached are rendered dangerous by icebergs. The coasts are high and rocky, and the interior of the island consists of high mountains, covered with snow; and valleys, which in summer, when the snow melts, present a vigorous vegetation. The coasts abound with seals, and sea-fowl of various kinds are numerous.

GEORGIEVSK, a small tn. Russia, prov. Caucasus; lat. 44° 0' N.; lon. 42° 55' E.; on a steep height near l. bank, Podkounka. It is regularly built, and contains a government house, one Greek and one Armenian church, six hospitals, a lazaretto, and several granaries. The inhabitants are composed principally of Cossacks of the Volga, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits; and Russians and Armenians. The environs are picturesque, and the air pure. Pop. (1849). 3551.

GEORGSWALDE, two nearly contiguous places, Bohemia.—1, (*Alt*), A tn. and lordship, circle, Leitmeritz, on the frontiers of Saxony, 55 m. N. Prague. It contains a handsome parish church, with a painting by Kindermann; a

poorhouse, and a bathing establishment; and has manufactures of linen, three mills, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 4550.—2, (*New*), A vil. near the former. P. 690.

GEPPERSDORF, two places, Austria:—1, A vil. Moravia, circle Olmütz; with a parish church, school, distillery, brewery, an oil and a flour-mill. Pop. 736.—2, A vil. and lordship, Austrian Silesia, circle Troppau, near the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 1340.

GERA, a tn. Germany, principality, Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, cap. lordship of same name, in a beautiful valley, r. bank, Elster, here crossed by two wooden bridges, 35 m. S.S.W. Leipzig. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of two suburbs; and is well and regularly built, most of the houses being of modern construction, in consequence of a fire in 1780, by which the greater part of the town was consumed. It is the seat of several courts of law and public offices; contains two churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, observatory, government buildings, theatre, work-house, lunatic asylum, orphan hospital, and old castle, now used as a prison; and has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen, mixed silk, and other goods, camlet, musical instruments, fire-engines, carriages, pipes, porcelain, and stone ware, hats, tobacco, and leather, several mills, a considerable general and transit trade, and a bathing establishment. Pop. town, 11,255; lordship, area 72 geo. sq. m., 24,000.

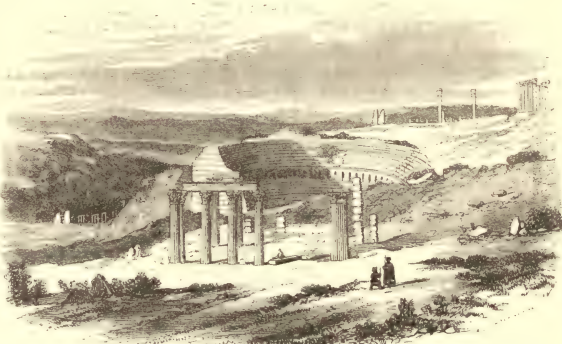
GERA, a river, Germany, which rises at the foot of the Schneekopf, on the E. slope of the Thüringer-Wald, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, flows S. past the towns of Plaue, Arnstadt, and Ichterhausen, to the town of Erfurt, where it forms two branches—the Wilde-Gera and the Schmale-Gera, which shortly after joins r. bank, Unstrut. Total course, about 45 m.

GERACE (Latin, *Hieraca*), a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 36 m. E.N.E. Reggio, on a hill. The streets are narrow and dirty, and though there are some good houses, the town has altogether a mean and miserable appearance. It contains a cathedral, once a handsome structure, now in ruins; nine parish churches, several convents, a seminary, and an hospital. It has some trade in wine, and has two yearly fairs. The town was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It stands on or near the site of the ancient *Loeri Epixephyriti*, of which some interesting ruins still remain, including those of an aqueduct. Pop. between 3000 and 4000.

GERACI, a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. Palermo, dist. and 17 m. S.S.E. Cefalu. Pop. 3364.

GERARDMER, or GÉROMÉ, a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 15 m. S. St. Dié. It has a parish church; manufactures Burgundy pitch, linens, cottons, delft and wooden ware. P. 1597.

GERASA, JERASH, or DIERASH, a ruined city, Syria, in ancient Decapolis, pash. and 80 m. S.S.W. Damascus, on the opposite slopes of two hills, which rise from either side of the



THE LITTLE THEATRE GERASA.—From Labadie, Voyage en Orient.

Keruan, 2000 ft. above the level of the sea; lat. 37° 16' 30" N.; lon. 36° 3' E. The ruins of this city, which have been compared to those of Baalbec and Palmyra, attest its ancient magnificence. The most interesting of these remains extend

along the r. bank of the stream, N.E. to S.W. At the latter extremity are a magnificent triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, a naumachia, a theatre, and a small temple, with a spacious semicircular colonnade of the Ionic order, from which a street, with a range of columns on each side, traverses the whole length of the city. This street is crossed at right angles by three parallel streets, on either of which are the remains of interesting and magnificent buildings, including a fine Corinthian temple, with a double row of columns in front, and a single row along the other three sides. Beyond the N. wall, which is a mile from the S. entrance, is an extensive necropolis, with numerous finely-executed sarcophagi. Gerasa was built by the Romans after their conquests in the E.; taken by storm by Alexander Jannæus; burned by the Jews in their vengeance on the Syrians, for the massacre of their brethren at Casarea; taken by Annias, a general under Vespasian, who burned down what remained of it; and in 1122, its castle was destroyed by Baldwin II. of Jerusalem.

GERBEVILLER, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 20 m. S.E. Nancy; with manufactures of woollen hosiery; tanneries, and extensive quarries of building stone. Pop. 2236.

GERBI, **GHERBA**, or **JERBA**, an isl. Mediterranean, N. Africa, Karkinah group, gulf of Cabes, regency of Tunis, from the mainland of which it is distant, easterly, about 18 m.; lat. 34° 39' N.; lon. 11° 0' E. It is about 10 m. in length, and about 4 or 5 m. in breadth; low, covered with date trees, and the shores abound with the lotus. Off the S. coast is a productive tunny fishery. The inhabitants are numerous and industrious; and manufacture linen and woollen fabrics, and shawls, which are exported chiefly to the coast of Barbary.

GERBIER-DES-JOYES, a hill, France, dep. Ardèche, in an E. branch of the N. Cevennes; height, 5264 ft.; and, with exception of Mount Mezene, the loftiest summit in this branch of the watershed, between the basins of the Rhone and Loire.

GERDAUEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S.E. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, on the Omet. It is the seat of local courts and offices; has two churches, two castles, manufactures of woollen cloth and leather, tileworks, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2359. The circle, area 247 geo. sq. m., is well-wooded, well-watered, and of considerable fertility. Pop. 32,058.

GEREMOABO, a tn. Brazil, interior of prov. Bahia, com. Jacobina. It contains a parish church, and a primary school. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Pop. of dist. 3000.

GERENZANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Milan, in a fertile plain, where the mulberry is extensively cultivated. It contains a handsome parish and an auxiliary church. Pop. 1430.

GERES, several places, Hungary:—1, (*Kis*), A vil. co. Zemplin, about 15 m. from Ujhely. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 1131.—2, (*Nagy*), A vil. near the former. Pop. 799.—3, (*or Greschen*), A vil., co. Szolnok, in a well-wooded district 40 m. from Zilah. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 600.—4, A vil., co. Szathmar, about 15 m. from Bagos; with a Protestant church. Pop. 580.

GEREZ (*SERRA DE*), a mountain chain, Portugal, forming a ramification of the mountains of Asturias, and situated between the basins of the Douro and the Minho, to the W. of Montalegre. It stretches about 18 m. N. to S., and is generally composed of a succession of lofty granite peaks. Its culminating point, the Murro de Burageiro, has a height of 4296 ft. Marshal Soult, in 1809, when retreating, led his army through a terrific gorge forming one of the passes in this chain.

GEREZE, two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary:—1, (*Kis*), Thither Theiss, co. Ugocsa, on the Turz, 8 m. from Halmi. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek united church. There is a valuable coal mine in the vicinity. Pop. 1700.—2, (*Nagy*), Near the former. It contains the parish church. Pop. 700.

GERGAL, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 23 m. N.N.W. Almeria, at the W. foot of the Sierra de Baza. It is indifferently built, has a large parish church, a chapel, townhouse, prison, storehouse, and public fountain. Manufactures:—earthenware, glass, white wax, counterpanes, oil, &c. Trade:—oil, wine, hardware, &c. Pop. 4209.

GERGEL, a vil. isl. Sardinia, div. and 34 m. N. Cagliari, in a marshy and unhealthy hollow on the side of the hill of Giara. It contains a parish church, built in the beginning of the 14th century, and surmounted by a modern dome; five

minor churches, and a primary school; has a trade in corn, and wine; and an annual fair. Pop. 2161.

GERINDOTE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Toledo. It consists of a few good houses, and a considerable number of earthen huts; contains a parish church, townhouse, and primary school; and has manufactures of soap, several oil mills, and a trade in oil and corn. Pop. 1253.

GERINGSWALDE, a tn. Saxony, circle and 30 m. S.E. Leipzig, in a hilly, but well-wooded district on the Aubach, and a beautiful lake. It is an old place, has considerable manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and calico; several mills, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of two old castles. Pop. 2318.

GERK, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, regimental dist. Peterwardein, on the Bossut, near its confluence with the Save, about 6 m. from Jasincze. It contains a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 2810.

GERLACHSHEIM.—1, A market tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, cap. ball. of same name, on the Tauber, 17 m. S.W. Würzburg. Pop. tn. 1120; bail., area 44 geo. sq. m., 12,852.—2, Mittel, Nieder, and Ober-Gerlachsheim, three contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and W.S.W. from Liegnitz. They contain a parish church, two castles, and several mills. Pop. 2233.

GERMA, or **GARAMA**, a tn. N. Africa, Fezzan, 50 m. N.N.W. Murzouk. It is surrounded by a wall and a ditch; houses for the most part of mud, and in a ruinous condition; inhabitants very poor. The vicinity abounds with date trees. The ruins of ancient Garama are distant about 1½ m.

GERMAIN (*Str.*), numerous places, France, the most important are—1, (*Lembrou*), A tn., dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. S. Issoire, on the Couze; with mineral springs, four annual fairs, and manufactures of animal charcoal. Pop. 2113.—2, (*L'Herm*), A tn., dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. S.W. Ambert, on the Doulin, in an arid district; with manufactures of lace, worsted mills; and six annual fairs. Pop. 1009.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE (*St.*), [*Latin, Ledia Germani*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 6 m. N. Versailles, on a height above the Seine, and on the railway to Paris. It is well built, and consists of three public squares, and of several wide and well paved, but irregular streets. The only public building deserving of notice is the castle, built in the form of an irregular pentagon, crowned with a balustrade, flanked at its angles by five large pavilions, surrounded by a wide ditch, and bordered by a magnificent terrace, which commands an extensive view, and slopes down to the Seine. This castle is of considerable historical interest. Within it, or the adjoining edifices, which time and revolutionary violence have destroyed, were born the French kings Henry IX., Charles IX., and Louis XIV., and the two celebrated daughters of Francis I.—Madelaine, better known as a short-lived Scottish queen, the wife of James V.; and Margaret of Valois, distinguished throughout Europe by her own talents, and the generous protection she afforded to literary men. Within this castle, too, James II., after his bigotry had driven him from England, long kept up the mimicry of a court, and was used as a paltry tool for the ambitious or vindictive purposes of Louis XIV. The forest of Germain, one of the finest in France, includes, within the walls which surround it, an area of above 10,000 acres, and is made perfectly accessible throughout by the fine roads which traverse it in all directions, and have an aggregate length of nearly 1000 m. The manufactures of the town consist of cotton, hosiery, and hair-cloth. There are also numerous tanneries; a fair is held in the vicinity within the forest, which lasts three days, and attracts vast crowds from Paris and the surrounding districts; and a large weekly market, at which from 90,000 to 100,000 swine are annually sold. Pop. 11,321.

GERMAN, par. Isle of Man. Pop. 4029.

GERMAN OCEAN. See NORTH SEA.

GERMAN (Sax), a tn., isl. Porto Rico, Spanish W. Indies, near the west coast. In the vicinity, coffee and cotton are produced, and cattle are reared in considerable numbers. Pop. 9125.

GERMANO (Sax).—1, A tn. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, r. bank, Rapido, at the foot of Mont Cassin, 33 m. N.W. Capua; defended by a fort. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1730, and here Murat was defeated by the Austrians, on the 16th March, 1815. Pop. 4000.—2, A tn.

Sardinian States, 83 m. N.E. Turin; with a church and a convent. Pop. 2600.

GERMAN'S (Str.), a bor. market tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. W. by N. Plymouth, on the St. German's creek, formed by the rivers Tidi and Lynher; once the episcopal see of the bishopric of Cornwall. It has a church, the remains of an old cathedral, with a very handsome entrance doorway, a Methodist chapel, a free, and 13 daily schools, several almshouses, and a farmers' club. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture, and also in taking coals and timber to the mines at Menheniot, and fetching back the ore, great quantities of which are shipped here. Area of par. 1050 ac. Pop. 2843.

GERMANSWEEK, or WEEK-ST.-GERMANS, par. Eng. Devon; 1570 ac. Pop. 414.

GERMANTOWN, several places, U. States, comprising—1, A tn. Pennsylvania, 6 m. N.W. Philadelphia. It contains 10 churches, four academies, and 21 schools; and has a considerable trade. It was founded by German Quakers, Oct. 1777; the British here defeated the American provincials. Pop. 6482.—2, A vil. Ohio, situated in a beautiful valley, 82 m. W. Columbus. It contains four churches, two tanneries, a brewery, and a printing-office. Pop. 1200.

GERMANY [Latin, *Germania*; German, *Deutschland*; French, *Allemagne*; Spanish *Alemania*], the name given to a very large portion of Central Europe, not forming a single sovereignty, but composed of a great number of independent states, and parts of states, united together by a common league, called the Germanic Confederation [German—*Deutsches Bund*]. It lies between lat. 45° and 55° N.; lon. 5° 50' and 19° 20' E.; and is bounded N. by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic; E. by W. Prussia, with the duchy of Posen, Poland, Galicia, and Hungary; S. by the Adriatic Sea and Austrian Italy; S.W. by Switzerland; and W. by France, Belgium, and Holland; greatest length, N. to S., 695 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 638 m.; area, 185,440 geo. sq. m. It is obvious that the contour of Germany is not defined either by political or natural boundaries—not by political boundaries, because several of its more important states have large possessions which are not included in it; and not by natural boundaries, because, though partially washed by three seas, the North Sea, Baltic, and Adriatic, and barred in on different directions by lofty mountains, its frontiers generally are only marked by imaginary lines. The following table gives the name, area, and population of the different States which compose the Confederation.

STATES of the GERMAN CONFEDERATION, their AREA, POPULATION, CONTINGENT to the FEDERAL ARMY, and the NUMBER of their VOTES in the DIET.

. The States marked with a * belong either in whole, or in part, to the ZOLLVEREIN or Customs' League.

STATES	Designation.	Area, sq. m.	Population.	Pop. per sq. m.	Capitals.	Contingent Army.	Votes.
*Anhalt-Bernburg.....	Duchy.....	389	48,844	144	Bernburg.....	370	1
*Anhalt-Dessau.....	".....	360	68,083	175	Dessau.....	529	1
*Anhalt-Köthen.....	".....	318	43,180	135.78	Köthen.....	825	1
AUSTRIA—							
Archduchies.....							
Styria.....							
Carinthia and Carniola.....							
Part of the coast territories.....							
Tyrol, with Vorarlberg and Salzburg.....							
Bohemia.....							
Moravia and Silesia.....							
Duchies of Auschwitz and Zator in Galicia.....							
Empire.....		70,208	11,725,540	160.9	Vienna.....	91,822	4
*Baden.....	Grand Duchy.....	5,880	1,362,774	232.95	Carlsruhe.....	10,000	3
*Bavaria.....	Kingdom.....	29,000	4,520,000	155.86	Munich.....	35,600	4
Bremen.....	Free City.....	112	72,880	651.7	Bremen.....	465	1
*Brunswick.....	Duchy.....	1,531	268,943	175.66	Brunswick.....	2,098	2
*Frankfurt.....	Free City.....	38	68,240	1,798.78	Frankfurt.....	1,693	1
Hamburg.....	".....	151	188,054	1,245.12	Hamburg.....	1,298	1
*Hanover.....	Kingdom.....	14,600	1,758,847	120.47	Hanover.....	13,054	4
*Hesse-Cassel.....	Electorate.....	4,439	732,073	164.9	Cassel.....	5,679	3
*Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Grand Duchy.....	8,761	852,679	242.66	Darmstadt.....	6,195	3
*Hesse-Homburg.....	Landgrave.....	306	24,573	118.81	Homburg.....	200	1
*Hohenzollern-Hechingen.....	Principality.....	117	20,143	172.16	Hechingen.....	145	1
*Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.....	".....	835	45,431	132.62	Sigmaringen.....	356	1
Holstein and Lauenburg.....	Duchies.....	3,729	526,850	141.28	Glücksberg.....	3,600	3
Liechtenstein.....	".....	53	6,851	119.83	Vadutz.....	55	1
*Lippe-Deimold.....	".....	438	108,236	247.11	Detmold.....	731	1
Lippe-Schaumburg.....	".....	207	31,870	153.96	Bückeburg.....	200	1
*Lübeck.....	Free City.....	114	47,187	414	Lübeck.....	407	1
*Luxemburg, with Jarmburg.....	Grand Duchy.....	1,207	138,501	231.38	Luxemburg.....	2,596	3
*Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	".....	4,845	624,042	108.12	Schwerin.....	3,550	2
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	".....	767	94,406	123	Strelitz.....	718	1
*Nassau.....	Duchy.....	1,751	424,817	242.61	Wiesbaden.....	4,039	1
*Oldenburg and Kimphausen.....	Grand Duchy.....	2,421	278,909	115.2	Oldenburg.....	2,829	1
PRUSSIA.—Divisions.—							
Brandenburg, with Niederlausitz.....							
Pomerania, with Rügen.....							
Silesia, with Glatz.....							
Prussian Oberlausitz.....							
Saxony, with Altmark and Thuringia.....							
Westphalia, with Münster and part of Osnabrück.....							
Lower Rhine, with Juliers, Cleves and Berg.....							
Kingdom.....		66,421	11,775,198	177.28	Berlin.....	79,484	4
*Reuss (old line).....	Principality.....	144	38,503	234.74	Greiz.....	923	1
*Reuss (young line).....	".....	448	77,016	171.91	Schleitz.....	532	1
*Saxony.....	Kingdom.....	5,705	1,836,800	321.96	Dresden.....	12,000	4
*Saxe-Altenburg.....	Duchy.....	510	129,589	254	Altenburg.....	982	1
*Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	".....	799	147,195	184.22	Coburg.....	1,165	1
*Saxe-Meiningen.....	".....	971	160,515	165.3	Meiningen.....	1,150	1
*Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.....	".....	1,418	327,573	161.44	Weimar.....	2,010	1
*Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	Principality.....	331	68,711	207.58	Rudolstadt.....	539	1
*Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	".....	327	58,682	179.51	Sondershausen.....	451	1
*Waideck.....	".....	461	58,753	127.44	Arolsen.....	519	1
*Würtemberg.....	Kingdom.....	7,568	1,748,827	230.42	Stuttgart.....	13,955	4
Total.....		232,145	41,070,864			313,543	68*

* The vote belonging to the extinct line of Saxe-Gotha is given by the three existing Gotha lines, making a total of 69 votes.

As each State is described under its own name, the description here given is necessarily confined to a few leading features, which belong to Germany considered as a whole.

Physical Features.—These are greatly diversified, and present such an irregular succession of mountains and valleys, table-land and plains, as makes it extremely difficult to arrange them for the purpose of a distinct general description. The whole country seems, however, to admit of being divided into four distinct parts—a S. mountain region, a central plateau, a central mountain region, and a N. plain. The S. mountain region is covered by the Alps, which, entering Germany on the S.E. of Switzerland, proceed E. through the Tyrol, throw off one large branch, which descends S. through Illyria to the Adriatic, and continues E. with the other main branch till it becomes linked with the chain of the W. Carpathians. The central mountain region, of much less elevation than the former, since it nowhere attains the limit of perpetual snow, and does not in average height exceed 5000 ft., is much more complicated, consisting of a great number of separate ranges, which ramify in all directions, and become so interlaced with each other, that the limits assigned to them are in many instances arbitrary. The only range which has any title to be considered as a common centre, is the Fichtelgebirge, continued E. by the Erzgebirge and the Riesengebirge, S.E. by the Böhmerwald, W. by the Thüringerwald, Rhöngebirge, and Spessart, and carried to its N. limit in the Harz. The W. boundary of the central mountain region is formed chiefly by the Schwarzwald and Odenwald. Between, or rather enclosed by, the ranges of the two great mountain regions now referred to, lies the central plateau of Germany, covering a space of about 60,000 geo. sq. m. Neither in extent nor in elevation can it be compared to the great plateaux of the African and Asiatic continents, though in miniature it bears a considerable resemblance to them. Its average height above the sea-level is from 1400 to 1500 ft.; and its surface, by no means uniform, is both broken by hills and intersected by valleys, within which important rivers pursue their course. To the N. of the central mountain region is the great plain, which extends without interruption to the German Ocean and the Baltic, and flattens down so much when it approaches them, as in many places to require artificial protection from their waves. Its length, W. to E., may be about 550 m.; and its average breadth 200 m. To all appearance it has once been covered by the sea, alluvial deposits of great depth being spread over almost every part of its surface, and generally with so large a proportion of sand as to make it for the most part naturally unfruitful.

Minerals.—Germany possesses numerous and varied mineral riches. Gold is found in Austria and Baden; silver in Saxony and Hanover; copper, iron, tin, rock-salt, and alum, in Prussia and Austria; lead and litharge in Hanover and Austria; manganese in Saxony and Austria; cobalt in Saxony and Prussia; antimony and bismuth in Austria; arsenic in Prussia and Saxony; mercury in Austria and Bavaria; and sulphur in Saxony and Austria. Coal, marble, alabaster, kaolin, calamine, molybdenum, cinnabar, lime, asbestos, slates, millstones, freestone, and sundry precious stones—as amethysts, garnets, &c.—are also found in various localities. Germany is likewise extremely rich in mineral waters, including chalybeate, sulphureous, alkaline, saline, and warm, of all kinds; but most in the S. portion of the country.

Rivers.—Germany is remarkably well watered. Its central mountain region and plateau forms part of the great water-shed of Europe, and either gives rise to more than one of its most important rivers, or sends them their principal affluents. Thus the Danube, rising near its W. extremity, proceeds across it in an E. direction, and does not quit it till it reaches the confines of Hungary, and has itself not only become a large navigable river, but been augmented by important navigable tributaries. The Rhine, in like manner, though it neither rises nor terminates within Germany, flows within it for more than a half of its course, and forms its boundary for more than a half of the remainder. After these come the Elbe, strictly speaking, the greatest river of Germany, inasmuch as its whole basin lies within it; the Oder, Weser, Main, Neckar, Mosel, Ems, and Eider—all of which are navigable.

Climate, Vegetation, and Zoology.—Though Germany extends over 10° of latitude, its mean annual temperature is

remarkably uniform, excepting the limited district S. of the Alps; the mean annual temperature at Trieste being 58°. Excluding this district, the mean annual difference does not exceed 5°, the range being between 45° and 50°. This uniformity is evidently owing mainly to the different elevations of the surface, the low plains of the N. having a higher, while the hills and plateaux of the S. have a lower temperature, than their latitudes might seem to indicate. The climate, however, is more continental than insular, and hence the range of the thermometer is very considerable; and delicate plants, which grow vigorously, and receive their full supply of heat in summer, often perish by the keen frosts of winter. Both the Rhine at Mannheim, and the Danube at Vienna, usually receive a coating of ice. The mildest climate is enjoyed by the valleys of the Rhine and the Main, where both the almond and chestnut are matured. The cultivation of the vine is general S. of 51° of latitude, but N. of that latitude it ceases to be profitable. With exception of the loftier mountain districts, where the surface is fit only for pasture, (and often where even that fails, richer treasures are found beneath it), the growth of all the ordinary cereals is universal, and in some parts to such an extent as to leave a large surplus for export. Potatoes, hemp, and flax, also form most important crops, and in many parts tobacco and hops are cultivated on an extensive scale. The forests are of great extent, particularly in the mountain districts, as indicated by their names of Schwarzwald [Black forest], Böhmerwald [Bohemian forest], Thüringerwald [Thüringian forest], &c. They abound in all the finest trees of the temperate zone, and furnish timber which cannot be surpassed. The central plateau is more sparingly wooded, but the E. part of the N. plain has extensive tracts of oaks and beeches along the shores of the Baltic, and of pine, with a considerable intermixture of birch in the interior. Among domestic animals, the horned cattle of the districts along the North Sea and the Baltic, the sheep of Saxony, Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, and the swine of Westphalia, have long been famous. The horse, the noblest of all, appears to be much neglected. Game is very abundant, and includes, in addition to the smaller kinds, the boar and the wolf. Fish are very numerous, both in the rivers and lakes, but do not include many of the finer varieties.

Manufactures.—The long European peace greatly favoured the manufactures of Germany, as well as of other countries. Linens are made in every part of Germany, but more especially in Westphalia, Silesia, Bohemia, and Saxony; woollens in the Prussian provinces of the Rhine, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Silesia, in the kingdom of Saxony, in Moravia, and Bohemia; cottons, which have increased in a remarkable degree, in the Prussian provinces noted above, in Saxony, and Upper and Lower Austria; silk, in Lower Austria and the Rhine provinces, where even the Lyons fabrics are equalled. The manufactures of leather, of metals, porcelain, glass, wax, tobacco, fancy flowers, straw hats, musical instruments, watches, clocks, wooden wares, including toys, &c., are likewise important; and breweries and distilleries are to be met with everywhere.

Railways.—The railway system has made considerable progress in Germany; and now extends in a connected series (forming in the N. part of the country a close network) from the Baltic to the Alps, and from the North Sea to Vienna, and close upon the Adriatic at Trieste. From Hamburg Vienna may be reached by lines passing either through Berlin and Breslau, or through Dresden and Prague; and Switzerland may be reached either by lines passing through Hanover and Frankfurt, or through Leipzig and Nürnberg. To the W. the German lines connect with the Belgian and French, to the N. with the Danish, and to the E. with the Russian and Hungarian; so that a traveller starting from Paris, or from the coast terminus of any of the French or Belgian lines at Havre, Boulogne, Calais, Ostend, Antwerp, &c., may pursue his journey by railway to any of the more important towns of N. and central Germany, or even to Cracow and Warsaw, to Vienna and Pesth; and in a short time he will also be able to reach the Adriatic at Trieste.

People.—The inhabitants of Germany belong to two principal stocks—Teutonic or Germans proper, and Slaves. The latter, who originally entered Germany from the E., are found chiefly in Moravia, Bohemia, some of the alpine valleys of Styria and Illyria, on the N. slopes of Upper Silesia, and along the shores

of Pomerania; though of one stock, they are known in different districts by different names; as Czechs, Wends, Slovaks, &c. The former stock, to which the great body of the population belong, are spread over the whole of the N., W., and S. The proportion between the two stocks is about 1 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. In addition to them, Italians prevail on the S. side of the Alps, in Tyrol, Friuli, and Istria; and French in the Rhenish provinces on the W. bank of the Rhine. The Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, scarcely require to be particularized. In respect of the religion, the Germans are chiefly divided between the R. Catholic and Protestant churches. The following table will give a general idea of the proportion in numbers the various races bear to each other; and also of their distribution according to their religious belief:—

Nationalities.		Religion.	
German	29,400,000	R. Catholic	21,092,000
Slaves	5,586,000	Protestant	16,415,000
French and Walloons	300,000	Jews	346,000
Jews	318,000	Greeks	5,000
Italians	210,000	Armenians	500
Greeks and Armenians	5,500	Gypsies	500
Gypsies	500		

Language.—The language of the Slaves includes several dialects; of which the most marked are those of Bohemia and Moravia, and that which is spoken in Silesia, and is identical with Polish. The German language, an offshoot of the Gothic, in like manner includes a great number of dialects; which, however, admit of being reduced to the two great classes of High German (*Hoch-Deutsch*), and Low German (*Platt-Deutsch*). The Low German is the vernacular of the lower orders, and presents itself under a great variety of modifications, as Alemannic in Switzerland, Swabian in the Schwarzwald and the greater part of Württemberg, Bavarian on the Bavarian plateau, &c. High German is the spoken language of the great majority of the educated classes, and in fact the only proper German language, because the only one which is written and printed. This distinction it owes, not so much perhaps to its intrinsic superiority over Low German, as to the accidental circumstance of Luther having published his translation of the Bible in it—a fact equally honourable to the Reformer and to the Reformation; to the Reformer, as indicating the consummate ability with which he had performed his task; and to the Reformation, as proving the intellectual superiority of those who espoused it, and the close connection which it established between religious freedom and literary progress. This language, from its peculiar structure, is admirably fitted for a concise, scientific style; and yet, from its great flexibility and full open vowel sounds, its richness in words, its wondrous capacity for variations and combinations, and the power it possesses of expressing with clearness and precision the minutest shades of meaning, it is equally powerful in conveying to the mind the most exuberant imagery and fanciful creations of the poet, and the profoundest ideas of the mental philosopher. The German is rich in standard works in every branch of knowledge and art; and when its writers fail, it is not so much by lagging behind the spirit of the age, as by attempting to outstrip it, and thereby bewildering themselves and their readers in a vague and mysterious transcendentalism.

Constitution.—The characteristic feature in the political institutions of Germany, is the number and variety of the sovereignties into which it is divided. No fewer than 38 states exercise sovereign rights, and the modes in which they exercise them are of the most heterogeneous description; some claiming powers which border on despotism, others presenting themselves under the form of constitutional monarchies, in which the popular principle is more or less largely developed; and others, both bearing the name, and occasionally, though not always, performing the part of free towns or republics. Notwithstanding community of language, bodies so constituted have no natural bond of union; and hence, against any formidable aggressor, who may be permitted to attack them in detail, they are almost powerless. The necessity of a common head, under which all the forces of these heterogeneous bodies might be concentrated, and made available for the common defence, was felt at a very early period; and Germany was no sooner restored to normal independence, by the dissolution of the empire of Charlemagne, than recourse was had to an elective monarchy; according to which, what were called the Electoral States, while retaining their individual

independence, made choice for life of an emperor, to whom they swore allegiance, binding themselves to him and to each other in an indissoluble league, offensive and defensive. This elective monarchy, established in the 9th century, underwent many modifications, but was continued by a regular succession of emperors till the beginning of the 19th century, when it was brought to a termination in the person of Francis II., who renounced the name of Emperor of Germany for that of Emperor of Austria. This change was one of the results of the victories of Bonaparte. Dissolving the old German empire, he formed another under the specious name of the Confederation of the Rhine, and declared himself its protector. In this character he promised to maintain its integrity, but the kind of protection meant was soon explained, when, in 1810, he issued his *fiat*, simply declaring that all the countries between the mouths of the Scheldt and the Elbe were annexed to France. The effect of this decree was to extinguish several of the sovereignties which he had guaranteed, and deprive the Confederation of 8512 geo. sq. m. of territory, and 1,133,057 subjects. His downfall, in 1813, made new arrangements necessary; and accordingly, the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, established the Germanic Confederation in the form in which it is exhibited in the Table given above, page 1076.

Referring generally to that Table, it will here be necessary to enter into a brief explanation of the leading features of the Confederation. These are contained in the Act of Confederation signed and ratified June 8, 1815, and a Declaration published May 15, 1820. Its object is declared to be the maintenance of the security of Germany, internally and externally, and of the independence and integrity of its respective states. Its affairs are managed by a representative assembly, called a Diet [*Bundes-Versammlung*], which meets in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Austria presiding, and sits permanently, but has the power of adjournment. It acts either as a General Assembly or Plenum, in which every state has one or more votes, according to rank, the whole number being 69; or in a Minor Assembly or committee, in which, as the whole number of votes is only 17, the larger states have no more than a single vote, and the inferior states only parts of a vote; several of them being grouped together so as to give single votes by delegates: thus, while 11 states have a vote each, 27 states have only six joint votes. The initiative is vested in the Minor Assembly or committee, which arranges the business generally, and decides what matters are to be submitted to the Plenum; but no organic change can be made till sanctioned by the Plenum, and carried by a majority of at least two-thirds of its votes. In regard to peace and war, all the states must act federatively; in other words, no individual state can negotiate with the enemy separately; and the contingent of men and money which each must contribute is fixed generally according to the population.

Recent History.—After the French revolution of February 1848, an attempt was made to replace the German Diet by a representative parliament, to meet at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Such a body, composed of 500 representatives, did meet in Frankfurt, March 30th, and drew up a plan of representation; in accordance with which the first German National Assembly was elected, and met likewise in Frankfurt, May 18, 1848. This Assembly elected Archduke John of Austria to be Lord Lieutenant or Regent [*Reichsverweser*] of this newly-constituted German empire. The same prince was, in like manner, elected Regent by the Diet, then also sitting in Frankfurt, and with this transaction the existence of the Diet may be said to have, for the time being at least, virtually terminated. The newly-constituted Assembly proceeded to form a constitution for the German empire, which, however, after being passed, was not recognized by several important states; dissensions ensued, and, on May 30, 1849, the Assembly resolved to transfer its place of meeting to Stuttgart. But this resolution not being acquiesced in by the government, it resolved to remain in Frankfurt; while a large body of the members withdrew to Stuttgart, where the so-called German Parliament was summoned for June 6. This was the final death-blow to that Assembly, which at one time seemed destined to play so important a part in German history. Subsequently to this period, Prussia endeavoured to form a confederation [*Bund*] with herself at the head of it. This plan was opposed by sundry states, including Austria; which last, proceeding

to act on the old law of the Confederation, by which, since 1815, the Diet of German states has been annually assembled at Frankfurt, convoked the Diet for May 10, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Prussia. With exception of Prussia and Oldenburg, all the states obeyed this summons. Subsequently to this period, the pretensions of Prussia to form and lead a separate confederation, nearly involved Germany in a general war; which was, however, happily prevented. Meetings between the ministers of Prussia and Austria took place, and differences were so far arranged that these two leading powers, with the concurrence of the other states, united in attempting to re-constitute the Germanic Confederation. Various propositions to effect this object have been made, but no definite result has yet (February 1852) been attained.

Zollverein, or Customs' League.—This celebrated commercial union was formed by Prussia, in order to unite the various German states for purposes of trade and commerce, by suppressing the rates and tariffs which each had established, and fixing both a uniform scale and mode of levying, by means of which merchandise, after one fixed payment on the frontiers, might be transmitted over the country without the impediment and annoyance of new inspections and new payments on the frontiers of every separate state. Having no compulsory powers, Prussia could only adopt the form of a voluntary association, and endeavour to allure the different states into it, by convincing them of its accordance with their true interests. The success has been very remarkable, and the Zollverein now embraces an area of 131,615 geo. sq. m.; and a population of 28,534,399, being 63.08 per cent. of the whole area, and 64.35 per cent. of the population; the several states included in this union will be found marked with an asterisk (*) in the preceding Table, page 1076.—(*Conversations Lexikon; Beryhaus, Länder u. Völkerkunde; Weimar Almanach; Almanach de Gotha; Annual Register.*)

GERMERSHEIM [anc. *Vicus Julius*], a tn. Bavaria, cap. cent. of same name, near the confluence of the Queich with the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 40 m. N. Carlsruhe. It is a place of considerable strength, being surrounded with strong walls on the land side, and otherwise fortified; is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a ruinous old castle, in which the Emperor Rudolf of Hapsburg died; and has some shipping trade, chiefly in corn, hemp, and flax, and a fishery. Pop. cent. 21,567.

GERMOE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1360 ac. Pop. 1336.
GERNONSTOWN, two pars. Irel. —1, Louth; 1302 ac. Pop. 1220.—2, Meath; 2888 ac. Pop. 963.

GERNRODE, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Bernburg, cap. bail. of same name, on the Harzgebirge, 28 m. W.S.W. Bernburg. It contains two churches and an hospital; and has manufactures of fire-arms, a trade in cattle, several mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 2193.

GERNSBACH, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, l. bank, Murg, 16 m. S. Carlsruhe. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs; is well built, has a market-place, and numerous saw-mills, employed in cutting up the trees of the Black Forest, preparatory to their exportation to Holland. P. 2265.

GERNSHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, in a marshy and unhealthy district, r. bank, Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Darmstadt. It is walled; has a handsome parish church, a townhouse, and a monument to Peter Schöffer, who was born here; some shipping trade, a much-frequented weekly market, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2843.

GEROLSTEIN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 35 m. N. Treves, picturesquely situated l. bank, Kyll, in a valley, hemmed in by cliffs, often precipitous, and curiously shaped. It contains a parish church and the ruins of an old castle, and has a mineral spring, which was known to the Romans; a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. In the vicinity, limestone is quarried and iron mined. Pop. 720.

GEROLZHOFFEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 23 m. N.E. Würzburg. It is walled; has a church, chapel, townhouse, hospital, and poorhouse; a trade in cattle, a gypsum quarry, numerous mills, a weekly market, and seven annual fairs. The hop and the vine are much cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2160.

GERONA, a maritime prov. Spain, Catalonia, bounded, N. by France, E. and S.E. by the Mediterranean, S. and S.W.

by Barcelona, and W. by Lerida; between lat. 42° 29' 9" and 43° 31' 10" N.; and between lon. 1° 29' and 3° 20' E. Area, 4400 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, branches of the Pyrenees ramifying throughout its whole extent, for the most part rugged, bare, and precipitous, near their summits, but well wooded lower down; and forming numerous fertile valleys and verdant slopes, in many places clothed with vineyards and olive plantations, and yielding also wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Sheep, goats, horned cattle, horses, and mules, are also reared, and game is abundant. The mineral wealth consists chiefly in a few mines of iron, lead, and coal. The province is watered by the rivers Ter, Fluvia, Marnol, Muga, and several smaller streams; all of which fall into the Mediterranean. Its climate is cold, damp, and furious N.W. winds are frequent, though the valleys are well sheltered. Manufactures of limited extent:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, ropes, paper, soap, leather, cork bungs, earthenware, hardware, &c. Trade:—in manufactured goods, agricultural produce, wine, oil, and cattle. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, rearing cattle; and, along the coast, in shipbuilding, fishing, and as mariners. Capital Gerona. Pop. (1844), 194,688.

GERONA [anc. *Gerunda*], a city, Spain, Catalonia, cap. of above prov., 52 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the sides and bases of two hills, at the confluence of the Ter and Ona, the latter crossed here by two bridges; lat. (cathedral), 41° 59' 11" N.; lon. 2° 49' 43" E. (L.) In shape, the city is nearly triangular, partly surrounded by walls protected by batteries, and commanded by a strong square fort, called Monjuich, occupying the summit of the most N. hill, and, since the war of independence, its only available out-work. Most of the principal streets are spacious, clean, and well paved, and the houses substantially built. It has three considerable squares, in the largest of which, amongst other handsome edifices, are the town and session houses. The cathedral, erected in 1416, is a majestic pile; and, for solidity and strength, combined with delicacy of detail, deservedly ranks among the finest churches in Spain. It is built on an eminence, and is approached by a superb flight of 86 steps. Connected with the cloisters is a noble old Roman tower. The collegiata of San Felix, a fine erection of the 14th century, is remarkable for the height and elegance of its spire; within, it is composed of three naves, divided by pillars, and tastefully adorned in the Gothic style. Of the many other churches, the greater portion are conventual, and possess more or less architectural merit. Gerona once comprised 12 convents; since the suppression, however, four only remain as such; the remainder having been adapted to secular purposes, and converted into schools, barracks, manufactories, &c. The remaining public buildings are two hospitals, a theatre, college, numerous schools, and other philanthropic institutions. The piazzas which line the principal squares are used as promenades; besides which, there are, in the environs, along the banks of the Ona and Ter, various agreeable public walks, planted with trees. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, paper, soap, earthenware, hardware, &c. Trade:—grain, fruits, and manufactured goods. An annual fair is held in October. Gerona was made a bishopric in the latter end of the 3d century. In the Middle Ages, it was frequently the scene of military operations, and sustained various sieges; but the most memorable defence of the city was that against the French, in 1809, when, animated by the heroic example of their governor, Mariano Alvarez, they successfully resisted their besiegers for seven months: and five days, and were only compelled to capitulate by the loss of their leader, who became deranged under the united pressure of hunger, fatigue, and anxiety. The French lost from 15,000 to 16,000 men. Pop. 8172.—(Madoz.)

GERONIMO (SAN) DE YCA, tn. Peru. See YCA.

GERRANS, or **GERRANCE**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2470 ac. Pop. 816.

GERRESHEIM, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 5 m. E. Düsseldorf, in a fertile valley. It has a handsome parish church, of the 12th century; a convent, from which, in 1582, Count Guobhard, of Truchsess-Waldburg, archbishop of Cologne, carried off the beautiful Countess Agnes, of Mansfeld; a distillery, a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1366.

GERRON, or **GARON**, a headland, N.E. coast Ireland, co. Antrim, between Glenarm and Red Bays, 6 m. N. Glenarm.

GERs [anc. *Egericus*], a small river, France, rising in dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 20 m. E. by S. Tarbes, it flows N. across dep. Gers, to which it gives its name, and falls into the Garonne, about 4 m. S.E. Agen. Total course, 82 m.

GERs, a dep. France, bounded N. by Lot-et-Garonne, N.E. Tarn-et-Garonne, E. and S.E. Haute-Garonne, S. Hautes-Pyrénées, S.W. Basses-Pyrénées, and W. Landes; between lat. 43° 16' and 44° 5' N.; and lon. 0° 18' W., and 1° 10' E.; greatest length, E. to W., 72 m.; greatest breadth, 55 m.; area, 2420 geo. sq. m. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the S., where it is almost covered by ramifications of the Pyrenees. These stretch nearly in parallel lines from S. to N., lowering fast in the latter direction, and leaving between them a number of longitudinal valleys, each drained by its peculiar stream. The far greater part of the department belongs to the basin of the Garonne; but in the W., a branch of the Pyrenees forms a separate watershed, sending the waters on its E. side into the basin of the Garonne; and those on its W. side, into that of the Adour. The principal affluents of the former basin are the Save, Gimone, Rats, Gers, which gives the department its name, the Baise, alone navigable, and the Losse—of the latter basin, the Douze, Midou, and Arros. The climate is temperate, and the air pure and salubrious; but, owing to the proximity of the Pyrenees, the cold is often greater than the latitude might seem to indicate. Still, as none of the heights within the department exceed 1300 ft., the influence of the mountains is more perceptible, in a general modification of the temperature, than in more immediate results. Snow is rare, and frost scarcely ever lasts beyond 20 days; but the winds are very inconstant; and being frequently accompanied with heavy rains, and storms of hail, cause serious damage. Mists also often occur, when the year is advanced, and mildew the crops. Rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole surface is arable; $\frac{1}{4}$ is in vineyards; $\frac{1}{10}$ in permanent meadows; and nearly as much under wood. The waste land is less than $\frac{1}{20}$. The soil is only of medium fertility; but is tolerably well cultivated, producing grain, which, after satisfying the home consumption, leaves a surplus for export. The principal crops, besides the ordinary cereals, are maize and flax. Onions, also, are cultivated on a large scale; fruit is rather scarce. Owing to the large extent of surface under the culture of the vine, the produce is necessarily large; but the wines produced, of which those of Vertus and Mazère are the best, are only of ordinary quality. Of the 19,000,000 of gallons produced, about 8,000,000 are consumed on the spot; and the far greater part of the remainder converted into brandy, known by the name of Armagnac. The surplus left for export is very small. The pastures are not good, and the cattle reared upon them are neither numerous nor of good breeds. The only stock to which much attention is paid is mules and swine; the former furnishing a considerable export to Spain. Among the forests are several from which excellent timber is obtained. Game and fish abound; and poultry, particularly ducks and geese, are reared on an extensive scale. The legs and thighs of the latter are salted, and form a considerable article of export. The minerals are of little consequence. Not one workable seam of metal is found; but there are good quarries of gypsum, and large masses of a fusible spar, much used in making glass. The only manufactures of any consequence is that of brandy, distilleries of which are found in every quarter. The trade is chiefly in brandy, wine, corn, flour, wool, poultry, mules, and swine. Gers is divided into five arrondissements—Auch, the capital, Condom, Lectoure, Lombez, Mirande; subdivided into 29 cantons, and 467 communes. Pop. 314,885.

GERSAU, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 7 m. W.S.W. Schwyz, beautifully situated N. shore, Lake Luzern, embosomed among orchards, and in a manner isolated from the world by the precipices of the Rigi. It has a new parish church, a small but handsome townhouse, some manufactures of silk; and a trade in cattle and chestnuts, large plantations of which ascend far up the surrounding slopes. Gersau, with the small district around it, formed an independent state for four centuries, and was not incorporated with Schwyz till 1798. Pop. 1361.

GERSELD, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, beautifully situated above the Rhön, near the Fulda, here crossed by a bridge, 48 m. N. Würzburg. It contains a Protestant parish church, two castles, an endowment for

noble ladies, and an orphan hospital; and has numerous mills, and beds of fine potter's clay. Pop. 1659.

GERSTUNGEN, a vil. Saxe-Weimar, circle of, and 11 m. W. Eisenach, on the Werra, here crossed by a bridge. It is an ancient place; is the seat of a court of justice, and has four important annual fairs. An imperial diet was held here in 1085. Pop. 1465.

GERVAIS (St.), several places, France, particularly—1, A small tn. France, dep. Hérault, 25 m. N. by W. Beziers, in a narrow but well-watered valley; and remarkable only for six coal-mines in its environs. Pop. 1576.—2, A vil. and com. France, dep. Puy-du-Dôme, 18 m. N.W. Riom. It has a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2670.—3, A vil. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 35 m. S.E. Geneva, with much-frequented warm mineral springs; and situated amidst most picturesque scenery.

GEIZAT, a vil. France, dep. Puy-du-Dôme, 5 m. N.E. Clermont-Ferrand, on the Bèda. It once formed a seignory of the house of Bouillon. Pop. 2718.

GEIZEN, or GERZENEE, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. S.S.E. Bern, on a small lake of same name, in the vicinity of magnificent mountain scenery; among which, the most conspicuous objects are the cone of the Niesen, and the mural precipices of the Stockhorn. It is surrounded by fine villas; and contains a parish church, and an old and a new castle. At a short distance is the bathing establishment of Thaligt. Pop. 808.

GESECKE, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 27 m. N.E. Arnsberg, a station on the Westphalian railway. It is the seat of a court of justice; has five R. Catholic churches and chapels, a synagogue, manufactures of linen and earthenware, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3314.

GESERICH, a lake, Prussia, partly in E. and partly in W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder. It stretches N. to S. between Saalfeldt and Eylau 18 m., has a mean breadth of less than 2 m., and discharges itself by a small stream into the Drenzew.

GESPUNART, a vil. France, dep. Ardennes, 6 m. N.E. Mezières, on the Nedinont. It has four annual fairs. P. 1918.

GESO-PALENA, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 15 m. S.W. Lanciano. It contains three churches and two convents; and has two annual fairs, each of which lasts eight days. Pop. 3893.

GESTEL, commonly GESTEL-BL-EINDHOVEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 2 m. W.S.W. Eindhoven, with a R. Catholic church and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural, but among them are many artisans and weavers; and formerly the place was famed for its fine linens, which were sent to Italy and Spain; but this branch of trade no longer exists here. Pop. 1019.

GESTINGTHORPE, par. Eng. Essex; 2630 ac. P. 834.

GESTRIKLAND, or GÄSTRICKLAND, a former prov. Sweden, forming now the S. part of Gefleborg's län.

GESTURI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and about 28 m. N.N.W. Cagliari; in a fertile district, with a richly decorated and several minor churches, a primary school, and almshouse. Pop. 1779.

GESUALDO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 22 m. S.W. Frigento. Pop. 4000.

GETAFE, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 8 m. S. Madrid. It is ill built; has irregular streets, a square, a parish church, five chapels, a townhouse, prison, college, and some primary schools. Manufactures—linen and coarse cloth, wine, and oil. Trade—manufactured goods, agricultural produce, hardware, earthenware, &c. Pop. 3494.

GETTYSBURGH, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on an eminence, 35 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg. It has a court-house, a jail, county offices, an academy, a bank, six churches, a Lutheran theological seminary, established in 1826; and extensive manufactures of carriages, two tanneries, &c. P. 1908.

GEULE, a stream, Holland, rising in Rhenish Prussia, about 5 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle, and flowing generally N.W., traversing Dutch Limburg, and falling into the Maas, 5 m. N.N.E. Maastricht. Total course about 33 m.

GEVAUDAN [Latin, *Gevaldanus*], a territory, France, once part of the former prov. Languedoc; cap. Mende. It is now comprehended in depts. Haute-Loire and Lozère.

GEWITSCH [Moravian, *Gewicko*], a tn. Moravia, circle and 24 m. W. Olmütz. It has a parish church and a townhouse; and suffered much during the Hussite wars. Pop. 2009.

GEX [anc. *Gesium*], a small tn. France, dep. Ain, on the Jura; 11 m. N.N.W. Geneva, at the foot of the French Jura, on the Swiss side, and composed chiefly of one long and steep street. Flocks of merino sheep are bred in the district, which is also rich in vines: much Gruyère and goats' cheese is made here. Gex was once fortified, and was capital of a considerable territory, to which it gave name. Pop. 1395.

GEYER, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, in a mountainous but well-wooded district, 48 m. S.W. Dresden. It contains a town-house, and an ancient church with fine carvings and lofty towers, one of which has a remarkably large bell; and has manufactures of lace and embroidery, a large cotton-mill, smelting furnaces for tin, which is extensively worked in the vicinity; a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 3767.

GEYSERS, or **GEISERS**. See **ICELAND**.

GHADAMES, or **GADAMIS**, a tn. N. Africa, in Oasis of same name, Desert of Sahara, regency of, and 310 m. S.S.W. Tripoli; lat. 30° 5' N.; lon. 8° 24' 23" E. It is surrounded with ruined walls, composed mostly of sun-dried bricks; houses generally three and four stories in height, built in the Moorish style; streets narrow and winding, covered in, and dark, having only small open spaces here and there to admit the light; they are thus constructed to exclude the summer heats, and the rigorous blasts of winter. The principal streets and squares are lined with stone benches, as seats, for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The population is mixed, but is chiefly composed of Arabs, Moors, and Negroes. The better class of women rarely go abroad, spending nearly all their time on the flat roofs of their houses; though not beautiful, their figures are handsome, and their manners gentle and pleasing. Their principal occupation is weaving woollens, partly for the use of their families, and partly for sale. The people are of peaceful and inoffensive dispositions, extremely devout, and entertain the greatest horror of violence and bloodshed. There are a few rich merchants in the town, but the greater portion of the inhabitants are exceedingly poor; still a good deal of traffic is carried on through Ghadames between the coast towns and the interior of Africa. There being no herbage for miles around, the camels must be driven to a distance of two or three days' journey. Pop. about 3000. —(Richardson's *Desert of Sahara*).

GHARA, or **GARRA**.—1, A river, Punjab, being the name by which the united streams of the Beas and Sutlej is known, from their confluence near Sobraon to the junction with the Chenuab. The length of course between these two points is about 300 m. It is remarkably direct in its general course, which is S.W., but tortuous at short intervals. Its breadth at Hurekee, a little below the junction by which it is formed, is 275 yds. at the lowest season, and 12 ft. deep, running at the rate of 2½ m. an hour.—2, A vil. Scinde, N.W. border of the Delta of the Indus, and 25 m. from its r. bank; lat. 24° 44' N.; lon. 67° 36' E.—3, A small stream in Scinde, flowing past the village of the same name, and falling into a long creek opening into the Indian Ocean, 10 m. E. Kurachee; lat. 24° 45' N.; lon. 67° 10' E.

GHARMY, a vil. Egypt, in the Libyan Desert, a few hours' ride from Siwah, on the summit of a lofty precipitous rock; the houses hanging over, and rising high above, each other. Close by this village stand the ruins of one of the celebrated temples of the Egyptian deity, Jupiter Ammon; the only other existing temple dedicated to that deity being at Karnak. Two or three gateways, several fragments of the shafts of columns, a chamber or two, and some walls, are nearly all that now remain of the temple. The gateways and chambers are covered with hieroglyphics. The temple stands on a slightly elevated platform of rock, in the centre of an open glade. From its ruinous condition no idea of the plan of the building can be formed; but, from the vast size of the stones employed, as well as from other indications, it would appear to have been a very imposing structure. Various other remains of antiquity are to be met with in the vicinity of Gharmy.—(B. St. John's *Adventures in the Libyan Desert*).

GHASSA, or **GAESA**, a tn. Bootan, r. bank Tchin-tchiu river, cap. of a district; lat. 27° 56' N.; lon. 89° 18' E. It is a little way S.W. of Mount Chamalari.

GHAT, an oasis and tn. in the Sahara, or Great Desert of N. Africa, W. of the S. extremity of Fezzan; lat. 24° 58' N.; lon. 11° 15' E. The oasis is comprehended within a circle of not more than three or four miles. The palms it produces are

dwarfish, and half of them do not bear fruit; and their dates are of the most ordinary kind. In the gardens, besides the palms, a little wheat, barley, and ghusub are cultivated. There are also some fruit-trees, but no vines. The town, which stands on a hill, is small, and the houses are wretched, both within and without; they are nearly all built of sun-dried bricks and mud. In the centre of the town is a large square, called Esh-Shelly, the general rendezvous of business and gossip. Two or three palms within the town cast a grateful shadow, and make an angle of the streets picturesque; but no other trees are seen. On the S., without the walls, is a suburb of some fifty mud and stone houses. There are also scattered over the sand, on the W., a hundred or more huts, made of straw and palm-branches. The town is surrounded with walls not more than 10 ft. high; but its gates, of which there are six, are miserably weak, and never so closed as to prevent their being opened at night. All the doors and beams of the houses are of the date-palm wood. Ghat is a great mart for slaves, which are chiefly exchanged for goods.

GHAUTS (T're), two ranges of mountains in the peninsular India, called the Eastern and Western Ghauts; the former bounding the table-land of the Deccan, on the E., the latter on the W. They are in general composed of granite, and also contain a quantity of iron-ore. The W. Ghauts extend from Cape Comorin, on the S., to the Tapti or Tuptee river on the N., or about lat. 21° N., a distance of about 1000 m.; nearly parallel to the coast, which they approach much more closely than the E. Ghauts, the distance not often exceeding 50 m. This range varies considerably in elevation, the highest peaks being estimated at 6000 ft. Their width is inconsiderable, rarely exceeding 12 m. With exception of a few places where the rocky masses are too steep to permit any accumulation of earth, they are covered with stately forests of poon, teak, and other large timber. Bamboos, and the ground rattan, also abound here, and attain a size which they reach nowhere else. A great deal of beautiful and highly picturesque scenery occurs in these mountains, enhanced by numerous magnificent waterfalls. One at Calliani, N. from Poonah, is about 1400 ft. high. The E. Ghauts commence in the S., about lat. 11° 20' N., to the N. of the Cavery; and extend, with little interruption or comparative deviation from a straight line, to the banks of the Kistnah, in lat. 16° N., separating the low and level country along the Bay of Bengal from the table-land in the interior. They consist of a number of mountain-ridges running parallel to one another in their general direction. Their exact height has not been ascertained; but they are known to be of considerably less elevation than the W. Ghauts, the highest summits not exceeding, it is supposed, 3000 ft. Their average breadth is about 50 m. They have none of the picturesque beauty of the W. Ghauts; their surface being very stony, dry, and exceedingly broken, and nearly destitute of trees, with exception of a few tracts covered with wild dates. The E. Ghauts are in some parts rich in metals; iron is very abundant, and copper and lead are worked in several places, and diamonds are occasionally found.

GHAZIPOOR, or **GHAZEERPOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, dist. of same name, presid. Bengal, l. bank Ganges, prov. of, and 42 m. N.E. Benares; lat. 25° 32' N.; lon. 83° 32' N., and celebrated over all India for its salubrity. Its position is somewhat elevated above the surrounding country; but the town presents a mean appearance, being principally composed of ruined houses, and ghauts, and mud-cottages fringing the river for about 3 m., with a breadth of not more than ½ m. The only edifice worthy of notice—and that also in ruins—is a building at the E. end of the town, overhanging the Ganges, erected by the Nawab Saadet Ali, and now used as a custom-house; it is called the Chalcetoon (palace of the 40 pillars), and is built on a basement story of great height, rising from the river. It is approached from the town by a handsome Gothic gateway, still in tolerable repair: the blue, red, and white mosaic pavement is partly entire, and many of the pillars are still remaining. The cantonment, about a mile N. of the town, stands on a large plain, and has a neat appearance, the bungalows being laid out in streets, with large compounds round each. On a plain near the cantonment is a monument erected to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, who died here in 1805, while on his way to the upper

provinces. The jail is clean and airy; the bazaars neat, and well supplied. The E. I. Company have a breeding stud here, where very superior horses are raised for the cavalry. —The DISTRICT, area, 1650 geo. sq. m., bounded N. and E.



THE CHALEESTOON PALACE, GHAZIPUR.—From an Original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 4th Regt.

by the Goggra, S. by the Ganges, and W. by the Juanpoor, is celebrated for its rose-water and attar; for the production of which large fields of roses, extending over many hundreds of acres, are cultivated. It is also noted for its snakes; the cobra da capella being exceedingly numerous and troublesome. Pop. 1,059,087; or 641 to the geo. sq. m.

GHEDI, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, 5 m. E. Bagnolo, in a plain near the Naviglio. It contains a parish and three auxiliary churches, a castle, and a school; and has a weekly market. Pop. 3193.

GHEEL, or GEEL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 26 m. E. by S. Antwerp, 14 m. S. Turnhout, on the Greater-Nethe. It has four churches; manufactures of cloth, hats, wax and tallow candles, &c.; tanneries, dye-works, ropeworks, &c.; and a considerable trade in butter. The COMMUNE is remarkable for being a colony of deranged persons, who are lodged and boarded in the houses of the country people, who make use of their services, when available, in field and other labour. Little or no restraint is employed, and the best effects thence ensue. Patients are sent hither from all parts of Belgium. In 1841, the number of lunatics residing here were 360 males, and 370 females. Pop. 7079.

GHEESAN, a tn. Arabia, on the Red Sea, 84 m. N.N.W. Loheia; lat. 16° 45' N.; lon. 42° 30' E. It has a few square stone buildings, but the principal part of it consists of grass huts, which are mostly round, with pyramidal tops; a large fort, greatly decayed, and a small bazaar, scantily supplied. Water is very scarce. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pearl fishery, &c., on the neighbouring banks.

GHELENDJIK, a bay and seaport, Circassia, N.E. coast of Black Sea; lat. (fort) 44° 33' 24' N.; lon. 38° 3' 15' E. (N). The

BAY is about 1 m. wide at the entrance, with 7 and 7½ fathoms water in the middle. It affords good anchorage. The harbour is of an oval form, about 3 m. long N.W. to S.E., and ½ m. broad.

GHELÛWE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 28 m. S. by W. Bruges; with breweries and vinegar-works, oil-mills, and manufactures of thread and starch; and a trade in tobacco and flax. Pop. 3839.

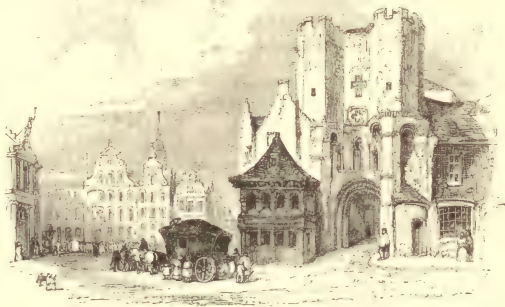
GHEMME [Latin, *Agamium*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 14 m. N.W. Novara, near the Sesia. It contains two churches, one of them a large and beautiful structure, adorned with paintings, frescoes, and granite sculptures, and surmounted by a tower; and has manufactures of cotton, cards, and musical strings; a trade in wine; a weekly market, and a much-frequented annual fair. Pop. 2935.

GHENEH, city Egypt. See KENEH.

GHENT [French, *Gand*; Flemish, *Gend*; Latin, *Ganda*], a tn. Belgium, cap. prov. E. Flanders, in a fertile plain at the confluence of the Lys with the Scheldt; on the Terneuzen canal,

which communicates with the sea, and admits vessels drawing 15 ft., and on the railway from Ostend to Brussels, 31 m. N.W. Brussels. It occupies a triangular space, above 8 m. in circuit, is surrounded by walls, defended by a strong citadel, and entered by seven gates. In the interior, the most striking feature is the great number of canals which branch off from the Lys in all directions; and, forming a kind of net-work within the town, divide it into 26 islands, communicating with each other by 42 large, and 46 small bridges. Another striking feature is the number of fine promenades; of which the most remarkable is the Coupure, formed by rows of trees along the Bruges canal. The town is on the whole well built. In some of the older parts, where many of the houses have gable fronts, which rise tier above tier,

and present a very fantastic appearance, the streets are often dark, and so narrow, that two carriages can scarcely pass; but, in the other quarters, the streets are in general straight and spacious, with rows of handsome houses fronting canals enclosed by magnificent quays; and there are a great number of squares, among which the most deserving of notice are the Marché-du-Vendredi, where the weekly market is held, and where, in early times, the Counts of Flanders were inaugurated, and the trades unions used to rendezvous; the Cauter or parade, planted with lime trees, and surrounded by elegant edifices; the Plain de St. Pierre, a large space used especially for reviews and military exercises; the corn-market, near the centre of the town; the Place St. Pharaïlde, where the gate of the castle



THE PLACE ST. PHARAÏLDE, AND GATEWAY OF THE OLD CASTLE OF THE COUNTS OF FLANDERS, GHENT.—From the Picturesque Annual.

of the Counts of Flanders still stands; and the Plaine des-Recollets, remarkable for the number of its fine mansions and hotels. Before leaving the squares it may be proper to mention, that near the Marché-du-Vendredi, there is an enormous cannon 18 ft. long, 10 ft. in circuit, and nearly 3 ft. wide at its mouth, evidently a prototype or twin-sister of the famous Mons Meg, now in Edinburgh Castle; formed, like her, of circles and bars of iron, and surnamed Dulle Griete, equivalent in Flemish to Mad Margaret.

The principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Bavon, a vast structure, somewhat heavy in its exterior, but within finely proportioned and richly decorated, possessed of a large crypt, a beautifully carved pulpit, many interesting monuments and fine paintings, and surmounted by an elegant tower 272 ft. high; the church of St. Nicolas, the oldest in Ghent,

but somewhat defaced by a modern portico; the church of St. Michael, with a celebrated crucifixion by Vandyk, which has been almost destroyed by cleaning; the church of St. Pierre, with a beautiful dome, and a façade adorned with corinthian columns; the University, a handsome modern structure, finished in 1826, with a noble Corinthian portico, modelled on the Pantheon at Rome, a museum of natural history, a library of 60,000 volumes, and an attendance of about 350 students; the Hotel-de-Ville, composed of two buildings, the one of the 17th century, combining three distinct orders of architecture, and the other of the 15th century, of florid gothic; the Hotel-de-l'Octroi (custom-house), decorated with doric and corinthian pilasters; the beffroi (belfry), a lofty square tower, surmounted by a gilded dragon, and containing a fine chime, a clock, and several bells, one of which weighs nearly five tons; the new Palais-de-Justice, a handsome structure, intended both to accommodate the courts of law, and serve as an exchange; the Maison-de-Force (house of correction), an immense octagonal building; the Beguinage, a huge nunnery, surrounded by a wall and moat, and occupied by about 600 inmates, who are said not to be bound by any vow, and to employ themselves in works of charity within the town, to which they have free access; the new theatre, on which the municipality are said to have expended £100,000; the Jardin-des-Plantes (botanic garden), boasted of as the finest in Belgium; the general hospital; the post-office, &c. Ghent is the see of a bishop, and the seat of courts of primary resort and commerce; of a superior appeal court for both E. and W. Flanders, and of a court of assize; and possesses, besides the university already mentioned, an atheneum, episcopal seminary, industrial school, academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, a superior primary school, scientific, literary, and musical societies, a deaf and dumb institution, a lunatic asylum, and a *société matrimoniale*, said to be one of the most useful associations of the town, and has for its object the legitimization of natural children.

The extent to which the cotton manufacture is carried on in Ghent, has procured it the surname of the Belgian Manchester. It absorbs about £1,600,000, of capital, gives employment to 30,000 workmen, and produces about a million of pieces of calico, plain and printed. The other manufactures of importance are refined sugar, common and table linen, woollen cloth, flannel, serge, silk, lace, thread, ribbons, hosiery, wax-cloth, oil, chemical products, armour, physical, mathematical, and surgical instruments, articles in steel, bronze, and crystal, carriages, paper, hats, delft-ware, tobacco, blue, starch, &c. There are also extensive machine works, roperies, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. The trade in corn, oil, seeds, wine, and Flemish linen—particularly the last, which has here one of its chief entrepôts—is very important. Every Friday, about 18,000 pieces of linen are exposed for sale; and several of the annual fairs are very numerously frequented.

The origin of Ghent is uncertain. It is first mentioned as a town in the 7th, but does not appear to have acquired much importance till the 12th century, when its fortifications were completed. At this time it only occupied the space contained between the Lys and the Scheldt; but, by the end of the 13th century, it was nearly as large as at present, and so much larger than Paris then was, as to justify the *bon-mot* long afterwards used by Charles V.—*Je mettrois Paris dans mon Gant* (Gant). In the bloody feuds which agitated Flanders up to the middle of the 14th century, Ghent took a leading, but not always a successful part; and repeatedly, by the turbulence of its citizens, provoked a fearful retribution. In 1369, when the county of Flanders passed by marriage to the house of Burgundy, Ghent followed its fortunes, but shortly afterwards revolted; and, notwithstanding of seven reverses, in one of which it lost 20,000, and in another 16,000 of its citizens, scarcely ceased to be prosperous. The spirit of revolt, however, was subdued; and Charles the Bold was peacefully crowned at Ghent in 1467. In 1500, Charles V. was born at Ghent, and 18 years after succeeded to the most extensive monarchy which had existed in Europe from the days of Charlemagne. The Gantois appear to have dreaded a collision with such a power; but at last, in 1567, when an extraordinary subsidy was demanded, broke out in open resistance. Severe punishment soon followed, and the citizens, in addition to other enormous fines, were obliged to pay for the erection of a citadel, intended to keep them in bondage. Ghent afterwards

suffered much during the aggressions of Louis XIV., the campaigns of Marlborough, and the commotions of the French revolution; but the advantages of its position, and the industry of its citizens, seem to make it superior to all calamities, and its prosperity is again as great as ever. Pop. 96,890.

GHIERZEH, a maritime tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, S. coast Black Sea, 16 m. S. by E. Sinope. It has some little coasting trade. Pop. about 5000.

GHIAMDA, a tn. Tibet, 110 m. E. by N. Lassa. It contains two Buddhist temples of colossal proportions; it is a station of a Chinese garrison; carries on a considerable trade in lapis lazuli, deers' horns, and rhubarb, with Lassa, and with the Chinese provinces of Sechuen and Yunnan.

GHILAN, a prov. Persia, S.W. shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded N.E. by the latter, E. and S.E. by prov. Mazanderan, S. by Irak-Ajemi, N. by Russia, and W. by prov. Azerbaijan; length, 170 m.; breadth, about 50 m. The general aspect of this province presents a striking contrast to the high parched plains of Persia, being covered with lofty mountains and magnificent woods, although in many parts swampy and unhealthy; especially along the shores of the Caspian, where the people lose the fresh colour of the upper land, and look sallow and less athletic. The climate, also, is insalubrious, being extremely damp; a greater quantity of rain falling here than in any other of the Caspian provinces, while the mountains are rarely wholly free from snow. A singular, hot S. wind sometimes springs up, suddenly changing the temperature in a remarkable manner; it generally lasts 24 hours, and is followed by a tempest of snow and rain from the N.E. The only grain grown on the plains is rice; which, requiring the fields to be constantly under water, renders these parts of the country still more unwholesome. Cotton will not grow, and the fruits have an acid and harsh taste. Sugar-canes and orange-trees, which abound in the neighbouring province, Mazanderan, are here cultivated as ornamental plants only. The cattle are small and humped. There exists in Ghilan, however, a wealthy class of landed proprietors; and the people are well lodged, clothed, and fed. There are few or no villages, the peasants residing either in single dwellings or small communities, seldom exceeding eight houses. The coast presents a succession of fine bays. Capital, Reshd.

GHILJI, one of the most numerous and powerful of the Afghan tribes. See AFGHANISTAN.

GHIO, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See KEMAH.

GHIR, GEER, or RAS-AFERNI, a cape, Morocco, on the Atlantic, 65 m. S.S.W. Mogador; lat. 30° 37' 30" N.; lon. 9° 52' 30" W. Its highest part is 1235 ft. above the sea.

GHIRLARZA, a vil, isl. Sardinia, div. and 65 m. N. by W. Cagliari, on the elevated plain of Marghine. It has a parish and several minor churches, a primary school, and an ancient tower; manufactures of coarse woollens, bed and table covers; a trade in wine, cattle, skins, and cheese; and an annual fair. Pop. 2200.

GHISALBA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, dist. of, and 2 m. from Martinengo, in a plain on the Serio. It was once fortified; and the gates, and part of the fortifications, including the walls and towers of a castle which figured during the civil wars, still remain. It has a handsome parish church, in the form of a rotunda; two auxiliary churches, an almshouse, tile-works, and limekilns. Pop. 1374.

GHISLAIN (Str.), a small tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. by S. Mons, near the railway to Valenciennes, with a great trade in coals; soap-works, salt refineries, oil-mills, breweries, bleacheries, a boatbuilding yard, &c. It originated in a monastery, founded by Dagobert, in 653. Pop. 1896.

GHISTELLES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. S. by E. Ostend. It has manufactures of candles, tanneries, breweries, oil, and flour mills, &c. P. 2664.

GHUSTENDIL, a tn. Turkey, in Europe, 288 m. W.N.W. Adrianople; lat. 42° 13' N.; lon. 22° 57' E.; cap. sanjak of same name. It is the seat of a Greek bishop; and has some square towers, and warm sulphureous springs. Pop. 10,000.

GHIZEH, GIZEH, or GEEZEH, a tn. Middle Egypt, l. bank Nile, about 4 m. S.S.W. Cairo. It was formerly an important place, much frequented by merchants, and a city beautified by palaces; but now it is a heap of ruins; amidst which a mere village is built, having a few cafés and ruined

bazaars. Eggs have been hatched here by artificial means since the time of the Pharaohs. In its immediate vicinity are the pyramids, which have been named from it, though they are continued southwards, at varying intervals of distance, for nearly 70 m. Those close to Ghizeh are principally four. As they are all formed nearly on the same plan, a short description of the largest, called the Great Pyramid, or Pyramid of Cheops, may suffice for all. It stands on a limestone plateau, connected with the Libyan chain, about 160 ft. above the level of the Nile. Its base forms a square, each side of which was originally 764 ft., though now, by the removal of a coating, reduced to 746 ft.; and contains nearly 13 acres. It is built in platforms, which successively diminish in ascending, till, at the summit, the platform contains only 1067 sq. ft. The whole height is 456 ft.; and the series of platforms present a succession of 203 steps, up which the ascent is made without difficulty. The interior, entered 47½ ft. above the base of the N. face, contains numerous chambers; one of which, called the King's Chamber, is 34½ ft. long, 17 wide, and 19½ high, and contains a sarcophagus of red granite. The whole pyramid, unquestionably the most stupendous mass of stone building ever put together by the hand of man, is said by Herodotus to have employed 100,000 men for 20 years, and its solid contents have been computed at 85,000,000 cubic feet. Another very remarkable work in the same vicinity is the Sphinx, an immense colossal figure cut out of the solid rock.

GHIZNI, tn. Afghanistan. See GHUZNÉE.

GHILIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. W. Mons, with a large glass-work, and productive quarries of paving-stones, lime-works, &c. Pop. 2697.

GHOLAM-SHAH-KA-KOTE, a small, but thriving tn. Scinde, r. bank, W. branch of the Indus; lat. 24° 39' N.; lon. 67° 41' E. The surrounding country is well cultivated and productive, especially of sugar-cane.

GHOOZKAN, a vil. Persia, prov. Khorassan, 14 m. E. Mushed; perpetually harassed in the forays of the Turcomans. Pop. 1000.

GHORAGHAUT, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank, Teesta; lat. 25° 18' N.; lon. 89° 10' E.; 195 m. N. N. E. Calcutta. The most remarkable monument existing among the extensive ruins here, is the tomb of Ismael Ghazi Khan, the first conqueror of the district.

GHORA TRUP, a vil. Afghanistan, r. bank, Indus, 11 m. S. W. Attock; lat. 33° 46' N.; lon. 72° 9' E. There is here a very dangerous rapid, resulting from the lateral contraction of the high and rocky sides of the river, which is here narrowed to a width of only 250 ft. Through this narrow channel the Indus rushes at the rate of 9 to 10 m. an hour, and with the noise of thunder.

GHORBUND, a vil. N. Afghanistan, 30 m. N. Cabool; lat. 35° 4' N.; lon. 68° 47' E.; in a gorge on the S. slope of the Hindoo Koosh, surrounded with fine gardens and orchards. It gives name to the beautiful and fertile valley in which it is situated. The latter is covered with multitudes of fragrant shrubs and flowers, with a great variety of tulips. It also abounds in minerals, including lead ore, iron, lapis lazuli, and antimony. There are also veins of silver.

GHORE, tn. of W. Afghanistan, 80 m. N. N. E. Dooshak; lat. 32° 58' N.; lon. 63° 21' E. It is now an insignificant place, but was at one time the capital of sovereigns whose power extended over Khorassan, Afghanistan, Scinde, and Lahore. Ghore is supposed to have been one of the earliest seats of the Afghan race.

GHOY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 27 m. N. E. Tournai; with breweries, and manufactures of linens, and chicory. Pop. 2248.

GHUMOURDJINA, or KEMOULDJINA, a tn. European Turkey, 73 m. S. W. Adrianople, near the coast of the Archipelago, and defended by a castle. Pop. 8000.

GHUNPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, Nizam's dominions, prov. of, and 60 m. S. S. W. Hyderabad; lat. 16° 33' N.; lon. 78° 8' E. It is a fortified hill, and contains one of the largest and finest mosques in the Nizam's possessions; now, however, mostly used by travellers as a choultry.

GHURUN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marsh, 80 m. W. Malatiah, in a deep, narrow valley. The town contains 1770 inhabitants, who are engaged in trade with the migratory tribes of Turcomans and Kurds.

GHURRY, a considerable vil. Scinde, on the route from Roree to Jessulmir; lat. 27° 31' N.; lon. 69° 7' E. It contains a considerable number of shops, and is capable of furnishing supplies in moderate quantity.

GHUZEL-HISSAR, a city, Anatolia. See AIDIN.

GHUZNÉE, or GHUZZI, an anc. and celebrated city and fortress Afghanistan, 60 m. S. S. W. Cabool; lat. 33° 10' N.; lon. 66° 57' E.; r. bank, and near the source of the Logur, on an eminence forming the W. extremity of a range of hills, stretching E. and W., 7726 ft. above sea-level. The city contains about 1500 houses, usually two stories high; and is surrounded by walls, formed of mixed masonry and brick-work, carried along the scarp the entire length of the spur of the hill on which it stands. The walls are strengthened with numerous bastions, and a trench surrounds the whole. The citadel, which is towards the N., occupies an eminence overlooking the town, and presents a very imposing appearance; but, being in turn commanded by the neighbouring hills, is not so formidable as it looks. There are four bazaars in the city, but of a very inferior description, being covered merely



THE FORTRESS AND CITADEL OF GHUZNÉE.—From Atkinson's Sketches in Afghanistan.

with mats and wood. In consequence of the elevated position of Ghuznee, the cold is intense in winter, causing the mercury to fall from 10° to 20° below zero, and freezing the streams and pools to the depth of several feet; while the snow storms are sometimes so severe, it is said, as to have destroyed the population several times. Notwithstanding this, the country around is productive in grain and fruits, the apples and prunes of Ghuznee being much celebrated. Three miles N. E. are the ruins of the ancient city, which, eight centuries since, was the capital of an empire reaching from the Tigris to the Ganges, and from the Jaxartes to the Persian Gulf. Two lofty minarets, the tomb of Sultan Mahmood, and some other buildings, still attest its ancient grandeur. Ghuznee was taken by storm by the British troops in 1839. Upon the insurrection in 1841, it again fell into the hands of the Afghans, from whom it was recovered in 1842.—(Chesney; Masson; *Oriental Interpreter*; Thornton's *Gazetteer*.)

GHYRCE, KIRCHEH, or TUTZIS, a tn. Nubia, l. bank, Nile; lat. 23° 17' N.; lon. 33° 0' E. Here is a remarkable temple hewn out of the rock, and justly considered as one of the most singular monuments of Nubia.

GIACOMO DI LUSIANA, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and N. of Vicenza; with a valuable quarry of variegated marble, which is in large demand. Pop. 2500.

GIAGLIONE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. of, and 3 m. W. Susa, on a hill, l. bank, Dora. It contains a parish church of very early date, and an ancient castle. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing. Pop. 1496.

GIANJAR, a dist. or native state, Indian Archipelago, S.E. coast isl. Bali, and opposite Bandits' island. It is about 17 m. long, by 7 m. broad; is hilly, but generally fertile, and covered with rice fields. Its capital, of the same name, lies about 8 m. inland, and is the residence of the Rajah. Pop. of state, 200,000.

GIANNUTRI [anc. *Artemisia*], an uninhabited isl. Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, about 9 m. S. Mount Argentario; formed like a crescent, and about 4 m. in circuit. The granite, of which it is principally composed, appears to have been quarried by the Romans, who have left some unfinished columns.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, an extensive and extraordinary assemblage of polygonal basaltic columns, N. coast of Ireland, co. Antrim, between Bengore Head and Port Rush; lat. 55° 15' N.; lon. 6° 33' W. It is divided into three unequal parts—the eastern, middle, and western causeway; the whole comprising a multitude of columns, consisting of prisms of equal dimensions throughout their whole height, which ranges from 15 to 36 ft., with a diameter of 15 to 28 ins., and varying in their number of sides from three to nine, although the greater number are pentagons and hexagons. Each of the pillars is perfectly distinct, and almost invariably differs in size, number of sides, and points of articulation from the adjacent columns; to which, however, it is so close, that water cannot pass between them. Almost every column is composed of several pieces; the joints of which are articulated with the greatest exactness, and in a strictly horizontal direction. Generally the upper part of the section is concave, and the lower convex: but this arrangement is sometimes reversed. The basalt of which they are composed is of a very dark colour, approaching to black.

GIARATANA [anc. *Ceratanum*], a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 28 m. W. by N. Syracuse. It stands on a lofty height, and contains some ancient remains. Pop. 2400.

GIARRE, a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 18 m. N.N.E. Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna, and at a short distance from the Ionian Sea. It is a flourishing place, and contains a handsome church recently built.

GIARRETTA [anc. *Simathus*], a river, Sicily, which rises on the W. slope of Mount Etna, and flowing S.E., falls into the Ionian Sea, 6 m. S. by E. Catania, after a course of about 40 m. It may be considered as defining the boundaries of the mountain on the W. and S. Fine specimens of yellow, red, and black amber are found floating at its mouth; but the precise place whence it comes has not been discovered.

GIAVE, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 28 m. S.S.E. Sassari, on a hill of same name, near the crater of an extinct volcano. It has a large parish and several minor churches, a primary school, and old castle; a trade in corn, wine, and other agricultural produce; and an annual fair. Pop. 1575.

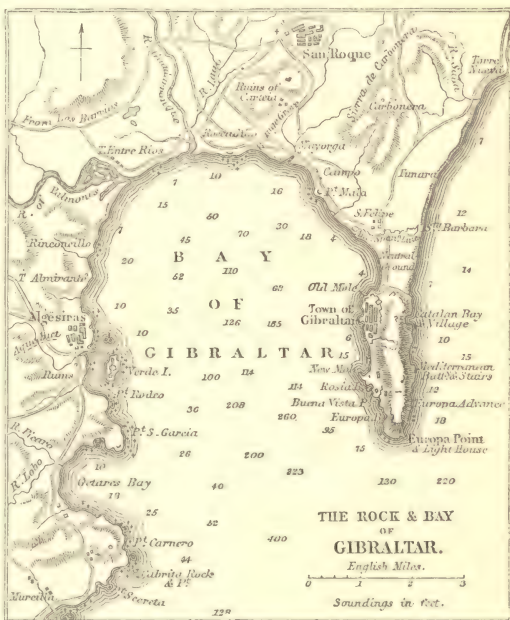
GIAVENO [Latin, *Javenum*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. of, and 16 m. W. by S. Turin, in a mountainous district, l. bank, Sangone. It is a large and well-built place, with five public squares, one of them adorned with shady alleys; is the seat of a court of law and several public offices; contains three parish churches, one of them a handsome modern structure, with three naves; two monasteries with churches, a palace once the residence of an abbot, a college or gymnasium, the buildings of which, though partly unfinished, are very handsome; a communal school, and an hospital; and has manufactures of iron and iron wire; four tanneries, two paper and two silk mills; and a considerable trade in wood and charcoal, cattle, dairy produce, apples, pears, and chestnuts. Pop. 8866.

GIBELLINA, a tn. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 33 m. S.E. Trapani. Pop. 4966.

GIBRALEON [anc. *Ossonoba*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 7 m. N.N.E. Huelva, l. bank, Odiel, here navigable. It is tolerably well built, contains two churches, one

of them a handsome structure, with three naves; a townhouse, a public school, the remains of two forts, the buildings of two monasteries, and a nunnery; and has some trade in corn, wine, wool, and fruit; and an annual fair. Pop. 2804.

GIBRALTAR [Arabic, *Jebel-tarik*—the hill of Tarik, a Berber leader, who conquered the fort in 711; Italian, *Gibilterra*], a tn. and strongly fortified rock, Spain, Andalusia, belonging to Great Britain; lat. 36° 9' N.; lon. 5° 21' W. This remarkable fortress, which forms the key to the Mediterranean, standing on a peninsula at its entrance, is connected with the continent of Spain by a low sandy isthmus, 1½ m. long and ¾ m. broad, having the Bay of Gibraltar on the W., and the open sea of the Mediterranean on the E. Near the point of junction of this isthmus with the mainland are the Spanish lines, between which and the rock is a space called the 'Neutral Ground.' The highest point of the rock is about 1400 ft. above sea-level; its N. face is almost perpendicular, while its E. side is full of tremendous precipices. On its S. side it is almost inaccessible, making approach from seaward impossible; the W. side, again, although nearly as rugged and precipitous as the others, slopes towards the



sea; and here the rock is secured by extensive and powerful batteries, rendering it apparently impregnable. The body of the rock consists of a kind of primary marble, running in strata of 30, 40, and 50 ft. in thickness. At the N. extremity of the rock are perpendicular fissures, on the ledges of which a number of hawks nestle and rear their young in the breeding season. They throw down from their nests the bones of small birds, mice, and other animals on which they feed; and these are gradually united, with a cement of red earth, into a breccia of angular fragments of the decomposing limestone. There is a number of remarkable caves in various parts of the rock, some of them beautifully picturesque, but all difficult of access. The most singular of these natural excavations is St. Michael's, on the S.W. side; the entrance to which is 1000 ft. above sea-level. The natural animal productions of Gibraltar are wild rabbits, woodcocks, teal, partridges, snakes, and monkeys; the latter of a dark fawn colour, and without tails. When seen from a ship's deck, no

appearance of vegetation presents itself on the rock, the whole having an exceedingly barren and forbidding aspect; but it is not in reality so destitute in this respect as it seems; acacias, fig, and orange trees growing freely, together with a great variety of odoriferous plants. The climate is temperate during the greater part of the year; and, even in the summer months, the excessive heat is allayed by a refreshing sea-breeze that sets in during the forenoon, and continues till sunset. The temperature in winter is considerably higher than in the neighbouring country; so that the snow, which falls but seldom, soon disappears.

Vast sums of money, and an immense amount of labour, have been spent in fortifying this celebrated stronghold. Numerous caverns and galleries, extending 2 to 3 m. in length, and of sufficient width for carriages, have been cut in the solid rock; forming safe and sheltered communications from one part of the garrison to another, without being exposed to the fire of an enemy, in cases of attack. Along these galleries, at intervals of every 12 yds., are port-holes bearing upon the neutral ground and bay; while trees, shrubs, and flowers of various kinds, have been planted at different points, both for ornament and utility. On the summit of the rock there are several barracks, towers, and fortresses. Of late years the fortifications have been carefully strengthened at every vulnerable point. The total number of guns now mounted on the rock is said to be not less than 1000. The principal defences are on the W. side, fronting the bay; but there is also a battery on the E. side, though the steepness and ruggedness of the rock render it almost unnecessary.

The town of Gibraltar is situated on the W. side of the peninsula, terminating in Europa Point, and fronts the Bay. It consists chiefly of one spacious street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, lined with shops, and paved and lighted. The principal

the settlement is treated as a garrison-town, the power of enacting laws being vested in the governor alone. All criminal cases are determined according to the laws of England. Every precaution is taken to prevent the increase of new residents. Foreigners are permitted to remain during specified periods only, and on giving the required security. The population in 1850 amounted to 13,123; of which 3641 only were females. The strength of the garrison is generally between 3000 and 4000, of all arms.

Gibraltar, under the name of Calpe, and Mount Abyla, now called Apes' Hill, opposite to it on the African coast, were called by the ancients the Pillars of Hercules; and in very early ages were regarded by the people dwelling E. of them as the western boundary of the world. Gibraltar came into possession of the English, by conquest, in 1704; it has been since repeatedly besieged, but always without success. The last, and most formidable attack made on it, occurred in September, 1782; when the Spaniards, aided by a powerful fleet and army from France, assailed the fortress with floating batteries; but were defeated with great loss by the garrison, commanded by General Elliot. On this occasion an incessant discharge of red-hot shot was maintained on the attacking boats, with the most destructive effect.

The Bay of Gibraltar; formed by Europa Point on the E., and Point St. Garcia on the W. It is of a semicircular form, about 6 m. in length, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth; depths varying from 4 to 260 ft. The greatest depths are at the entrance, lessening gradually towards the head of the bay. The tide rises 4 and 5 ft. The best anchorage is from off the middle of Algeiras, W. side of the bay, towards Palmones river; also on the W. side, and near its head. The shipping is protected on the British side by two formidable moles, called the Old and New Mole, one on the N. and the other on the S. side of the town of Gibraltar.

The former runs 1100 ft. into the sea; the latter 700 ft. An elbow formed by the shore affords shelter for large vessels in winter; the furthest out lying in 6 and 5 fathoms. Opposite the town of Gibraltar, on the W. side of the bay, is the Spanish town Algeiras.

The Strait of Gibraltar. The narrow channel between the S. part of Spain and the N. of Africa, forming the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic; its width at the narrowest part is about 15 m.; greatest depth, 960 fathoms. Through this strait a powerful central current, running at the rate of from 3 to 6 m. an hour, sets constantly from the Atlantic into the Medi-

terranean. But there are also two lateral currents—one on the European, and one on the African side; each of them about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and flowing at about the same rate as the central current; and ebbing and flowing with the tide, setting alternately into the Mediterranean and into the Atlantic. An excess of water is constantly flowing into the former from the latter, to supply the loss sustained by evaporation.

GIBRALTAR (SAN ANTONIO DE), a tn. Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. of, and 103 m. S.E. Maracaibo, on a small river of same name, which falls into the lake of Maracaibo. It is situated in the midst of an extremely fertile region, where cacao and other tropical productions are raised in abundance. It was founded in 1552; but has suffered greatly from the incursions of Indians and pirates. Pop. 3500.

GIDDING, three pars. Eng. Huntingdon:—1, (-Great); 2050 ac. Pop. 529.—2, (-Little); 640 ac. Pop. 45.—3, (-Steeple); 1080 ac. Pop. 110.

GIDEÅ, a river, Sweden, Hiernozands län, rises about lat. 64° 32' N.; lon. 17° 25' E.; flows S.E., passing the small town of Gideå, forming some small lakes, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, in lat. 63° 20' N., after a course of above 100 m.

GIDLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2060 ac. Pop. 132.



THE TOWN AND ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.—From Chapuy, L'Espagne,

buildings are the governor's and lieutenant-governor's houses, the Admiralty, naval hospital, victualling office, and barracks, and a handsome theatre. There are Protestant and R. Catholic churches, a Methodist chapel, and four Jewish synagogues; seven regimental, and two public schools, public libraries, &c. There are also a lunatic asylum, almshouses, &c. The water for the supply of the town and garrison is collected during the rainy season; the roofs of the houses being so constructed as to receive the falling rain, which subsequently finds its way to a tank beneath, with which every house is provided. Gibraltar is a free port, but its trade has greatly declined within the last half century. It still, however, continues to be a valuable entrepôt for the distribution of British manufactures to the Barbary States, and to the different countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Cottons, woollens, &c. are imported from England; sugars and rum from the West Indies; tobacco, rice, and flour, from America; and wines, silks, wax, &c. from the East. The chief export is wine. The revenue of Gibraltar, for the year 1849, was £29,770; and the expenditure, £31,117; the difference being met by a parliamentary vote in aid. No executive or legislative council exists here. The administration is vested in the governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the troops; and

GIEBOLDEHAUSEN, or **GIBOLDEHAUSEN**, a vil. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank, Ruhme, 14 m. E.N.E. Göttingen. It is an old place, contains a R. Catholic church, and has manufactures of linen. Pop. tn. 2140; bail. 8099.

GIEN, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 38 m. S.E. Orleans, r. bank, Loire, here crossed by a fine bridge of 12 arches. It has an imposing aspect, and is well built, partly on a height, crowned by the church of St. Louis and an old chateau in good preservation, now containing the law courts and government offices. It has several other antique edifices; manufactures of delfware and serges; a brewery, a tannery, and some trade in wool. Pop. 5107.

GIENGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Brenz, 7 m. S.E. Heidenheim. It has two churches, one of them a handsome edifice, with two towers; a townhouse, hospital, and Latin school. Manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, and a paper and other mills. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Giengen suffered much from all parties during the Thirty Years' War. Pop. 2000.

GIESDORF, several places, Prussia, particularly—1, (*Ober-Wüste*), prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 33 m. S.W. Breslau, at the source of the Weistritz, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1152.—2, A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and S.W. from Liegnitz, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a paper, saw, and other mills. Pop. 1388.

GIESMANNSDORF, several places, Prussia, particularly—1, *Ober, Mittel, and Nieder*, a vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, 10 m. S.W. Bunzlau, with a castle, a Protestant church, limekilns, tile-works, and numerous mills. Pop. 2028.—2, A vil. prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle, Sprottau. It consists of three separate portions, and contains a castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1183.—3, A vil. same prov. Silesia, and gov. Liegnitz, circle, Bolkenhain, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a mill. Pop. 1245.

GIESSEN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Oberhessen, beautifully situated, r. bank, Lahn, and completely surrounded by water, 30 m. N. Frankfort. It was originally fortified, but the ramparts have been levelled, and converted into agreeable walks. It is still entered, however, by four gates; is substantially, though very irregularly built; and contains three public squares, with a number of private mansions deserving of notice. The principal public buildings are the castle, now converted into government offices; several churches, the townhouse, the burgher hospital, the arsenal, now used as a magazine; the barracks, and, above all, the buildings of the university, which was founded in 1607, is provided with 58 teachers, attended (1845) by 512 students, and possesses a library of 36,000 volumes, observatory, botanical garden, valuable philosophical apparatus, and other collections. Among the professors, the most distinguished name at present (1852), is that of the celebrated chemist, Liebig. Besides the university, Giessen possesses a gymnasium and several other superior schools. The manufactures consist of hats, hosiery, candles, soap, red and white leather, weapons, articles in gold and silver, liqueurs, vinegar, and tobacco; and there are also breweries, oil and other mills; a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and several annual fairs. Pop. 8105.

GIETERVEEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 10 m. E. by N. Assen, with a Reformed church and school, a corn-mill, some linen-weaving, and waggon-making. Pop. agricultural, 595.

GIETHOORN, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 16 m. N. Zwolle, composed of two rows of houses, in the centre of which is a wind corn-mill, and the Reformed church, an elegant building. It also has a Baptist church, and two schools. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in turf-cutting and cattle rearing. Pop. 1400.

GIFFORD, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 4 m. S.S.E. Haddington, on a rivulet of same name; houses are all of stone, and though not uniform, well built. It has a venerable parish church, a Free church, and three well-conducted schools. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture; two annual fairs are held in the village. John Knox, the Reformer, is generally supposed to have been a native of Gifford; and Witherspoon, an eminent divine, and moral and political writer of last century, was born in the manse. Pop. 525.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GIFHORN, a tn. Hanover, gov. of, and 53 m. S. Lüneburg, cap. bail. of same name, at the confluence of the Iso with the Aller. It was once fortified, but is now open; contains a castle now used as a courthouse, a church, and hospital, and raises a good deal of garden produce. Pop. tn. 2269; bail. 16,562.

GIGANTINU, a mountain, isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. Ozieri, a little S.E. of Tempio. It is the culminating point of the chain of Limbarra, and rises almost perpendicularly above the extensive plain of Ozieri; height, 4101 ft.

GIGGLESWICK, a vil. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The VILLAGE, 5½ m. W.N.W. York, is neatly built; contains a handsome church and a somewhat celebrated free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., in which Archdeacon Paley received the rudiments of his education. In the vicinity is a remarkable ebbing and flowing well, the water of which rises and falls in 25 minutes—a phenomenon supposed to be caused by the filling and emptying of a natural syphon. Area of par. 17,090 ac. Pop. vil., 875; par. 4134.

GIGHA, a small isl. Scotland, about 1½ m. off W. coast, co. Argyll, between Islay and Kintyre; lat. 55° 43' N.; lon. 5° 45' W., about 6 m. long, and about 2 m. broad at the broadest part. Its coast is rocky on the W. side, but at the two ends, and on the E. side, are beautiful sandy beaches; and there are three bays, all of them having good anchorage. The island is generally low, with exception of one elevation of about 400 ft., and its soil fertile and tolerably well cultivated. At the S.W. end is a remarkable subterranean passage, into which the sea rushes with great violence, emitting a thundering noise on its return, occasioned by the rolling of large stones. Pop. (1841), including that of a small island, close by, called Cara, 550.

GIGLIO (*ISOIA DI*) [anc. *Agilium*], an isl. off the coast of Tuscany, about 8 m. S.W. of the peninsula of Mount Argentario; area, about 8 sq. m., very rugged surface, covered in many parts with lofty granite hills. On the top of one of them stands the town of Giglio, defended by several towers. It contains a parish church; and immediately below is a small gulf, which forms a kind of natural harbour. The soil is generally fertile, and when not occupied by wood is chiefly appropriated to the culture of the vine. The granite quarries were worked by the Romans. Pop. 1886.

GIGNAC, a small tn. France, dep. Hérault, 17 m. W.N.W. Montpellier, l. bank Hérault; in a district rich in vines, mulberries, and olives. It has an antique church and bridge; with manufactures of verdigris, brandy, woollen yarn; and a trade in olives, confections, brandy, &c. Pop. 2471.

GIGNOD [Latin, *Ginodium*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. of, and 3 m. N.W. Aosta, r. bank, Banteggio. It contains a communal school, and the remains of an ancient castle. P. 1260.

GIGUELA, a river, Spain, New Castile. It rises on the W. Slope of the Sierra di Cuenca, prov. of, and 15 m. W. by S. the town of that name, flows circuitously S.S.W., and after a course of 90 m. joins r. bank, Guadiana, 35 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real. Its principal affluents are the Rianzares on the right, and the Zencara on the left.

GIJON, a seaport tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. of, and 19 m. N.N.E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. The old town occupies the upper part of the slope, and is partly surrounded by ancient walls; the more modern portion extends to the shore, both being commanded by a fortress and several batteries. In general the streets are wide, clean, and paved; the houses well built and commodious. It has a small parish church and numerous chapels; a townhouse, prison, hospital, nautical and several primary schools, a custom-house, triumphal arch, economic society, and an Augustine convent, now converted into a cigar-manufactory, which employs 1400 persons; a glass and bottle work; and some coasting trade in coal, grain, cider, paving-stones, and colonial produce. Fishing, and salting fish, are carried on to some extent. The anchorage is good, and the harbour safe, though rather difficult of access; and in 1844–1845 was visited by 883 vessels, of which 734 were coasters, tonn. 57,324. Coal exists in the vicinity, but is not wrought. Pop. 6213.—(*Madox.*)

GIL (SAN), or ST. GILES, a tn. N. New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. Socorro, 64 m. S.W. Pamplona, on an affluent of the Suarez, here crossed by a stone-bridge. It was founded in 1690; has a college, manufactures of tobacco and cotton cloth; and an extensive trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 6000.

GILA, a considerable river, N. America, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the U. States and the Mexican State of Sonora. It is an affluent of the Colorado del Occidente, and has its sources in the mountains of Santa Mimbres, in the State of New Mexico; about lat. $32^{\circ} 45' N.$; and E. of lon. $108^{\circ} 30' W.$; from which it flows W., and joins the Colorado, at lat. $32^{\circ} 40' N.$; and W. of lon. $114^{\circ} 0' W.$, just before it falls into the Gulf of California; its whole course being about 450 m. About lon. $108^{\circ} 40' W.$, or probably about 60 m. from its source, it is 50 ft. wide, with an average depth of about 2 ft., swift and clear; the banks covered with trees and a luxuriant vegetation; the former consisting chiefly of cotton-wood, a new sycamore, mezquite, pala, a few cedars and larch. Here also a species of trout abounds. Further down, or about lon. $110^{\circ} W.$, the banks of the stream and the country around assume a wild, rugged, and inhospitable appearance; the mountains of trap, granite, and red sandstone, in irregular and confused strata, but generally dipping sharply to the S., cluster so closely together, that it becomes difficult to tell from what direction the river comes, or in what direction it is going. A few miles lower down, the valley of the Gila widens, and is covered with a dense growth of mezquite, (*Acacia prosopis*), cotton-wood, and willow, the pitahaya, and every other variety of cactus; the latter flourishing in great luxuriance. Little, or rather nothing, is known of the tributaries of the Gila. The Rio San Pedro, which joins it from the S., and the rivers San Francisco, Salines, and Bonita, from the N., are almost the only affluents of which anything has been ascertained. Most of the tributaries are insignificant at their junction with the Gila, and can be stepped across, the result of their traversing deserts of sand, and arid regions unwatered by rains, by which their waters are gradually absorbed. The Gila is navigable for small boats only, and that but to the village of Pijmo, about 100 m. above its junction with the Colorado.

The ruins of numberless houses are found along the whole course of the Gila, proving that these regions were much more populous at a former period than they are now. These ruins are uniformly of the same kind; not one stone now remains on the top of another; and they are discoverable only by the broken pottery around them, and stones laid in regular order, showing the traces of the foundation of a house. Most of these outlines are irregular, and vary from 40 by 50, to 200 and 400 ft. front. The stones are unewn, and are mostly of an amygdaloid, rounded by attrition.—(*Notes of a Military Reconnaissance in California*, by Lieut. Col. Emory, Washington, 1848.)

GILAD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, on an arm of the Temes, about 4 m. from Zsebely. It contains a Greek non-united parish church. The inhabitants are Wallachians. Pop. 4000.

GILBERT ISLANDS, or KINGSMILL GROUP, a group of 15 isls. Pacific Ocean, between lat. $1^{\circ} 0' S.$, and $2^{\circ} 30' N.$; and lon. $172^{\circ} 0'$ and $174^{\circ} 30' E.$ They are of coral formation, all low; the highest land in the group not exceeding 20 ft., and are fast wearing away by the action of the sea. Their soil, which is but a few inches in depth, is of coral, sand, and vegetable mould. Their cultivation consists, for the most part, in that of the cocoa-nut and pandanus, which are the chief articles of food. The natives also cultivate, with great care, a species of the taro (*Arum cordifolium*). The bread-fruit tree is to be found on the N. islands, but it has not been seen on the S. The climate of these islands is equable; and, though of high temperature, is found to be less oppressive than in most tropical countries. For the most part constant breezes prevail, and frequent rain falls; which moderates the great heat, and at the same time imparts fertility to the soil. The islands of this group differ in their personal traits from those of Polynesians, and more nearly resemble the Malays. Their colour is a dark copper; hair fine, black, and glossy; nose slightly aquiline, large mouth, full lips, and small teeth; average height about 5 ft. 8 inches. The women are much smaller in proportion than the men, with delicate features, and slight figures. In character, they are deceitful and dishonest, and, like most savages, treacherous and cruel; but they are hospitable and generous, and kind and affectionate to their children. Another characteristic, and a sufficiently remarkable one, is a predisposition to despondency and sullenness, which often drives them to commit suicide. Having but little intercourse

with strangers, a small amount only of the manufactures of civilized nations have found their way into these islands. The pop. of the entire group has been estimated at 60,000.—(*U. States Explor. Exped.*)

GILBERTSTOWN, par. Irel. Carlow; 3160 ac. P. 398.
GILCRUX, par. Eng. Cumberland; 1750 ac. P. 464.
GILDONE, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, about 6 m. S.E. Campobasso, 1 bank, and near the source of a small affluent of the Tappino. It has several annual fairs. Pop. 2200.

GILENA, a vil. and com. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 56 m. E. by S. Seville, in a plain terminated by the S. side of the Sierra d' Estepa. It consists of a number of tolerably regular, but ill-paved streets, generally lined by low ill-built houses; contains a parish church, courthouse, and two primary schools; and has a trade in corn and oil. Pop. 1688.

GILES (Str.), several par. Eng.:—1, Berks; 2640 ac. Pop. 6805.—2, (*in-the-Heath*), Devon; 3280 ac. Pop. 375.—3, (*in-the-Wood*), Devon; 3330 ac. Pop. 915.

GILESTON, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 343 ac. P. 43.
GILFORD, a market tn. Ireland, co. Down, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Newry, on the Bann, here crossed by a handsome stone-bridge. It has R. Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; a national school, linen bleacheries, a large flax spinning-mill, and two fairs annually. In the neighbourhood is a chalybeate spring; a mile off, the canal from Lough Neagh to Newry passes. Pop. (1841), 643.—(*Local Correspondent*).

GILGE.—1, A river, Prussia, one of the mouths of the Memel. It falls into the Kurische-haff, 34 m. N.E. Königsberg.—2, A vil. at the mouth of the above river. Pop. 990.

GILGENBURG [Polish, *Dombrouno*], a tn. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 32 m. N.E. Königsberg, on the Wicker, which joins two small lakes well stocked with fish. Pop. 1262.

GILGHIT, a small independent country, Asia, on the S. declivity of the Hindoo Koosh, lying between Bultistan, or Little Tibet on the E., and Kafirstan on the W. It consists principally of one large valley; the other parts are mountainous and barren. The inhabitants appear to be Mahometans, and resemble, in their social habits, their neighbours, the Kafirstans. Gilghit, its cap., is situated on l. bank of a river of the same name, 150 m. N.N.E. Attock; lat. $35^{\circ} 35' N.$; lon. $74^{\circ} 15' E.$ The river rises in the Bolor Mountains, about lat. $36^{\circ} 10' N.$; lon. $73^{\circ} 22' E.$; flows S.W., and falls into the Indus at Sygoor; lat. $35^{\circ} 5' N.$; lon. $74^{\circ} 40' E.$

GILI-ANG, or GILION, an isl. Indian Archipelago, N. coast, Java, 5 m. E. Madura, on a reef. Circumference about 7 m.; well cultivated. Pop. 1800.

GILL, a beautiful and picturesque lake, Ireland, on the borders of cos. Sligo and Leitrim, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Sligo, about 5 m. long, 1 m. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, 20 ft. above sea-level, and adorned with a number of small but well-wooded islands.

GILLES (Str.), several places, Belgium:—1, A vil. and com. S. Brabant, about 1 m. S. Brussels, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. chiefly agricultural, 2701.—2, (*lex-Termonde*), A vil. and com., prov. E. Flanders, 1 m. E. Termonde; with a tannery and a brewery; but weaving and agriculture are the chief occupations. Pop. 2824.—3, (*Waes, Str.*), A vil. and com., prov. E. Flanders, 21 m. N.E. Ghent. Linen-weaving and agriculture are the chief occupations; but there are also breweries, tanneries, flour mills, and a trade in cattle. P. 3984.

GILLES (Str.), or **ST. GILLES-LES-BOUCHERIES**, a trading tn. France, dep. Gard, 11 m. S. by E. Nismes, on the Vie and the canal de Beaucaire. It is built on the slope of a hill, one side of which is very steep, in a country rich in vineyards; and has a church of the 9th or 10th century, still in good repair, resting on a singularly-vaulted construction called the *vis de St. Gilles*. It has numerous distilleries, and a busy trade in wine and brandy. Pope Clement IV. was a native of St. Gilles. Pop. 5278.

GILLING, two par. Eng. York (N. Riding):—1; 4330 ac. Pop. 386.—2; 8790 ac. Pop. 1618.

GILLINGHAM, two vills. and par. Eng.:—1, A vil. and par. Dorsetshire. The **VILLAGE**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Shaftesbury, contains a large parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a free school. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, but the inhabitants derive their principal support from the valuable pastures and dairy lands in the vicinity. Two fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held annually; area of par. 7220 ac. Pop. 3661.—2, A vil. and par. co. Kent. The **VILLAGE**, 2 m. E.N.E. Chatham, was, previously to the rise of the latter, a

place of considerable importance; and its harbour was a principal naval station. A fort was erected here by Charles I., for the protection of the dockyard and navy. William Adams, who discovered Japan towards the end of the sixteenth century, was a native of this parish; area 3660 ac. Pop. 6059.

GILLINGHAM, ALI-SAINTS and GHILLINGHAM (St. Mary), a par. Eng. Norfolk; 1990 ac. Pop. 404.

GILLMORTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 2830 ac. Pop. 866.

GILLOLO, HALMAHERA, or DJILLOLO, an isl. Indian Archipelago, the largest of the Moluccas; lat. (S. or Cocoa-nut point), 0° 51' S.; lon. 128° 22' E. (n.); separated on the W. from Celebes by the Molucca Passage, from Papua and Waygiou on the E. by the Gillolo Passage, and from Ceram and Booro on the S. by Pitt's Passage; extreme length, N. to S., 197 m.; extreme breadth about 90 m.; area estimated at 6500 sq. m. The island is of singular form; the result, as in the case of the island of Celebes, to which it has a very remarkable resemblance, of violent volcanic action. It consists of four peninsulas, radiating N., N.E., E.S.E., and S., from a common centre, and having large bays between, named Chiawo, Bitjoli, and Weda; the first about 68 m. N. to S., and 41 m., narrowing to 15 m. wide; the second 40 m. E. to W., and 25 m., narrowing to 14 m. N. to S.; and the third, 62 m. S.E. to N.E., by 52 m., narrowing to 17 m. wide. Gillolo, like several other islands in these seas, rises abruptly from an unfathomable sea; a circumstance unfavourable to its productiveness, since a large portion of the rich soil created by the decomposition of the volcanic rock is washed away into the ocean. It contains a volcano, Gammacanore, 6500 ft. high, now of doubtful activity, but of which an eruption is recorded as having occurred in 1673. The principal productions of the island are sago, cocoa-nuts, spices, fruits, edible birds' nests, a durable and beautiful wood, well adapted for shipbuilding; pearls and gold dust; horses, horned cattle, and sheep, also abound. Deer, wild boars, and other descriptions of game, are likewise plentiful. The original inhabitants of Gillolo, called Alfoories, are robust, temperate, and brave; but have been gradually pressed into the interior of the island by the Malays, who have established themselves along the coast. The latter are strongly disposed towards commerce, and have an irrepressible predilection for a seafaring life.

Gillolo is divided, for administrative purposes, into two parts; the largest, comprising three of the four peninsulas, the S., N., and N.E., is under the authority of the Sultan of Ternate, having a pop. of 19,000; the other is nominally under the Sultan of Tidor, with a pop. of nearly 4000, according to a census of 1840.—(Temminck: *Horsburgh*; Earle.)

GILLTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 4869 ac. Pop. 1380.

GILLY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N.E. Charleroi. The commune abounds in coal; the mining of which, and nail-making, employ most of the inhabitants. Pop. 6690.

GILMANTON, a vil. and township, U. States, New Hampshire. The village, 25 m. N. Concord, has a flourishing academy, and a theological seminary, founded in 1835. In the township are several tanneries, a cotton factory, and numerous mills. Pop. 3485.

GILSLAND, a hamlet and watering-place, England, co. Cumberland, beautifully situated in the vale of the Irthing, between 7 and 8 m. N.E. Brampton; much resorted to for its mineral waters, which have long been famed. Many interesting remains of Roman architecture occur in the neighbourhood, which also abounds with beautiful and romantic scenery.—(Local Correspondent.)

GILSTON, par. Eng. Hertford; 920 ac. Pop. 246.

GIMBSHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, circle, and 9 m. N. W. Worms; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; a townhouse and two schools. P. 1594.

GIMIGNANO, a tn. Tuscany, 20 m. S.S.W. Florence, on a height. It has three parish churches, several convents, and two hospitals, one of which is for foundlings. Pop. 5818.

GIMINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1240 ac. Pop. 383.

GIMINO, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, about 60 m. from Fiume. It contains a parish and a handsome collegiate church, surmounted by a lofty tower, and adorned with old altars of marble. Pop. 3558.

GIMONE, a river, France, which rises in the valley of Magnoe, in a branch of the Pyrenees, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, flows N.N.E. and joins l. bank, Garonne, about 3 m. S. Castel-VOL. I.

sarrasin, after a course of 65 m. It receives r. the Marcon and l. the Lauze, and passes the towns of Saramon, Gimont, and Beaumont de Lomagne. It is nowhere navigable.

GIMONT, a small tn. France, dep. Gers, 15 m. E. Auch, on the Gimone. It consists chiefly of one long street, passing through large markets; and has a parish church, once collegiate, an old and curious edifice; and a trade in grain, wine, and brandy. Pop. 2071.

GINGEE, or JHINJI, a celebrated fortress, Hindoostan, Carnatic, 40 m. N.N.W. Pondichery; lat. 12° 12' N.; lon. 79° 28' E. The fortifications cover the summits, and a great part of the declivities, of three detached rocky mountains, of very difficult ascent, from 400 to 600 ft. high. Gingee has, however, been long abandoned, and a great portion of it is now in ruins. It is noted for its insalubrity.

GINESIO (San), a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 15 m. S.S.W. Macerata, near the source of the Fiastrella. P. 4919.

GINETA (La), a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 12 m. N.N.W. Albacete, in a plain. It contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and two primary schools; and has manufactures of woollen and hempen cloth; a trade in corn, oil, salt fish, and rice; and a weekly market. Pop. 2536.

GINGOLPH (Sr.), [pronounced *Shengol*], a vil. Switzerland, S. bank, lake of Geneva, 12 m. S.E. Lausanne, and divided by the Morge into two parts; the smaller of which is in Canton Wallis or Valais, and the larger in Savoy. It has a parish church, manufactures of iron-wire nails, and gypsum, and a small harbour. Pop. 598.

GINGST, a vil. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 12 m. N.E. Stralsund, in a very fertile district of isl. Rügen. It has manufactures of ordinary linen and damask; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 778.

GINNEKEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 1½ m. S.W. Breda, with which it communicates by a broad paved road. It has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, an elegant communal house, and school, and two annual fairs. Inhabitants agricultural; but there are also three breweries, an oil, a bark, and a corn mill. Pop. 833.

GINZO DE LIMIA (SANTA MARINA), a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 18 m. S.E. Orense, on a small stream of same name. It contains a parish church, townhouse, and primary school; and has manufactures of linen, and a trade in linen and wool. From the number of antiquities found in its vicinity, Ginzo is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient town. Pop. 1065.

GIOJ, a vil. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 6 m. N.W. St. Vito. Pop. 1600.

GIOJA, several places, Naples, particularly:—1, A tn. prov. Bari, dist. of, and 21 m. E. Altamura, cap. circondario of same name, on a slope on the E. branch of S. Appennines. Pop. circind., 13,016.—2, A vil. prov. Calabria Ultra I., 27 m. N.E. Reggio, near the gulf of its own name. It was almost destroyed by the earthquake of 1733. Its inhabitants are almost all fishermen. Pop. 429.—3, A tn., prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., dist. of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Avezzano, near the source of the Sangro. Pop. 2125.

GIOJOSA:—1, A tn. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., dist. of, and 7 m. N.E. Gerace, on a rugged hill. Pop. 7619.—2, (*Vecchia* and *Nuova*), two tns. Sicily, prov. Messina, dist. of, and 4 m. N.W. Patti, not far from the Mediterranean. The old town, once a place of some importance, stood on a lofty eminence, very difficult of access; and, having repeatedly suffered from earthquakes, has been deserted by its inhabitants, who have built a new town on the plain below. The site, though free from the dangers and inconveniences of the old town, is very unhealthy. Pop. 3308.

GIORGIO (San), several places, Naples, particularly:—1, A vil. and com. Calabria Ultra I., dist. of, and 15 m. E.N.E. Palmi, near r. bank, Vocale. It contains four churches, one of them collegiate, and a convent. Pop. 4481.—2, A vil. and com. Calabria Citra, dist. of, and 12 m. W. Rossano. Pop. 1561.—3, A vil. and com. Principato Citra, dist. of, and 6 m. N.W. Salerno. It contains three parish churches. Pop. 4338.—4, A vil. and com. Terra di Lavoro, dist. of, and 18 m. N.E. Gaeta, near r. bank, Garigliano. It has two annual fairs. Pop. 1150.—5, A vil. and com. prov. Terra d'Otranto, dist. of, and 9 m. E. Tarentum. Part of the original inhabitants were Albanese. Pop. 1706.—6, (*La Molata*), a tn. and com., prov. Principato Ultra, dist. of, and 12 m. N.W. Ariano. Pop. 5218.

—7, (*la Montagna*), a vil. and prov. Principato Ultra, dist. of, and 10 m. N. Avellino. Pop. 1213.

GIORNICO, or IRNIS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, dist. Leventina, picturesquely situated amid chestnut plantations and lofty water-falls, on the Tessin, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. N.N.W. Bellinzona. It is well built of stone; contains two churches, both very ancient and interesting, as furnishing specimens of the earliest form of Christian buildings; and the remains of a tower, supposed to have been built in the 10th century. In 1478 the Swiss confederates here defeated a very superior force, under the Duke of Milan. Pop. 743.

GIOVANNI (SAN), several places, Italy:—1, A tn. Tuscany, 20 m. S.E. Florence, l. bank, Arno. It has a cathedral, a parish church, and two female convents. It was the birth-place of the painters Masaccio and Giovanni Manozzi. Cutlery is manufactured here. Pop. 3806.—2, (*in Periceto*), A tn. Papal States, leg. of, and 10 m. N. Bologna, on the Cento canal. Pop. 6793.—3, (*Rotondo*), A tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 18 m. E. Seyerro, near Mount Gargano. Pop. 4500.—4, (*di Camarata*), A vil. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 22 m. N. by E. Girgenti. Pop. 3011.

GIOVANNI-IN-FIORE, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 27 m. E. by S. Cosenza, at the confluence of the Arvo and Neto. Pop. 5150.

GIOVANNI-IN-GALDO, a vil. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. of, and 6 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2500.

GIOVENAZZO [anc. *Natiolum*], a seaport tn. Naples, prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Bari, on an elevated rock which projects into the Adriatic. It is surrounded by high walls, and is defended by an old castle; is the seat of an archbishop, and contains a cathedral, three other churches, four convents, and two hospitals, one of which is a foundling. Its streets are narrow, dark, and dirty, and have a peculiarly dismal and miserable appearance. Carpets are manufactured. P. 5500.

GIRAPETRA, a small ruinous tn., isl. Candia, S.E. coast, 16 m. S.W. Settia.

GIRDLENESS, a headland, E. coast, Scotland, co. Kincardine, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, and the E. extremity of the Grampians, 2 m. S. Aberdeen. It has a lighthouse, with two fixed lights; lat. 57° 8' 54" N.; lon. 2° 7' 15" W. (r.)

GIRGEH, or JIRGEH, a modern prov. and tn. Upper Egypt. The prov. occupies both sides of the Nile, and contains some fertile and highly-cultivated plains. The town, on l. bank river, 110 m. S.S.W. Cairo; lat. 26° 20' N.; lon. 31° 55' E.; is built with irregularity, but has some mosques, bazaars, squares, and a Latin convent or monastery, the oldest R. Catholic establishment now in Egypt. Girgeh was formerly a quarter of a mile from the river, but it is now on the bank, and part of it has been already washed away by the stream; showing the great changes which have taken, and still are taking place, in the course of the Nile. P. 10,000.

GIRGENTI, a prov. Sicily, S.W. coast; greatest length, N.W. to S.E. 54 m.; mean breadth, about 22 m.; area, about 1200 sq. m. The greater part of the surface is covered by ramifications of the Neptunian Mountains, which have their highest points in the N., and descend rapidly S. to the shore. They are intersected by numerous valleys, which are remarkably fertile, and produce in abundance corn, oil, and wine. The pastures also are excellent, and much good cheese is made. The principal streams are—the Salso, which bounds the prov. on the S.E.; the Belice, which bounds it on the N.W.; and the Platani, which traverses it centrally, in a W.S.W. direction. The most important mineral products are—bitumen, naphtha, sulphur, and salt. Some fine agates also are found. The manufactures and trade are unimportant. For administrative purposes the province is divided into three districts—Girgenti, the capital; Bivona, and Sciacca; subdivided into 16 circondario. Pop. 212,390.

GIRGENTI, or GERGENTI, a tn. S.W. coast, Sicily, cap. prov. of same name, 58 m. S.S.E. Palermo; lat. (mole light), 37° 15' 36" N.; lon. 13° 31' 45" E. (n.); on the slope of a hill, 1200 ft. in height. It presents rather an imposing appearance, but is irregularly built; streets mean, dirty, and wretchedly paved, and so steep and narrow as to be inaccessible to carriages. It contains a cathedral, forty-five churches, fifteen convents, a seminary, an orphan hospital, and a lyceum. The inhabitants are not remarkable for

industry; but the place has a considerable export trade in corn, oil, fruit, and sulphur. Three or four miles N. from the town is a mud volcano, called Maccaluba. On a rocky platform, E. of Girgenti, stood the famous ancient city of Agrigentum, whose ruined temples, and other superb remains, bear evidence to its former grandeur. Among the more remarkable of the former are the temples of Juno, Concord, Vulcan, and Hercules. That of Concord, which is 128 ft. long by 54 broad, is the most perfect specimen of a Grecian temple now in existence. Of the temple of Vulcan, two elegant columns are now all that remains. Near the latter is the bed of the Piscina, a fish-pond in which fish were kept for public festivals. It is now covered with orange-groves and gardens. The population of Agrigentum, which was founded 580 B.C., is said to have been 800,000. The country around Girgenti is fertile and pleasant. Pop. 17,767.

GIRIFALCO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., dist. of, and 10 m. S.W. Catanzaro. It has an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 3475.

GIRISHK, a fort and vil. Afghanistan, r. bank, Helmund, 70 m. W. Kandahar; lat. 31° 46' N.; lon. 64° 18' E. The fort, which is not of great strength, is built upon a mound, about 2 m. from the r. bank of the river, which is here deep and rapid in the spring, and about 1000 yards wide; but in autumn, when lowest, easily fordable. The country immediately adjacent to the river is very fertile, but neglected.

GIRLEY, par. Irel. Meath; 5060 ac. Pop. 1556.

GIROMAGNY, a small tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 35 m. S.W. Colmar on the Savoureuse, and in the slopes of the Vosges. It has manufactures of calico and cotton hosiery, some power-loom factories, cotton spinneries, brick and tile fields, &c. In the environs are mines of copper, lead, cobalt, zinc, &c.; but they are not worked. Pop. 2682.

GIRON, a small tn. New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. of, and 46 m. W. Pamplona. It is well built; had formerly a brisk trade, now greatly declined.—The district is fertile in tobacco, cacao, cotton, and sugar.

GIRONDE, a river, or rather estuary, France, forming the common mouth of the Garonne and Dordogne. It commences about 15 m. below Bordeaux, and at its termination in the Bay of Biscay, has a length of 50 m. in a N.N.W. direction. Its breadth at its upper extremity is 2 m., but gradually widens till it attains its maximum of nearly 7 m. On approaching point Graue, it again narrows to 3 m. It has great depth of water; and, when once within it, any number of vessels can find complete shelter from all winds in the roads of Verdon; but its entrance is much encumbered with sandbanks, and the tide—rushing in with immense rapidity, particularly at the time when the waters of the Dordogne are low—forms a bore, here called *Mascaret*, of from 12 to 15 ft. in height, which, unless much precaution is used, is attended with considerable danger. This estuary gives its name to one of the departments of France.

GIRONDE, a dep. France, bounded N. by the estuary which gives it its name, and dep. Charente; E. Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne, S. dep. Landes, and W. the Bay of Biscay; greatest length, S.E. to N.W., 107 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 75 m.; area, 3610 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, and consists of three parts, distinguished from each other not only by natural boundaries, but by other peculiar physical features. The first, situated on the r. bank of the Dordogne, consists of plains occasionally diversified by low calcareous ridges, and presents a pleasing succession of corn-fields, pastures, plantations, and vineyards. In the N.E. rich rural scenes are formed by the valleys of the Isle and the Dronne. The second part comprehends the district Entre-Deux-Mers (so called from its position between the Dordogne and Garonne), and the ancient Benaige, abounding in picturesque beauties, and entitled, by its fertility, to rank with the fine valleys of the Loire and the Saône. The third part, situated on the l. bank of the Garonne, is of a very different description. It includes the whole sea-coast of the department; and consists, with few exceptions, of a parched, arid, and often almost desolate tract, belonging to the Landes; though its sandy gravel, along the Gironde, can boast of raising the vine, from which Medoc, one of the first-rate clarets, is obtained. The whole department, with exception of the W., which sends its waters either directly to the coast or the long series of lagoons by which it is lined, belongs to the basin of the Gironde, which

is formed in its interior by the junction of the Dordogne and Garonne. The only other streams deserving of notice are the Leyre, which discharges itself into the most S. lagoon; the Ciron, a left affluent of the Dordogne; and the Isle, with its tributary Dronne. The climate differs much in the separate divisions, but is generally characterised by great mildness, and a superabundance of moisture. The quantity of waste land is very great, amounting to more than one-third; while the arable land is rather less than one-fourth of the whole surface. Of the remainder about one-seventh is occupied by vineyards, and one-ninth under wood. The corn raised falls considerably short of the consumption, but much hemp and tobacco are grown; and the fruits, consisting chiefly of prunes, figs, and almonds, are excellent. The great staple product is wine, much of which is of the finest quality, and is well known in commerce under the general name of Medoc, or the particular names of Chateau Margaux, Lafitte, and Latour. The quantity grown amounts to about 20,800 pipes. The forests of the department are very extensive. In the interior they consist chiefly of oak, but in the neighbourhood of the coast form part of the vast forest of pines, which stretches without interruption along the sandy deserts of the Landes. The minerals are unimportant, but large quantities of salt are obtained from the marshes and lagoons. The manufactures are very various; and include the building of vessels, chiefly large merchantmen; woollen and cotton tissues, delfware, liqueurs, and articles in iron, steel, copper, silver, and gold. The trade, which has its centre at Bordeaux, is very important. The principal exports are wine, brandy, corn, flour, fruit, rosin, liqueurs, &c.; the principal imports are colonial produce, cork, &c. For administrative purposes, Gironde is divided into six arrondissements—Bordeaux, the capital; Bazas, Blaye, Lesparre, Libourne, and La Réole; subdivided into 48 cantons, and 544 communes. The great body of the inhabitants are nominally R. Catholic, but the number of Protestants is not inconsiderable. Pop. 602,444.

GIRONS (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Ariège, 23 m. W. Foix, on the Salat, over which are two marble bridges. It is finely situated at the foot of the French Pyrenees, in a valley surrounded by fertile hills, at a point where five valleys and three streams meet (the Salat, Lez, and Baup). The town itself is old, and has few remarkable buildings, except the parish church, a quaint gothic pile, with a lofty spire. On the opposite side of the river, in the suburb of Villefranche, where are the newest and best houses, and an antique chateau, now used as a courthouse and prison. St. Girons has a communal college, manufactures of coarse linens and woollens, with quarries of ironstone and marble in the environs. Pop. 3081.

GIRTHON, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 15,480 ac. P. 1874. **GIRTON**, two pars. Eng.—1, Cambridge; 1700 ac. Pop. 351.—2, Notts, 1210 ac. Pop. 206.

GIRVAN, a seaport, market tn., and par. Scotland, co. Ayr.—The town, situated at the head of a fine bay, l. bank, Girvan, near its junction with the sea, 18 m. S.W. Ayr; lat. 55° 14' N.; lon. 4° 50' W.; is composed chiefly of cottages, of one story, and has, on the whole, a mean appearance. It contains the parish church, situated in the centre of the town; a library, several benevolent societies, a U. Presbyterian church, and small congregations of R. Catholics and Methodists. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers, and of Irish extraction; extremely poor, ill-dressed, and generally of uncleanly habits. They are employed principally by the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley.—The HARBOUR has been improved of late years, and a new quay built, which has had the effect of bringing a considerable trade to the port. The principal exports are grain and coal.—The PARISH is 9 m. by 4 m.; area, 19,000 ac.; soil, generally fertile, and in good cultivation. Pop. (1841), 7424.

GIRVAN, a river, Scotland, co. Ayr. It rises in a small lake, 20 m. S. by E. Ayr, flows first N.W. and then S.W., falling into the Irish Sea at the town of same name, opposite Ailsa Craig. Total course about 30 m.

GISBURN, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 18,190 ac. Pop. 2191.

GISLEHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1320 ac. Pop. 254. **GISLINGHAM**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2940 ac. Pop. 669. **GISORS**, a tn. France, dep. Eure, 33 m. E.S.E. Rouen, on the Epte, begirt with antique walls, surrounded with fosses,

now turned into pleasant promenades. On a hill close to the Epte, at the extremity of the town, are the remains of an extensive castle, one of the chief strongholds of the country at the time it was built, in the 11th century. Gisors has a communal college, a parish church, a large spinners and bleachers, and manufactures of soldiers' belts and calicoes; tanneries and breweries, a trade in grain, and, in the environs, copper and zinc flattening mills. Pop. 3134.

GISSER, an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Banda group. It is low and sandy, surrounded by a coral reef. It was formerly, but is no longer inhabited; the people, in consequence of war, having all fled to Ceram-Laut and other islands.

GISSI, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 17 m. S.E. Lanciano, near r. bank, Asinello. Pop. 3090.

GISSIGHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, near Bishofsheim on the Brehm. It contains a castle, and a parish church built in the Byzantine style, and has a distillery, brewery, and several mills. Pop. 968.

GISSING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1950 ac. Pop. 493.

GISSWEL, or GYSWEL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Untervalden, on the Lauwibach, from the inundations of which the village has often severely suffered, 6 m. S.S.W. Sarnen. It contains a handsome church, situated on a height. A little above the village, the outlet of the Lungernsee forms two fine cascades. Pop. 1406.

GITS, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. N.E. Ypres, with manufactures of hosiery, candles; breweries, vinegar works, &c. Pop. 3825.

GITSCHIN, or GICZIN [Latin, *Gicinum*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, in a plain among mountains, on the Cydlin, 48 m. E.N.E. Prague. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with three gates, and of four suburbs; is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and of several public offices; contains two churches, and two chapels, a fine old castle, a Jesuit college, now used partly for government offices, and partly for barracks; a townhouse, a gymnasium, a high school, a military school, and hospital; and has some general trade, and a trade in corn and cattle, a weekly market, and four large annual fairs. Pop. 3828.

GITTELDE, a tn. Brunswick, on a slope of the Harz, above l. bank, Aue, 35 m. S.W. Brunswick. It contains three churches, and has smelting-furnaces, and other ironworks, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1213.

GITTISHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 2160 ac. Pop. 376. **GIUBIASCO**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, picturesquely situated in a valley, r. bank, Marobbia, here crossed by a new bridge of three arches, 2 m. S.W. Bellinzona. It is cheerful looking and well built; contains a large square, surrounded by walnut and chestnut trees; and three churches, one of them the handsomest in the canton; and has a large annual fair, chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 613.

GIUGLIANO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. of, and 10 m. N.N.W. Naples, cap. circondario of same name. It contains a fine castle, four elegant churches, two of them collegiate, and an hospital. Pop. 9091.

GIULIANO (SAN), a tn. Sicily, 5 m. E.N.E. Trapani, in an elevated situation. It contains a number of churches and convents, an hospital, and a *mont-de-piété*. In the vicinity, on the summit of a hill, called Mons Eryx, are the ruins of the celebrated ancient temple of Venus, whose splendours have been spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms by Polybius, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus, &c. Jasper is found in the neighbouring mountains. Pop. 10,249.

GIULIANUOVA, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra, 14 m. E.N.E. Teramo, on a height near the Adriatic. It has a church, three convents, an hospital, and a considerable fishery. Pop. 2200.

GIULIOPOLI, a vil. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 24 m. S. Lanciano, near r. bank, Sangro. Pop. 1055.

GIUPANA, an isl. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, within 2 m. of the shore, 12 m. N.W. Ragusa. It is 6 m. long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; has a rocky shore, but a fertile interior, and produces in abundance wine and oil. Pop. 801.

GIURGEWO, GIURGEVO, or DSCHURDSCHOWA, a tn. and river-port, Wallachia, l. bank, Danube, opposite Rutechuk, 43 m. S.S.W. Bucharest, of which it is the port. Its citadel, raised on an insulated height, called Slobotzin, surrounded by the Danube, is connected to the town by a bridge. Giur

gewo has mean houses, narrow and dirty streets; a district school, and a court of first resort. It is the most important shipping-port on the Wallachian side of the Danube, and carries on a considerable trade, importing from Austria, Germany, Hungary, &c., to the annual value of £275,000. In 1773, the Russians here defeated the Turks. It was taken by the Russians in 1811, and again in 1829, when its defences were dismantled. Pop. 7000.

GIUSSANO, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 18 m. N. Milan, with a church and an old castle. Pop. 1983.

GIUSVALLA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. of, and about 21 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, with two churches, a communal school, a trade in cattle, and a large annual fair. P. 1186.

GIVENDALE (GREAT), par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1130 ac. Pop. 85.

GIVET, a fortified tn. France, dep. Ardennes, 26 m. N. by E. Mezières, on both banks of the Meuse, across which is a handsome stone bridge. It has a public library; manufactures of white-lead, tobacco pipes, pencils, sealing-wax, glue, copper and zinc vessels, and nails; marble-yards and tanneries; some transit trade; and, in the environs, quarries of fine stone. The fortress, fortified by Vauban, consists of Charlemont, the citadel; and of Givet Notre-Dame and Givet St. Hilaire, both of which it commands. Pop. 4090.

GIVORS, a tn. France, dep. Rhône, 14 m. S. Lyons, on the Rhône, the canal of Riox-de-Gier, and near the railway between St. Etienne and Lyon. It is a centre of the coal trade, but not otherwise remarkable; has bottle and window-glass works, and numerous tile-factories. Pop. 7010.

GIVRY, a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 7 m. W. from Châlons-sur-Saône, on the Orbize, at the foot of a vine-covered slope, which yields the best wines in the Châlonnais (Burgundy). It is regularly built, with straight streets, conjoining in a large square; and has a parish church, which is a remarkable round edifice; manufactures of coopers' wares, with tanneries, linen-weaving, and bleaching; and, in the environs, some fine stone quarries. Pop. 2126.

GIZEH, or JIZEH, Egypt. See GHIZEH.

GJATSK, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. of, and 132 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, on a river of the same name. It has three churches, some linen manufactures, and a considerable trade in corn, hemp, and iron. Pop. 2600.

GLADBACH, or MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. W. Düsseldorf, near the circle of same name, agreeably situated on a height above the Niers. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices; contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, one of the latter an ancient edifice, surmounted by a tower; and has manufactures of cotton and mixed cotton goods, silks, common and white leather, copper-wire, tobacco, &c., and numerous mills. Pop. 3150.—The circle is flat, watered by the Niers, and several other streams; and, though not particularly fertile, rears a great number of cattle. Area, 71 geo. sq. m. P. 56,003.

GLADENBACH, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Ober-Hessen, 10 m. W.S.W. Marburg. It has manufactures of tobacco, a slate quarry, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1050.

GLADESTRY, par. Wales, Radnor; 3220 ac. Pop. 366.

GLADOVA [Turkish, *Fet-Islam*], a tn. Turkey, prov. Servia, on the Danube, 100 m. E.S.E. Belgrade, below the passage called the Iron-Gate. It is a mean place; but goods and passengers are here shipped and unshipped, both having to be taken by land to and from Orsova (10 m.), to avoid the intermediate rapids. About $\frac{2}{3}$ m. below Gladova are the remains of Trajan's bridge over the Danube.

GLADSMUIR, par. Scot. Haddington; 10 sq. m. P. 1699.

GLAISDALE, a tn., par. of Danby, England, York (N. Riding); 8370 ac. Pop. 1021.

GLAMMISS, a vil. and par. Scotland, Forfarshire; the former embosomed among trees, in the fertile vale of Strathmore, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. Dundee, and a station on the Scottish Midland Junction Railway. It consists of one principal street, running E. to W.; houses respectable, and of a fine-grained and hard sandstone, obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood. It has a handsome parish church and school; an infant school, two libraries, and two friendly societies. The castle of Glammiss, about 1 m. N. the village, is an ancient venerable structure, though some parts of it are comparatively modern. Contiguous to the village is a considerable flax spinning-mill, furnishing yarn which the inhabitants of the parish make into

brown linen, chiefly Osnaburghs and sheetings, for the Dundee market, the annual average produce being 6000 pieces. A good many of the inhabitants are also employed at the neighbouring quarries. Area of par., about 14,609 ac. Pop. (1851), 2164.—(Local Correspondent.)

GLAMORGAN, or GLAMORGANSHIRE, a maritime co. S. Wales, having N. the cos. of Brecknock and Caermarthen, E. Monmouth and the river Severn, S. and S.W. the Bristol Channel; length, E. to W., about 50 m.; greatest breadth, 27 m.; area, 660 sq. m., or 422,400 ac. The N. and N.E. parts of the county are extremely mountainous, though none of their summits reach a great elevation; the loftiest being only 1859 ft. high; the others vary from 300 to 1000 ft. The hills in general are barren, yielding little herbage, although here and there verdant declivities are met with, on which flocks of sheep are depastured. In many places the sides of the mountains are covered with wood, presenting, in combination with narrow valleys and deep glens, scenes of the most romantic beauty. The S. part of the county is level and very fertile, particularly the vale of Glamorgan, the soil of which consists principally of clay; and, when well cultivated, produces the finest crops of wheat. The climate, in this part of the county, is remarkably mild. Snow never lies long on the ground; and myrtles, arbutus, and other tender shrubs, thrive in the open air. This fine valley is in many places from 8 to 18 m. in breadth. Glamorganshire belongs wholly to the basin of the Severn; and all its streams, of which the Taff or Tafae is the largest, flow in a S. direction. Other streams are the Tawe, Neath, and Elwy, &c. The cattle reared in this county are reckoned the best in Wales, with the exception of those of Pembroke. The more recently built cottages are remarkable for their neat, clean, and comfortable appearance. They are constructed of stone and mortar, and white-washed inside and outside. The mineral wealth of Glamorganshire is of incalculable value. Its coal-fields are inexhaustible; and its stores of ironstone and limestone are nearly equally extensive. The smelting establishments of Merthyr-Tydvil, Neath, Swansea, Aberdare, and Abernant, are the largest in Britain. The woollen manufacture is also carried on to some extent. The county is intersected by numerous canals and railways, which afford ready means of communication throughout the interior, and with the towns and ports on the coast. Principal towns—Cardiff, the capital; Merthyr-Tydvil, Swansea, and Neath. This county returns five members to the House of Commons—two for the county, one for Merthyr-Tydvil, and one each for Cardiff and Swansea and their contributory boroughs. Glamorgan is divided into 10 hundreds, and 118 parishes. Pop. (1851), 231,849.

GLAMORGAN, a co., Van Diemen's Land, bounded, N. by the St. Paul and S. Esk rivers, separating it from the county of Cornwall; on the W. by the county of Somerset, on the S. by the Little Swan Port river, on the E. by the ocean. Its towns are Swansea, Llandaff, and Eastbourne.

GLAN, a lake, Sweden, in the N.E. of län Linköping, about 9 m. long, by 6 m. wide. The Mottla, which discharges Lake Wetter, after passing through Lake Roxen, enters the S.W. extremity of Glan; and, issuing from its E. extremity, passes the town of Norrköping, and forms a long estuary, called Braviken, in the Baltic.

GLANDFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1180 ac. Pop. 81.

GLANDFORD-BRIGG, a tn. and chapelry, England, co. of, and 23 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. The town, intersected by a branch of the Aulholme, here crossed by a stone bridge, is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It consists of three regular streets, well kept, and lighted with gas; and has a handsome church with a lofty tower; places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Friends, Independents, and R. Catholics; and two schools, one of which is a free grammar school, founded in 1669. The dressing of hare and rabbit skins has been extensively carried on here for a long period. A considerable trade is also done in coal, corn, and timber. Weekly market, Thursday. Pop. (1841), 1822.—(Local Correspondent.)

GLANDON, a harbour and small vil., S. coast, Ireland, co. Cork. The HARBOUR, 3 m. W. Ross Bay, is about 1 m. wide at the entrance, and stretches inland about 3 m. The VILLAGE about 2 m. above the mouth of the harbour, is much resorted to during the bathing season.

GLANDORE, a small tn. and harbour, Ireland, S. coast, co. of, and 34 m. S.S.W. Cork; lat. $51^{\circ} 35' N$; lon. $9^{\circ} 5' W$. The town is situated on the E. side of the harbour, and contains many handsome houses, erected for the accommodation of bathers, and others attracted to it by the beauty of its situation and the salubrity of its climate. Fish are abundant in the bay. The harbour affords safe anchorage to vessels of large size.

GLANDORF, a vil. Hanover, prov. Osnabrück, bail. Igburg. It is an old place, and has often suffered from war. Pop. 980.

GLANE, a stream, Switzerland, can. Fribourg, an affluent of the Saane. It rises behind Romont, and joins the Saane below Attenryff. Below Romont are the baths of Glane.

GLANMIRE, a narrow sheltered valley or glen, in the vicinity of Cork, much resorted to by the inhabitants of that city. It is about 2 m. long, with banks on either side of considerable elevation, which are covered with handsome villas, surrounded by trees. At the upper end of the glen, which is traversed by a small river of the same name, is the village of Glanmire, with flour mills, cloth factories, factories for spinning wool, bleaching, dyeing, and finishing calico. The scenery here is sufficiently pleasing.

GLANWORTH, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The VILLAGE, in the rich valley of the Funcheon, 32 m. N. by E. Cork, has near it the ruins of Glanworth Castle, the ancient seat of the Roches; and the ruins of a Dominican abbey, founded in 1227. Pop. 1012. Area of par. 9681 ac.; pop. 4832.

GLAPTHORN, a par. England, co. of Northampton; situated on the l. bank of the river Vane; 1370 ac. Pop. 427.

GLÄRNISCH, a mountain, Switzerland, can. of, and about 5 m. S.W. Glarus. It has several peaks, and is connected with the Tödi. It is 8925 ft. high, rises abruptly from the valley below, and is difficult of ascent. In 1593 four large rocks were riven off by an earthquake, and thrown into the valley beneath; lat. (vorder Glärnisch) $47^{\circ} 1' 22'' N$; lon. $9^{\circ} 2' 30'' E$.

GLARUS, a canton, Switzerland, bounded, N. and E. by St. Gall, S. by the Grisons, and W. by Uri and Schwyz; between lat. $46^{\circ} 47'$ and $47^{\circ} 10' N$; lon. $8^{\circ} 42'$ and $9^{\circ} 14' E$; greatest length, N. to S., 25 m.; greatest breadth, 21 m.; area, 192 geo. sq. m. The greater part of the surface is covered by mountains; many of which, as the Glärnisch, Karpstoch, Hausstock, Ruchi, Kistenkamm, Selbsant, Tödi, and Sandgrath, are covered with perpetual snow. The principal chain, which stretches from the Hausstock to the Scheibe, has a height of more than 8000 ft.; and contains many glaciers. There is only one principal valley, opened into by three minor valleys. The principal valley stretches throughout the canton N. to S., and forms the basin of the Linth. The chief minor valleys are the Sernft and Klön. All of them have streams of the same name; and, through the Linth, ultimately send their waters to the Rhine. The lakes are numerous; but are less remarkable for their extent than the magnificence of the scenery in their neighbourhood. A considerable part of the Wallenstädtsee, however, belongs to the canton. The climate is very severe; and only the deeper valleys and milder districts are fit for human habitation during the whole year. Even in these, the snow generally remains the greater part of March, and occasionally to the middle of April. The prevailing rocks of the canton are conglomerate; generally overlain by mountain limestone. In some districts, particularly in the valley of the Sernft, there are vast masses of a species of greywacke. The minerals are not of much consequence; though ancient mines, both of silver and copper, are found in different spots. Some seams of coal are found; and marble, slate, and gypsum, are abundant. From the nature of the surface, and the climate, there is little room for the plough; and the far greater part of the canton is necessarily occupied by alpine pastures. A good deal of fruit, particularly cherries, is raised; and chestnut trees are not unfrequent. The most fertile part of the canton stretches through the principal valley, and produces a good deal of corn. Wood is not very abundant; but many of the mountains are covered with pine. After it, the prevailing trees are beech, maple, and ash. There are very few oaks. The species of game are not numerous; and are chiefly confined to the chamois, fox, hare, badger, and marmot. The flora, extending over a range

of altitude commencing at 1500 ft., and continued to the utmost limits of vegetation, is very rich; and, considering the comparatively narrow limits of the canton, is remarkable for its variety. The manufactures include woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods, muslin, prints, paper, writing slates, and numerous articles in wood; and an active trade is carried on both with Germany and Italy. The principal exports are wood, leather, chamois skins, butter, cheese, and cattle. Glarus occupies the seventh place in the Swiss Confederation; and has a very democratical constitution. For administrative purposes it is divided into seven districts. The Protestants form nine-tenths of the inhabitants. Pop. (1849), 30,197.

GLARUS [Italian, *Glaris*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. can. of same name, picturesquely situated in a secluded spot, at the foot of the Glärnisch and Schilt, not far from r. bank, Linth, which is here crossed by a covered bridge, 32 m. S.E. Zürich. It is well paved, but not very well built; and has, in many parts, a dull and gloomy look. It contains an ancient gothic church, used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics, with a good organ, and a pulpit occupied during 10 years by the celebrated reformer Zwingli; a townhouse, situated on a square, planted with lime trees, but itself an old and ungainly building; a new government house, of the Ionic order; a handsome casino, an hospital, and a free school for 700 children; and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, calico, muslin, and prints; and a considerable trade, particularly in a kind of green cheese, called schabziger, peculiar to the canton. The environs of Glarus contain many romantic walks, with commanding positions, from which magnificent views are obtained. Pop. (1849), 4700.

GLASBURY, a par. Wales, co. of Brecon; 5390 ac. Pop. 1377.

GLASCOMB, a par. Wales, co. of Radnor; 5000 ac. Pop. 561.

GLASEN, a vil. Prussia, gov. Oppeln, circle Leobschütz. It contains a castle, a R. Catholic parish church, and has a saw and a corn mill. Pop. 880.

GLASENBACH, a vil. Austria, duchy, and near Salzburg. It consists of scattered houses on a rivulet of same name, which here emerges from the Jägerthal. In its vicinity is an iron-Forge.

GLASENDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow. It lies high on the Reihorn mountains in a valley on a rivulet of its own name, and has a school and a mill. The climate here is severe, and avalanches are sometimes formed, which cause great destruction. Pop. 290.

GLASERSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, at the source of a small affluent of the Iser. It has a school and two mills, and is named from some glass-works which formerly existed here. Pop. 1217.

GLÄSERSDORF, several places, Germany, particularly two places, Prussia:—1, (*Nieder und Mittel*), a vil. gov. Liegnitz, circle Lüben. It has a castle and three wind-mills. Pop. 977.—2, (*Ober*), a vil. gov. Liegnitz, circle Lüben. It has a castle and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 665.

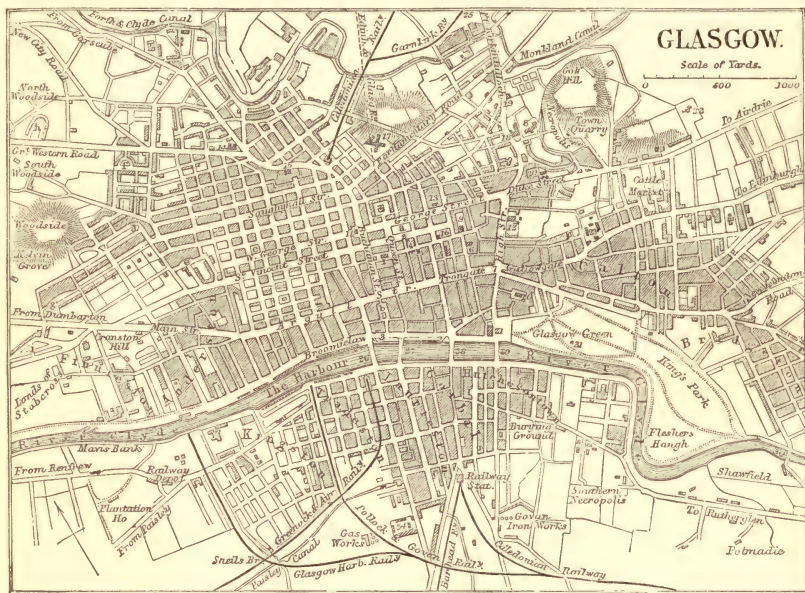
GLASFORD, a par. Scotland, co. of Lanark; 11 sq. m. Improvements have taken place in this parish of late years, that leave no doubt that the greater part of its waste land will be rendered arable in a comparatively short period. It contains freestone, lime, and coal. Pop. 1955.

GLASGOW, the principal commercial and manufacturing city of Scotland, and a river port, co. Lanark, Lower ward, on both sides of the Clyde, 42 m. W. by S. Edinburgh; lat. (Glasgow Bridge), $55^{\circ} 51' 54'' N$; lon. $4^{\circ} 16' W$. (n.); greatest length, E. to W., 3 m.; breadth, N. to S., 2 m.; circumference, about 8 m.

The city proper stands wholly on the r. bank of the river, having the suburbs of Calton and Bridgeton on the E., and those of Anderston and Finnieston on the W., the whole forming one continuous town; besides these, the suburban villages of Camlachie, Westmuir, and Parkhead, on the E., and of Partick, on the W., are so closely connected with it as to be likewise almost continuations. On the opposite or l. bank of the Clyde is the ancient suburb of Gorbals: and, of more modern growth, those of Hutchesontown on the E., and Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston on the W., the whole also so blended as to constitute one uninterrupted series of streets and houses, with which the village of Govan, on the W., is almost

united. These two sections of the town are connected by three substantial stone bridges; and an elegant suspension one is (1852) in progress of erection; in addition to these, another stone bridge crosses the river at the E. extremity of the town. One of these bridges, the Glasgow or Broomielaw Bridge, designed by Telford, is a splendid structure; faced with granite,

500 ft. long, and 60 ft. broad. The greater part of the city, and its suburban portions, stand on level ground, lying along the banks of the river; but on the N. and N.W., at once comprising the oldest and newest parts, it rises to considerable elevations, occupying, in the former quarter, the face and summit of a steep ridge; in the latter, ascending, and crown-



- a. George Square.
- b. St. Enoch Square.
- c. Blythswood Square.
- d. Woodside Crescent.
- e. Finlisk Crescent.
- f. Queen's Crescent.
- g. Royal Crescent.
- h. Lansdowne Crescent.
- i. St. Vincent Crescent.
1. Exchange.
2. Post Office.

3. Custom House.
4. Athenaeum.
5. County Buildings and Merchants' Hall.
6. City Hall and Bazaar.
7. Town Buildings and Cross.
8. Cathedral.
9. St. David's Church.
10. St. Andrew's Church.
11. St. George's Church.

12. College.
13. Anderson's University.
14. Normal School.
15. Free Church Normal School.
16. Hutcheson's Hospital.
17. Town's Hospital.
18. Infirmary.
19. Asylum for the Blind.
20. North Prison.
21. South Prison.

22. House of Refuge.
23. Infantry Barracks.
24. Govan Dock Works.
25. St. Rollox Chemical Works.
26. Glasgow Bridge.
27. Suspension Foot Bridge.
28. Victoria Bridge.
29. Hutcheson's Bridge.
30. Rutherglen Bridge.
31. Nelson's Monument.

ing several gentle acclivities. Its plan is very regular, both on the N. and S. side of the river, the streets generally lying E. and W., nearly parallel to the river, or N. and S., at right angles to it.

The general appearance of Glasgow, on being approached in almost any direction, is not, perhaps, very prepossessing; owing at once to its generally low situation, and to the obstruction of a vast number of tall smoking chimneys, and other manifestations of manufacturing industry; still, the great number of its handsome spires forms a striking feature in its general aspect, when viewed from a distance; and, when surveyed in detail, it is found to possess many pleasing and attractive features. All its buildings, with exception of factories, and a few suburban houses for the working-classes, are built in a superior style, of fine white and generally polished freestone, imparting a peculiar air of combined solidity and elegance to the whole city. Many of the streets are handsome and spacious, some of the public edifices magnificent, and the new crescents, squares, and isolated rows of dwellings, particularly in the W. end of the town, present as beautiful specimens of modern domestic architecture as are to be seen anywhere; having the additional advantage, in numerous instances, of fine commanding situations. Indeed, there are few cities where so much that is pleasing coexists with so many of the disagreeable adjuncts of the factory.

There are, altogether, 96 m. of formed and paved streets in the city, the principal of which are, in general, remarkably

straight, and most of them of considerable width. They are kept in good order, and are well paved; and lighted by between 7000 and 8000 gas lamps; the total annual quantity of gas used in the town being 441,000,000 cubic ft. The still more essentially necessary article of water is supplied at the rate of 27 gallons a-day to each inhabitant, the total daily supply being 12,000,000 gallons. The principal street is the Trongate, with its continuations—the Gallowgate on the E., and Argyle Street on the W.; it lies E. and W., is in all about 2 m. long, and 80 ft. wide, and is justly considered one of the handsomest streets in Europe. The finest N. and S. streets are Buchanan Street and Queen Street; the former the fashionable street of the day, and the most remarkable for the elegance of its shops. Many of the interesting streets in this part of the town are also spacious and handsome. Some of the older streets have much character, if little else to recommend them. The principal of these are High Street and Saltmarket, both of which have a certain degree of the picturesque in their general aspect. The squares of Glasgow are few in number, and generally small. The principal are George Square, containing several handsome monuments, to be afterwards alluded to; and, occupying an elevated situation, Blythswood Square, which, though not the largest, is the finest square in the city; all the houses with which it is lined being elegant mansions. The crescents and terraces of Glasgow are of modern creation; and are, therefore, all confined to the growing, or W. and N.W. end of the city.

Public Buildings, Bridges, Monuments, &c.—Glasgow has many public buildings of great architectural merit. Excluding the churches, which will be afterwards noticed, the first place is due to the University, situated in the High

engraver. The Royal Infirmary, situated near the Cathedral, and founded 1792, is a large and handsome edifice. But by far the most magnificent of all the public buildings in the city is the Royal Exchange in Queen Street. It is in the Corinthian



THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—Drawn from Nature and on Wood, by W. L. Leitch.

Street. It comprises five quadrangles or open courts, bounded by the various rooms and offices belonging to the institution. Its street front is in the Elizabethan style, and dates about the middle of the 17th century. Behind is the Hunterian Museum, so called from its founder, the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, who studied at the university. It is an elegant Roman Doric edifice, contains Dr. Hunter's valuable collection of anatomical preparations, a collection of objects

among the chief architectural ornaments of the city; the Union, British Linen, Royal, National, Western, and City Banks, may especially be particularized for their elegance. The Western Club-House, Assembly Rooms, now the Athenæum, Hutchesons' Hospital, the Trades' Hall, Anderson's University, the Established and Free Church normal seminaries, City Hall, Corn Exchange, the extensive Lunatic Asylum at Gartnavel, 2 m. W. from the city, and the Ob-

servatory, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. nearer in the same direction; some of the more recently erected schools, both private and charity, are all more or less deserving of notice; as are also the Town's hospital, and the N. and S. prisons. The public monuments comprise that to Nelson in the Green, an Egyptian obelisk, 144 ft. in height; an equestrian statue of King William III. at the Cross; the statues of Sir John Moore, a native of Glasgow, by Flaxman, and one of his finest works; of James Watt, by Chantrey; and a fluted Doric column, surmounted by a figure, in freestone, to Sir Walter Scott—the last three in George Square; and the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti, in front of the Royal Exchange.

Churches and Places of Worship.—There are, within the parliamentary city and burgh of Glasgow, 143 places of worship.—Established 25,

Free 30, U. Presbyterian 23,

of natural history, a cabinet of coins, a library of 12,000 volumes, and a small, but choice, collection of paintings, purchased for the founder by Sir R. Strange, and including several of the originals of the finest works of that eminent

Episcopalian 5, R. Catholic 7, Independent 11, Baptist 7, other denominations, 35; affording, altogether, sitting-room for 114,278 persons. As specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, many of these churches are of a high order. First is the



THE TRONGATE AND OLD EXCHANGE, GLASGOW.—Drawn from Nature, by R. Carrick.

ancient Cathedral or High Church, a majestic pile, situated on the N. and oldest part of the town, on the edge or W. bank of a ravine, traversed by the Molendinar Burn. This fine old edifice was founded in 1123, during the reign of David I., by John Achais, bishop of Glasgow, and dedicated to St. Mungo or Kentigern. It received, however, subsequently, many additions and embellishments, by successive prelates, as far down as the Reformation. It is in the early pointed style, with a lofty tower and spire rising from the centre; length E. to W. 319 ft., width 63 ft., height of the nave 90 ft., of the choir 85 ft., of the tower and spire 225 ft. A low square tower, formerly existing at the W. end of the building, has been recently removed, and the whole edifice subjected to a complete repair. 'The crypt of the cathedral,' according to Mr. Rickman, 'is not equalled by any in the kingdom; the piers and groins are all of the most intricate character, the most beautiful design, and excellent execution.' Many of the other churches in the city are remarkable for the beauty of their architecture. Among the Established churches, St. Andrew's, a building of the composite order, one of the oldest, is also, in many respects, one of the finest; after it, St. David's, in the decorated Gothic style, St. George's, and St. Enoch's, in the Roman style, may be named as most worthy of notice. The finer specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, of more recent erection, are the Free churches of St. John, St. Matthew, St. Peter, and St. Stephen, all Gothic buildings, with elegant and lofty spires; and the Renfield Street U. Presbyterian church, and the new Independent chapel, tasteful Gothic structures.

The Green, Botanic Garden, and Cemeteries.—The Green, as it is emphatically called, is a large and beautiful park, comprising 140 ac. of smooth verdant lawn, and adorned at various points by rows of noble trees. It is situated at the S.E. part of the city, on the E. bank of the river; is the common property of the inhabitants, and is used principally for purposes of recreation. The Botanic Garden, about a mile N.W. from the city, or about two from the Cross, comprises 21 ac., occupying the gentle slope overlooking the wooded banks of the Kelvin, which forms part of its boundary. It is tastefully laid out, and has an extensive collection of native and exotic plants. The Necropolis occupies a steep rocky eminence rising from the Molendinar Burn, opposite the Cathedral; and is tastefully and profusely adorned with trees and shrubs. The numerous monuments, many of them exceedingly handsome, with which it is crowded, are finely displayed in terraces rising above each other on the face of the steep; imparting to the Necropolis a very striking appearance, and enabling it to compare favourably even with the famed Père-la-Chaise. There are other three cemeteries of a similar kind in the outskirts of the town, all of them extensive and well laid out; and, altogether, the number of places of sepulture in and around the city is twenty-one.

Markets and Consumption of Food.—Glasgow is well supplied with all kinds of provisions; but has only one general public market-place that need here be noticed—namely, the Bazaar, in Candleriggs Street, which is spacious and well-arranged. The cattle market, at the E. end of the city, occupies an area of 80,000 sq. yds., and is well laid out. It appears that the use of bread has doubled since 1846. To supply the demand, there are, besides numerous smaller bakeries, several very extensive establishments, at the largest of which as many as 40,000 quarters (4 lb.) loaves have been baked for some weeks in succession. The number of animals slaughtered in Glasgow, during the four years ending in 1851, is given in the following Table:—

Description.	1818.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Oxen	19,788	22,882	26,200	29,569
Calves	8,206	4,204	4,368	4,443
Sheep	69,290	82,681	96,104	72,589
Lambs	43,658	49,817	54,460	50,409
Goats	13	18	29	50
Pigs	8,195	1,925	3,934	5,157

Besides this, large quantities of salted and dried provisions, including herrings, both salted and fresh, are consumed.

Benevolent Institutions.—These are so numerous, that we can do little more than name the principal. They comprise the infirmary and fever hospital, eye infirmary, night asylum

for the houseless; the Town Hospital, or city poorhouse, and the Barony and Govan parish poorhouses; the asylum for the blind, institution for deaf and dumb, indigent old men's asylum, house of refuge for females, house of refuge for males, lock hospital, three lying-in hospitals, Hutchesons' hospital for the maintenance of decayed burghesses and their widows, and the education of boys, sons of burghesses; a lunatic asylum, humane society, the merchants' house, and the 14 trades incorporations, the last two dispensing a large sum annually; besides numerous free schools for the poor, benevolent societies, and minor charities.

Educational, Literary, and Scientific Institutions.—At the head of the educational institutions of Glasgow stands the University, founded, in 1450, by Bishop Turnbull. It comprises 22 professors, in the four faculties of arts, theology, law, and medicine; there is, besides, a lecturer on the structure and diseases of the eye. The professors derive their incomes partly from fees paid by the students, and partly from funds belonging to the college, augmented by annual grants from Government. There is only one session in the year, commencing in the beginning of November, and terminating 1st May. There are 29 bursaries, the benefits of which are extended to 65 students; the highest is £50, the lowest £4, 10s. The number of students varies from 1000 to 1200. This university has had many men of the highest talent and literary eminence amongst its professors. Of these may be named Melville, Baillie, Leishman, Burnet, Simpson, Hutcheson, Joseph Black, Cullen, Adam Smith, Reid, Millar, Richardson, Young, and Sandford. The Andersonian University was founded, for the use of the unacademical classes, in 1795, by John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and endowed by him with a valuable philosophical apparatus, museum, and library. Other public educational institutions are the Mechanics' Institution, the first of the kind established in Britain; the High school or grammar school, under the superintendence of the incorporation; the Normal seminaries of the Established and Free Churches, for the training of teachers—the former the first seminary of the kind in Scotland, the latter conducted on Stow's training system; and the Government School of Design. The number of minor elementary schools is also very great; but there seems to be still a very large amount of educational destitution in the city, especially as regards children between the ages of five and ten years; the number of whom, not attending school, Dr. Strang estimates at about 6000 or 7000. The principal literary and scientific institutions are the Philosophical Society, Literary and Commercial Society, Maitland Club, Athenæum, the Glasgow Medical Society, the Medico-Chirurgical Society. The public libraries are Stirling's library, about 12,000 volumes; the Glasgow library, 15,000 volumes; the college library, 101,000 volumes; and the libraries of the Athenæum, the Andersonian University, and the Mechanics' Institution. There are three public reading-rooms; the Royal Exchange, the Tontine or Old Exchange, and the Athenæum, besides a number of minor rooms established by private individuals in different parts of the city. There are at present (1852), 14 newspapers published in Glasgow—9 weekly, 3 twice a-week, 1 thrice a-week, and 1 daily. Several of these are conducted with great ability.

Sanitary and Moral Condition.—The climate of Glasgow is marked by great humidity, and the prevalence of S. and S.W. winds. It seems particularly unfavourable to human life during childhood, no fewer than one child out of every 20, under 15 years of age, dying annually there; while in Edinburgh, Dundee, and Greenock, only one child dies annually out of every 30 living. But this high rate of mortality amongst children must have special reference to the manner and more crowded parts of the city; as, in the better ordered and more airy districts, inhabited by the wealthier classes, the mortality is certainly not greater than that of any other large town in Great Britain. To adults, however, and the aged, the climate is more favourable; Glasgow being ranked, as regards these, as the fourth healthiest town in the kingdom. The average mortality for 1850 has been estimated at 1 in 36.6, or 2.72 per cent. The most prevailing disease is consumption; next, bowel complaints; and next, typhus fever. It is to be observed, however, that the above results are not, by any means, the effects of climate alone;

but proceed, in great part, also from a number of other inimical influences combined.

Of late years, much has been done by the public authorities towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, but much still remains to be done. There are, at present, 42 m. of main sewers; 21 m. of which have been formed during the last six years. The evil condition of the working population of Glasgow has been greatly exaggerated, and their delinquencies, most especially as regards intemperance, extravagantly over stated. There is, undoubtedly, much to deplore in the conduct of the lower, or we should say the very lowest classes; for, happily, to these alone are habits of gross dissipation now chiefly confined. But a more careful scrutiny, and more rigid discrimination than has been hitherto exercised in inquiring into and fixing the limits and extent of intemperance in the city, is necessary before the sweeping charges brought against it can be admitted as a truth. While Glasgow is perhaps no better than any other large town similarly circumstanced, it will not readily be believed by those who know it best that it is any worse.

MANUFACTURES:—The manufactures of Glasgow are extensive and exceedingly various. The great staples may be classed under the general heads of cotton and iron, with their endless varieties of name, form, and purpose; but, besides these, there are sundry other manufactures, particularly those of a chemical nature, which are carried on here more extensively than anywhere else.

Textile, &c. The principal of these are the cotton manufactures, which include the spinning of yarn, and of sewing thread; and the weaving, both by hand and power loom, of shirtings, including an immense variety, from coarse unbleached, to the finest bleached imitations of linens; sheetings, tweeled and plain, counterpanes, bed-covers, gingham, checks, and stripes; cords, in coloured fabrics for foreign markets; calicoes, cambrics, jaconets, lawns, muslins plain and fancy, &c. Besides these, mixed fabrics of cotton and silk, cotton and wool, and cotton and linen are manufactured to a considerable extent. Of wool and silk the manufacture is comparatively limited; still, in the department of carpets, the former is somewhat noted. The calico print-works are numerous, and produce goods of every variety in quality. The following table, obligingly furnished by Her Majesty's Local Inspector of Factories, will give a good general idea of the extent to which the various manufactures already alluded to are carried on, including the additional branches of flax-spinning and rope-making:—

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE FACTORIES AND PRINT-WORKS

Nature of Work.	Number of Works.	Aggregate Persons Employed.	Aggregate Steam-Power.	Aggregate Spindles.	Aggregate Power-Looms.
Cotton Spinning.....	40				
Cotton Weaving.....	39				
Cotton Spinning and Weaving.....	16				
	95	21,737	5550		
Woolen and Worsted Spinning and Weaving....	7	700	170	\$68,436	19,272
Silk Throwing and Winding.....	4	700	190	30,705	60
Flax Spinning and Ropenaking.....	4	1,350	310	35,900	
	110	24,487	6220	918,533	19,332
Calico Print Works.....	11	3,164			
			6220	918,533	19,332
Total.....	121	27,651	6220	918,533	19,332

To complete this section of the manufactures, dyeworks must be added; in which there are employed, in dyeing Turkey red, for which Glasgow has long been noted, about 350 hands; and in other colours connected with manufactures about 720. But a very inadequate idea of the extent of the Glasgow manufacturing interests, in the branches already mentioned, will be formed, unless it be recollected that, in addition to the factories enumerated in the preceding table, the hand-loom weavers in all the villages for many miles round are employed directly by Glasgow houses; and that the spinning and weaving factories of Blantyre, Lanark, Catrine, Deanston, Rothesay, &c., and the print-works of Alexandria, Bonhill, Barhead, and Neilston, &c., are quite as much the factories of Glasgow as those situated within the bounds of the city.

In connection with the textile manufactures, the embroidering of muslins and of woollen fabrics, both of which are very

extensively carried on, falls to be noticed. The embroidering of muslins, commonly called the sewed muslin manufactures, is a branch of business almost peculiar to Glasgow; about nine-tenths of the whole of this kind of work being done for that city, the remaining tenth for Belfast. The number of persons employed, either exclusively or partially in these manufactures, in the counties of Lanark, Ayr, and Renfrew in Scotland, and in the N. of Ireland, is very great; they are chiefly females who work in their own homes, many of them, however, only at bye-hours. One Glasgow firm employs upwards of 26,000; and the total number employed by Glasgow houses is estimated at about 110,000. The embroidering also with silk on woollen fabrics, such as ladies' dresses, vestings, &c., gives work to many thousand hands, located chiefly in the surrounding villages, and scattered over the three counties above named.

Iron.—The iron manufactures of Glasgow, in all their departments, are at least as important as those of cotton. In 1849, there were 79 smelting furnaces around the town, each producing an average of 6000 tons of pig-iron per annum, or 475,000 tons yearly. The principal articles manufactured from this metal are—land and marine engines, locomotives, railway wheels and axles, carriages, waggons, trucks, rails, chairs, and power-looms, and machinery of all kinds, hydraulic presses, mills of various descriptions, anchors, chains, and ship mounting in general, bars, &c.; and a vast quantity of iron is now consumed also in the building of both sailing vessels and steamers. The following table furnishes a view of one department of iron manufactures, that connected with marine engines and steamers, in which the number of hands employed is between 4000 and 5000:—

MARINE ENGINES and IRON STEAMERS constructed at GLASGOW in the years 1847-1851.

Years	Horse-Power of Marine Engines constructed.	No. of Vessels for which these Engines were made.	No. of Iron Steamers built.	Aggregate Tonnage.
1847.....	3,155	14	12	6,585
1848.....	5,220	19	9	4,305
1849.....	2,691	17	12	9,973
1850.....	4,357	19	9	8,409
1851.....	3,414	22	9	12,709
Total.....	18,897	91	51	41,883

Besides what is done for private companies, a considerable amount of work is also done for government; the Clyde, on

situated in, and near, GLASGOW.

which steam navigation first commenced, still retaining pre-eminence for its steamers and marine engines. The Cunard mail packets, the most successful line of ocean steamers afloat, were all built on the Clyde, and their engines were constructed by Robert Napier of Glasgow.

Chemical Substances.—The most extensive chemical works in existence are those of St. Rollox, in the N.E. part of Glasgow.

They cover about twelve acres of ground, employ about 1000 hands, have several lofty chimney-stalks, one of which is 450 ft. high, 50 ft. diameter at the base, and 14 ft. at the top; and consume annually from 70,000 to 80,000 tons of coal. About 50,000 tons of raw materials are used in these works; consisting chiefly of salt from Cheshire, limestone from Ireland, sulphur from Sicily, manganese from Nassau in Germany, and tallow and oils. The manufactured products amount to about 25,000 tons annually, principally of alkali, bleaching-powder, vitriol, and soap. Iodine is manufactured to a great extent by several houses in Glasgow; indeed, with exception of one establishment in the N. of Ireland, a small one at Greenock, and another at Borrowstouness, all the British iodine is made in this city. Cubear is almost exclusively a Glasgow manufacture. Bichromate of potash is largely produced. The other principal chemical productions are naphtha, pitch-oil, pitch, sulphate of ammonia, carbonate of ammonia,

and liquid ammonia; animal charcoal, salt of ammonia, and bone tar; pyroligneous acid, acetic acid, and their combinations, such as sugar of lead, iron mordants, &c., extensively used in dyeing and printing; a small quantity of tartaric acid and cream of tartar, with aquafortis, muriatic acid, and the various solutions and combinations of tin, iron, copper, &c., used by calico-printers and dyers, are also manufactured. Alum and prussiate of potash are extensively made by Glasgow houses; but the works are at some distance from the city.

Potteries, Tobacco-pipes, Glass, &c.—Till 1837 there was only one pottery-work in Glasgow, now (1852) there are 8, with the prospect of a rapid increase; the town being quite as favourably situated, in respect of clay, as the Staffordshire potteries; and much more so in respect of fuel, and the ready means of conveyance of goods to all parts of the world. All kinds of ware are manufactured, from the coarsest description to the finest porcelain, employing upwards of 1300 hands. The common ware is made of red clay obtained in the vicinity of the town; and for the finer kinds about 10,000 tons of clay are annually imported, chiefly from the counties of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. Besides the potteries above alluded to, there is an extensive manufactory of fire-bricks, and other articles from fire-clay, including chimney-tops, vases, and other ornamental objects. But probably the most remarkable advances made in the manufactures of clay have taken place in the making of tobacco-pipes, which is now carried on to a greater extent in Glasgow than in any other place in Great Britain. Twenty years ago there were but 50 persons employed in this branch of manufacture in the city; while now (1852) there are 450, who produce 6000 to 7000 gross (about a million) of pipes weekly, which are exported to all parts of the world. The manufacture of green glass bottles commenced in 1730, and of flint glass in 1777. For many years there was only one manufactory of each; there are now (1852) 11; of which 6 are bottle, four flint, and 1 crown, employing altogether about 400 persons. Flint glass is exported to a considerable extent, chiefly to Canada and the East Indies. There are ten distilleries within the bounds of the Glasgow collection, producing annually, when in full work, which they usually are, about 2,500,000 gallons spirits at 11 overproof; and in the city and suburbs there are five breweries, the most extensive of which exports 240,000 dozens of bottled malt liquor, and pays £4000 annually for corks. The number of manufactories of hard confections is six; the largest of these establishments works the pans by steam-power and uses a ton of sugar daily. The extent to which beef hams are made—a manufacture almost peculiar to Glasgow—may be guessed at from the fact, that during the six months ending December 31, 1851, upwards of 128 tons of fresh beef came from Edinburgh alone, to be converted into hams.

Harbour and Quays.—Before adverting to the trade and commerce of Glasgow, it is necessary to notice the improvements of the river and the accommodation provided for shipping, two of the most remarkable features connected with the city. The harbour at the Broomielaw, below Glasgow Bridge, is usually crowded with vessels from all parts of the world, from the stately ship to the humble scow or gabbard. The quays which line each side of the river were, in 1813, 941 ft. in length; in 1835 they had extended to 4451 ft.; and now they are 10,873 ft. in extent, furnished with long ranges of sheds and strong cranes, and capable of accommodating vessels of 1000 tons burthen. There being no wet docks, all vessels must lie in the river. The average available depths at high water of neap-tides, is 16 ft. At spring-tides there is an additional depth of about 2 or 3 ft., and hence the greatest depth attainable, irrespective of the increased depth created by land floods, or strong W. winds, 19 ft. Towards the W. extremity of the quays, and extending a quarter of a mile up and down the river, there was, as late as 1758, a shoal, called the *Hirst*, meaning a threshold or bar, on which there was only 15 inches at low, and 39 at high water. There are here now, as already mentioned, between 16 and 19 ft. Various other formidable obstructions, including some islands, one or more of which was situated near Govan, from 2 to 3 m. below the city, have been also removed, and a clear passage made to the sea. In 1816, the depth of water, at the top of spring-tides, was 9½ ft.; which now (1852) is about the depth at the lowest state of neap-tides. The pro-

cess of deepening is still going on, and further improvement is also in progress by generally straightening the course of the river, and cutting away all points and projections which impede the flow of the tide. Altogether, there has been expended by the Clyde Trust, on construction and repairing of quays and sheds, general management, interest of debt, &c., and in deepening and improving the river, from 1770, to June 30, 1851, the sum of £1,888,624; of which sum £1,062,846 have been expended since 1842.

That this great expenditure has not been fruitless, is evidenced by the following tables, showing the number of vessels arriving at the port, and the rapid increase in their size, as indicated by their tonnage:—

TONNAGE during the Years ending July 1828, 1840, and 1850.

Tons.	1828.	1840.	1850.	Tons.	1828.	1840.	1850.
Under 40.....	2117	3356	4319	300 to 350.....	0	81	213
40 to 60.....	2847	4286	5245	350 to 400.....	0	73	145
60 to 80.....	4605	3945	2894	400 to 450.....	0	63	110
80 to 100.....	1399	2975	3294	450 to 500.....	0	18	34
100 to 150.....	213	922	753	500 to 600.....	0	69	151
150 to 200.....	20	326	817	600 to 700.....	0	3	15
200 to 250.....	14	171	321	700 & upward	0	0	23
250 to 300.....	1	284	123				

The whole tonnage which arrived during the same period was as follows:—

	Sailing Vessels.	Steam Vessels.
1828.....	214,315	481,946
1840.....	271,943	894,387
1850.....	392,038	873,159

The rapid and extraordinary increase of the revenue of the Clyde Trust presents, in another striking point of view, the vast improvement which has been effected in the capabilities of the river and harbour.

In 1800 the revenue of the Clyde Trust was	£3,319	16	1
1820	6,328	18	10
1830	20,390	18	6
1840	46,481	1	9
1850	64,243	14	11
1851	68,575	4	9

Trade and Commerce.—Besides being the seat of a great amount of trade arising from what may be called its native manufactures, Glasgow is a general mart for all the manufactures of Scotland, and for much of those of the N. of Ireland. It has also an extensive foreign and coasting trade, for the accommodation of which there are numerous spacious bonded warehouses and granaries in convenient localities, most of the former being in the vicinity of the quays. One of the most remarkable branches of this trade is that in grain, the quantities of which imported from Ireland and direct from abroad to the Clyde, and by way of Grangemouth—the latter arriving at Port-Dundas, the extensive harbour of the Forth and Clyde Canal—for the years 1850 and 1851, were as follows:—

IRELAND.		FOREIGN, AND GRANGEMOUTH.	
	1850.		1851.
Wheat.....bol.,	9,670	Wheat.....qrs.,	182,462
Flour.....sks.,	28,470	Flour.....sks.,	52,556
Oats.....bol.,	122,900	„.....bbls.,	129,900
Oatmeal.....lds.,	12,900	Oats.....qrs.,	23,429
Barley.....bol.,	9,830	Barley.....qrs.,	45,096
Beans.....bol.,	11,890	Beans.....qrs.,	44,615
		Pease.....qrs.,	10,466

Besides these importations of grain, about 30,000 tons are brought annually from the E. of Scotland by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

The quantity of fresh and salted meat imported in 1851 was:—

Harbour of Glasgow—Beef, Bacon, Hams.....	18,375 tons.
Forth and Clyde Canal do.....	85 „
Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway do.....	294 „
South-Western, do.....	1,040 „
	19,798 tons;
	or, 44,347,520 lbs.

In addition to the above, there were imported into the harbour the same year, 8900 tons of eggs, butter, and lard; nearly the whole of which was foreign.

The number and register tonnage of steam vessels which arrived at the harbour of Glasgow from 1st July, 1850, to 30th June, 1851, was 11,062; tonn. 1,021,821. The number

and tonnage of the sailing vessels which arrived and departed during the same period is shown in the following table:—

NUMBER AND REGISTER TONNAGE OF SAILING VESSELS, WHICH ARRIVED AT, AND DEPARTED FROM, THE HARBOUR OF GLASGOW, COASTWISE AND FOREIGN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

LINES OF COAST.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
	Loaded.		In Ballast.		Loaded.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Scotland	1,935	45,752	1,954	109,755	3,023	82,907	51	6,315
England	523	65,705	57	10,354	889	86,065	2	718
Ireland	1,132	65,542	35	3,663	838	44,289		
Foreign	3,590	177,069	2,046	133,972	4,750	213,961	83	6,933
	573	123,346	1	455	716	176,444	16	3,166
Total	4,165	300,355	2,047	124,430	5,466	389,702	99	10,119

The quantity, in tons, of the various goods imported into Glasgow, foreign and coastwise, for the year from 1st July, 1850, to 30th June, 1851, was 428,102; the exports for the same period, 595,124.

The quantities of the various kinds of goods exported and imported, are shown in the accompanying table.

GOODS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED FROM THE HARBOUR OF GLASGOW, FOREIGN AND COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Description of Goods.	FOREIGN.		COASTWISE.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ale and Porter.....	...	6,754	1,330	4,529
Alum.....	...	510	2	1,282
Asiatic.....	3,440	...	292	56
Bleaching Powder.....	...	1,094	103	299
Bricks and Tiles.....	...	4,457	254	6,121
Coal.....	...	39,743	568	149,943
Castings and Machinery.....	44	9,116	1,059	17,274
Cotton Wool.....	9,218	19	9,957	1,145
Cordage.....	...	518	437	333
Crack, Flint, and Clay.....	...	371	9,941	735
Corkwood.....	182	4	6	...
Drystuffs.....	0,360	66	3,494	1,650
Drift.....	...	...	3,228	...
Flour.....	25,566	123	5,104	10,418
Fruit.....	2,746	52	1,369	58
Oil and Tallow.....	...	430	3	1,271
Flax and Hemp.....	25,617	9-9	25,305	...
Grain.....	...	...	...	2,294
Guanine.....	2,969	43	693	1,870
Glass and Earthenware.....	...	3,788	761	3,714
Iron (Pig).....	18	60,387	457	98,414
" (Bar and Rod).....	...	22,421	5,322	12,746
" Ore.....	670	...	4,156	...
Indian Corn.....	1,155	...	1,094	773
Kelp.....	...	...	11,451	...
Lime and Limestone.....	84	151	6,362	315
Manufactured Goods.....	56	17,857	9,616	13,395
Marble.....	170	4	124	6
Manure.....	...	...	...	4,861
Oil and Tallow.....	5,379	253	4,971	1,988
Out Meal.....	15	27	3,816	4,060
Potatoes and Turnips.....	...	87	4,383	9,598
Provisions.....	1,794	1,075	21,690	9,211
Pitch, Tar, and Rosin.....	2,903	603	1,076	1,138
Paint and Colours.....	13	1,023	584	1,106
Rice and Sago.....	1,224	...	935	98
Sugar and Molasses.....	4,366	...	9,345	3,058
Slaves.....	...	15	1,367	82
Salt.....	643	2-0	7,109	731
Slates.....	1,951	143	7,659	313
Stones.....	9	52	9,713	10,642
Saltpetre.....	84	...	16	280
Sulphur.....	4,427	2	248	81
Soap.....	...	131	216	1,038
Soda, Ashes (Nitrate of Soda).....	696	2,491	807	1,210
Sand and Gravel.....	123	...	3,723	40
Softs.....	2,527	3,432	31,019	23,092
Timber and Mahogany.....	18,495	1,123	32,500	2,369
Tea.....	541	15	165	114
Tobacco.....	493	6	166	129
Wines and Spirits.....	2,159	1,626	5,282	5,242
Total.....	135,968	180,633	362,104	414,491
Total year ending June 30, 1850	118,197	166,052	256,119	363,696

But no general statement that can be made, will give a clearer view of the great extent and rapid increase of the commerce of the port, than the following table, showing the progressive increase in the tonnage of shipping (Glasgow property), and the amount of customs' duties collected at various

periods; the increase in the latter being all the more remarkable, from the well-known fact, that many and important duties have in recent years been wholly abolished.

AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES COLLECTED, AND OF SHIPS (GLASGOW PROPERTY) REGISTERED.

Years ended Jan. 5.	Duties.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	REMARKS.
1796	£125 13 0	0		
1801	469 13 6	6		
1806	1,323 7 11			
1812	3,124 2 4	35	2,050	Glasgow Ships required to be registered at Port-Glasgow or Greenock till 1819, and it continued optional to do so till 1824.
1815	8,300 4 3	59	4,829	Glasgow made a Bonding Port for particular cargoes in 1817 and 1818, and in 1822 extended to all articles except Tobacco and Tea.
1830	11,000 6 9	85	6,604	Glasgow made a Port of Importation of E. India goods in 1828.
1835	41,154 6 7	111	14,084	Glasgow made a Port for Importation and Warehousing of Tobacco in 1832, and of Tea in 1834.
1836	270,667 8 9	297	54,335	
1840	468,974 12 2	351	71,787	
1845	551,851 2 5	473	111,620	
1850	640,568 7 9	597	137,069	
1851	675,044 15 10	512	140,741	
1852	704,419 19 9	608	145,684	

Railways and Canals.—On the N. side of the river, the Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Caledonian, and the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge railways have their termini; and on the S. side, are those of the joint Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, and Glasgow and South-Western; the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston; the Clydesdale junction; and the General Terminus and Harbour railway. Of these, the last named, and the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge, are exclusively mineral lines. The Forth and Clyde canal, communicating, as its name indicates, with the Clyde on the one hand at Bowling, and the Forth on the other at Grangemouth, unites at Port Dundas, with the Monkland canal. The former is the medium of an extensive trade with the E. coast of the country, and with the Baltic, &c.; the latter is chiefly used for conveying coals and iron to the city, from the mining districts to the E. of it.

History.—The name Glasgow (in old documents frequently spelt Glascu and Glasgu) is probably derived from the Celtic *Clais-dhu* (dark ravine), in allusion to the locality in which the Cathedral is situated. Here resided (A.D. 560) the founder of the bishopric, the patron saint of Glasgow, St. Mungo or St. Kentigern; whose dwelling, and those of his followers, formed the nucleus of the future city, though the exact date of its foundation is not known. In remote times, the now great emporium of the West of Scotland ranked quite as a secondary place to the small, but ancient burgh of Rutherglen, situated about 3 m. S.E. of the city, which, for a long period, enjoyed nearly the whole trade of the Clyde. Even so late as the beginning of last century, *gaberts* sailed every day from that port to Greenock, freighted with coals. Some of the principal lines of street are believed to have been opened soon after the formation of the bishopric, in 560; and several are known to have been in possession of the public for 750 years, or since A.D. 1100; while others date as far back as the beginning of the 14th century. As early as the 13th century, Glasgow appears to have possessed a regular magistracy and courts of justice—the 'court-hall,' and the 'provost and bailies' of the city, being alluded to in a charter dated 1268; and nearly a century before this the annual fair, still continued, was established. About this period there were several convents, churches, and hospitals in the town; besides which, and the court-hall already alluded to, it is probable that the only other public building in the city at this time was the old bridge, built about 1345, by Bishop Rae. It consisted of 8 arches, and was so narrow that one carriage could not pass another. It was subsequently widened on two different occasions; but has recently been taken down to make room for a granite structure, called Victoria Bridge, now (1852) in progress of erection.

During the 16th, and probably the earlier part of the 17th century, the people of Glasgow still retained the fierce and barbarous spirit of earlier times. Every man almost carried arms, generally a 'quinger' (hanger or dagger), or 'quhillat'

(knife), which was freely used on the slightest provocation, as the records of the local courts of the day abundantly prove; every second or third case involving a charge of quhinger or quhittal drawing.

In 1638 was held, in the Cathedral, the famous Glasgow Assembly of the 'Kirk of Scotland,' which deposed the bishops, abolished Prelacy, and restored Presbytery; and accomplished what has been called the Second Reformation in Scotland. In 1652 a third part of the city, including almost all the shops and warehouses, was destroyed by fire; and a similar visitation, in 1677, consumed upwards of 1000 houses and 150 shops. Nearly all the houses at this time being constructed of wood, and covered with thatch, will account for the extent of these devastations. Early in the 17th century, Glasgow already possessed a commerce and manufactures. Its merchants were engaged in whale-fishing and soap-making as early as 1667. Sugar-baking was commenced in 1669; and about the same time were begun tanning, rope-making, and the manufacture of plaids, of coarse cloth and linen. The pickling, curing, and exporting of salmon and herrings were actively carried on.

But it was not till the 18th century that the advantageous position of the city for commercial pursuits—situated on a navigable river, and in the immediate vicinity of exhaustless fields of coal and iron—fairly began decisively to affect its fortunes. The union of Scotland and England having opened Virginia and Maryland to Glasgow enterprise, it very soon became a great mart for tobacco, and supplied the farmers-general of France with that article. In the year immediately preceding the American war, the imports of tobacco amounted to 57,143 hhd. This trade absorbed the greater part of the Glasgow capital, and promoted those engaged in it to the first rank among the merchants of the city. The foreign trade was at first carried on through English ports, and through the port of Ayr, &c. It was not till 1718 that the first vessel built on the Clyde crossed the Atlantic, and direct communication was established with America. On November 14, 1715, the *Glasgow Courant*, the first newspaper published in the city, appeared; and ten years later (1725) took place the Shawfield mob; a riot, excited by the imposition of the malt-tax, in which the house of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, M.P. for the city, was completely gutted, and six persons killed and nineteen wounded by the military, who were called out to quell the disturbance. About the same year (1725) the manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, &c., was introduced, which continued a staple till superseded by muslins. At this period, Glasgow is described as being a very beautiful city. Captain Burt, the clever author of 'Letters from the North of Scotland, 1730,' who said as little in favour of anything he met with in Scotland as he possibly could, says that 'Glasgow, to outward appearance, is the prettiest and most uniform town I ever saw; and I believe there is nothing like it in Britain.' In 1732, inkles were introduced from Haarlem. In 1740 Alexander Wilson, formerly professor of astronomy in the University of Glasgow, along with his friend, John Baine, introduced the art of type-founding; this foundry soon after became the most famous in Europe for the beauty of its types, as well as for its extent. About the same year (1740) the celebrated printer, Robert Foulis, commenced business; and, in company with his brother, Andrew, attained a degree of excellence in the art which gave the Glasgow press a European reputation for accuracy as well as beauty of execution. The first printfield belonging to Glasgow was established at the neighbouring village of Pollokshaws, in 1742. While residing in this city (1763-4), James Watt, then a young man of 27 years of age, commenced the series of practical experiments on the steam-engine, which issued in his splendid improvement of that right-arm of our manufactures. In 1785 Turkey-red dyeing, well-known but not previously existing in Britain, was introduced into Glasgow by George Macintosh and David Dale, who, having engaged Pierre Jacques Papillon, an eminent Turkey-red dyer from Rouen, established their works in the vicinity of the city. Cotton-spinning works were established in 1792, but it was not till the beginning of the present century that any considerable quantity of cotton was spun. In the following year (1793) power-looms were introduced. From this period the progress of the Glasgow manufactures is exceedingly rapid; the merchants

entering with energy into the working of the various important inventions and discoveries connected therewith, which, in the latter end of the 18th, and the beginning of the 19th century, followed each other in such quick succession. About this time, Charles Tennent discovered bleaching liquor, which was followed, in 1798, by the discovery of bleaching powder, by Charles Macintosh; and soon thereafter, these two chemists united in establishing St. Rollox chemical works, already alluded to. The importance of the discovery of bleaching powder will be appreciated, when it is stated that the quantity of cotton goods now manufactured is so great that the entire surface of Great Britain would not suffice to bleach them by the old method of exposure to the air.

The first steam-boat (the Comet) successfully propelled on a navigable river in Europe was started on the Clyde, by Henry Bell, in 1812; and in 1828 Neilson obtained a patent for using heated air in the manufacture of iron, commonly called the 'hot-blast,' by the introduction of which the extensive iron fields in the vicinity of Glasgow, hitherto only partially worked, were rendered fully available, and an amazing impetus was given to the iron manufactures generally throughout the country.

The events of any importance of a purely historical character of which Glasgow has been the scene, or with which it has been intimately connected, are few. In 1566 Queen Mary fought the city; and two years later many of the citizens sought against her in the Regent's army, at the battle of Langside. At the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, Glasgow furnished considerable bodies of troops in support of the House of Hanover; and at the latter period it narrowly escaped being plundered and burned by the Pretender's forces, having been saved only by the timely interposition of one of the Chevalier's own chiefs, Cameron of Lochiel. On one occasion, however, £5000 in money, and £500 in goods; and on another 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, and 6000 bonnets, were levied. In 1819-20 took place the ferment known as the Radical war, when an unfortunate man, James Wilson, was hanged and beheaded at Glasgow, August 20, 1820, for the part he took in the contemplated rising. The last great event in the history of Glasgow, and one of the most auspicious, was the visit and enthusiastic reception of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, in August, 1849—being the first native sovereign who had entered the city for nearly 300 years.

Though the names of many eminent men are intimately connected with Glasgow, those that can be claimed as natives are few. The more remarkable of these are General Sir Thomas Munro, General Sir John Moore, who fell at Coruña; and Thomas Campbell, the bard of 'Hope.'

Glasgow is a royal, municipal, and parliamentary burgh, and is governed by a Lord Provost, 8 Bailies, and 39 Councillors; in addition to whom the Dean of Guild, from the Merchants, and the Deacon-Convener, from the Trades' Houses, are members of Council *ex officio*. The income of the burgh, in 1851, was £20,490, and the expenditure £18,903. It is the seat of judiciary, sheriff, burgh, county, small debt, and police courts; has also a river court, a custom house, and a chamber of commerce; and sends two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 15,535.

The progressive and present population of the city is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1560,	4,500	1811,	110,460
1708,	12,766	1821,	147,043
1763,	28,300	1831,	202,426
1765,	45,889	1841,	280,682
1801,	83,769	1851,	347,001

—(Chalmers) *Caledonia*; Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow*; *Statistical Account of Scotland*; *Memoirs of Charles Macintosh by his Son, George Macintosh*; *The Progress of Glasgow—Report on the Census of the City of Glasgow and Suburbs, for 1851*; and *Report on the Mortality Bills of the City of Glasgow and Suburbs, for 1851*, by John Strang, LL.D.; *Accounts and Reports of the Trustees of the River Clyde*; and *numerous Private Communications*.)

GLASGOW (PORT), a tn. Scotland. See PORT-GLASGOW. GLASHARE, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 2758 ac. P. 653. GLASHUTTE, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 15 m. S. Dresden, on the Briesnitz. It has a parish church, with fine

painted glass; manufactures of straw-plait, saw and other mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1085.

GLASNEVIN, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Dublin. The vil., prettily situated in a valley, watered by the Tolka, 3 m. N. by E. Dublin Castle, was, until of late years, a favourite suburban retreat; and among the more distinguished of its former inhabitants, Addison, Swift, Steele, and Sheridan, may be mentioned. It contains a botanical garden, belonging to the Royal Society of Dublin, an agricultural school, and a deaf and dumb institution. Area of par. 995 ac. P. (1841) 1226.

GLASOW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. E. Viatka, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Tschepza; with a church. Pop. agricultural (1851), 1081. —The CIRCLE, in the N.W. of the gov., consists of a succession of hills and ridges, generally covered with almost impervious forests of pine, and inclosing, in the intervals between them, numerous heaths and morasses. Pop. 146,800.

GLASS, par. Scot. Banff; 30 sq. m. Pop. 886.

GLASSARY, par. Scot. Argyll, 16 m. by 10 m. P. 4700.

GLASSERTON, par. Scot. Wigtow, 8 m. by 3 m. P. 1253.

GLASSLOUGH, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 5½ m. N.E. Monaghan. It is neat and clean; has a parish church, and, in the vicinity, several other places of worship. Pop. (1841), 562.

GLASSTOOLE, or GLASTHULE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 5 m. S.E. Dublin, on Dublin Bay. Pop. 849.

GLASTON, par. Eng. Rutland; 1270 ac. Pop. 249.

GLASTONBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The tn., 22 m. S.W. Bath, consists of two principal streets, crossing each other at right angles; plentifully supplied with water, well paved, cleaned, and lighted; the more modern houses well built, for the most part of blue lias; but many of the older tenements are composed chiefly, or in part, of stones taken from the ancient abbey. In the market place, in the centre of the town, is a handsome new cross. There are two parish churches, St. John's and St. Benedict's, both elegant structures, in the perpendicular style, with graceful towers; places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Friends, Independents, and Baptists; eight daily schools, two almshouses and other charities, and a reading-room and mutual improvement society. The silk manufactures and glove-making were at one time extensively carried on; but the former has completely disappeared, and the latter has dwindled down to comparative insignificance, and there is now very little trade of any description. Glastonbury derives its interest and importance solely from the ruins of its once magnificent Benedictine abbey, founded by Augustine of Canterbury in 605, but built chiefly during the 12th and 14th centuries, and consisting of some fragments of the church, the chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, and what is called the abbot's kitchen. Its abbot lived in almost regal state, had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament; a greatness brought to a close at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, when the last abbot, Richard Whiting, was hanged in his robes, with two of his monks, by order of Henry VIII., for refusing to surrender the abbey. Glastonbury possesses some chalybeate springs, whose medicinal virtues were at one time highly celebrated. Market day Saturday. Area of par. 7950 ac. Pop. (1841), 3314. —(Local Correspondent.)

GLATT, a small river, Switzerland, can. Zürich. Issuing from the Grifensee, 5 m. E. Zürich, it flows N.W.W., receiving numerous small tributaries, and joins l. bank Rhine, on the confines of Baden, a little below Eglisan, after a course of about 20 m. It is well supplied with fish, but is subject to floodings, which often cause serious damage.

GLATTFELDEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 13 m. N. Zürich, in a valley enclosed by vine slopes, near the mouth of the Glatt, here crossed by a covered bridge. It is well built, has a parish church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1098.

GLATTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 6,400 ac. P. 715.

GLATZ [Polish, *Kladzko*], a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 51 m. S.S.W. Breslau, cap. circle of same name, in a narrow valley on both sides of the Neisse, here crossed by two bridges. It is strongly fortified; has five churches, three chapels, a townhouse, gymnasium, and several schools, an asylum for destitute children, hospital and infirmary, arsenals, barracks, and other military buildings; it is the seat of courts

of law, and several public offices; and has various manufactures, particularly linen, ordinary and damask, cotton and woollen goods, red leather, and carpets, numerous distilleries, tile-works, and mills; a trade chiefly in cattle and the above articles of manufacture; a weekly market, and four annual fairs. The celebrated Baron Trenk was confined here, and made his escape by leaping from the walls. Pop. 9856, of which 2011 are military. —The CIRCLE, area 248 geo. sq. m., is very hilly, watered by the Neisse and its affluents, and has generally a thin stony soil, of very indifferent fertility. Pop. 91,066.

GLAUCHAU, or GLAUCHA, a walled tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, r. bank Mulde, 54 m. W.S.W. Dresden. It is well built, nearly in the form of a crescent, partly in a hollow of the Wiesenthal, and partly on a series of steep and picturesque eminences; is the seat of a superior court, and of several important public offices; contains a large castle, partly occupied as the residence of the Schonburg Hinter Glauchau line, and partly as public offices; two churches, a normal and several other schools, an orphan asylum, poor-house, and two hospitals; and has extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, merino, hosiery, carpets, and leather, dyeworks, printfields, and worsted mills, a corn market, and three annual fairs. The lower part of the town often suffers much from inundation. Pop. (1849), 10,350.

GLAZELEY, par. Eng. Salop; 700 ac. Pop. 38.

GLEHN, two places, Rhenish Prussia:—1, A vil. gov. and 10 m. S.W. Düsseldorf; with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 976.—2, A vil. gov. Aix-la-Chapelle, circle Schleiden; having, in its vicinity, the lead, iron, and copper works of Neuberg. Pop. 388.

GLEIWITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 39 m. S.E. Oppeln, on the Klodnitz, and the railway from Oppeln to Cracow. It has three churches, a gymnasium, in the buildings of an old Franciscan monastery; several schools, barracks, and two hospitals; and manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, an extensive iron foundry, glass-works, a large worsted and other mills, a weekly market and eight annual fairs. Pop. (1846), 8212.

GLEMHAM, two pars. England, Suffolk:—1, (Great); 1340 ac. Pop. 370.—2, (Little); 1530 ac. Pop. 333.

GLEMSFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2280 ac. P. 1366.

GLEN, two rivers, England:—1, Co. Northumberland, rises in the Cheviots, flows E.N.E. and joins the Till at Fenton.—2, Co. Lincoln, rises near Fellingham in two branches, which, flowing S. in a parallel direction, unite some miles N.W. Market-Deeping, whence the united stream flows N.E. and joins the Welland 4 m. N.E. Spalding.

GLEN.—I. A prefix to the name of several pars. Scotland:—1, (Glenberrie), Kincardine; 6½ m. by 5 m. Pop. 1296.—2, (Glenbucket), Aberdeen; 4 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 542.—3, (Glencarn), Dumfries; 15 m. by 3½ m. Pop. 2094.—4, (Glencross), Edinburgh; 3 m. by 3 m. Pop. 708.—5, (Glendovan), Perth; 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 157.—6, (Glenely), Inverness; 20 m. by 20 m. Pop. 2729.—7, (Glensla), Forfar; 18 m. by 6 m. Pop. (1851), 1050.—8, (Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn), Aberdeen; 18 m. by 15 m. Pop. 2118.—9, (Glenorchy and Inishail), Argyll; 300 sq. m. Pop. 1450.—10, (Glenshield), Ross; 26 m. by 6 m. Pop. 745.

—II. Also several pars. Ireland:—1, (Glengary), and tn. Antrim; 16,786 ac. Pop. 3773.—2, (Glenbane), Tipperary; 943 ac. Pop. 713.—3, (Glengibby), Kerry; 30,808 ac. Pop. 3011.—4, (Glencolumbkille), Donegal; 32,224 ac. Pop. 4356.—5, (Glengale), and tn. Wicklow; 5012 ac. Pop. 484.—6, (Glengingall), Clare; 4292 ac. Pop. 886.—7, (Glenkeen), Tipperary; 14,495 ac. Pop. 7481.—8, (Glenagragh), Limerick; 4253 ac. Pop. 1128.—9, (Glennoherry), Antrim; 11,368 ac. Pop. 1548.—III. Also three pars. England:—1, (Glenodon), Northampton; 1490 ac. Pop. 44.—2, (Glenfield), Leicester; 4890 ac. Pop. 1032.—3, (Glenham), Lincoln; 2240 ac. Pop. 477.

GLEN [Valley], with various affixes, the name of numerous valleys in Scotland, of which the more remarkable are—1, (Glencoe), N. extremity co. Argyll, about 26 m. N. Inverary, opening at its N.W. end upon Loch Leven. It is several miles in length, and in some places not more than a few score yards in breadth at the bottom, while the highest hills on either side reach an elevation of about 3000 ft. above sea-level. The mountains by which it is

enclosed rise almost perpendicular from their base, and, from their height, nearly exclude the sun, when at his highest elevation in June. In some parts they are entirely inaccessible. The N.W. end of the glen was the scene of the massacre of Glencoe, so well and widely known for its singular atrocity.—2, (*Glencroe*), co. Argyle, at the head of Loch Long; about 6 m. long, enclosed by lofty frowning mountains, the sides of which are covered with huge masses of rock. It is one of the wildest glens in the Highlands of Scotland, and ranks next to Glencoe in the rude grandeur of its scenery.—3, (*Glenгарry*), co. of, and 43 m. S.S.W. Inverness, traversed by the Garry, in the centre of the great valley extending from Inverness on the E. coast, to Fort-William on the W. It contains a beautiful lake, and is bounded by finely-wooded mountains.—4, (*Glenlivet*), co. of, and 36 m. S.S.W. Banff. It is utterly destitute of wood, but is celebrated for the quality of its whisky.—5, (*Glenroy*), co. of, and 25 m. S. by W. Inverness; celebrated for its 'Parallel Roads.' These roads consist of a series of perfectly level terraces, running parallel to each other on both sides, and throughout the whole length of the glen; the most elevated being 1262 ft. above sea-level; and the other two respectively 82 and 212 ft. below the highest. Opinion is much divided as to their origin, but they are pretty generally believed to be the margins of ancient lakes, or other enclosed bodies of water.—6, (*Glenashee*), N.E. extremity of Perthshire; about 7 m. long by nearly 1 m. wide. Near its head is the Spittal of Glenashee, a stage on the great military road to Fort George, 20 m. N.N.W. Coupar-Angus.—7, (*Glentil*), co. of, and 34 m. N.N.W. Perth, dist. Athole; a beautiful and romantic vale, famous as a sporting rendezvous, and for the stalking of red deer.

GLENANS, a group of islets, France, off S. coast, dep. Finistère. They are nine in number, and are surrounded by dangerous rocks and shoals. The largest, called Penfret, is about 2 m. in circuit, and has on it a revolving light; lat. 47° 43' 18" N.; lon. 3° 57' W. (R.)

GLENARM, a small tn. and port, Ireland, on bay of same name, co. of, and 20½ m. N.N.E. Antrim, at the foot of a romantic glen. It has a neat Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, and meeting-house; and during summer is much resorted to for sea-bathing; coals are imported from Scotland, and grain and provisions exported. Pop. 881.

GLENDALOUGH, a valley and lake, Ireland, co. Wicklow, 24 m. S. Dublin. The valley, 3 m. long, abounds with romantic scenery and interesting ruins. The lake, celebrated by Moore for its gloomy and desolate appearance, is 441 ft. above sea-level, 1 m. long by ¼ m. broad, and surrounded by almost perpendicular mountains, which rise 1800 ft. above its surface.

GLENELG, several places, Australia:—1, A maritime tn. S. Australia, 6 m. S.W. Adelaide, on the Sturt.—2, One of the most N. cos. of W. Australia; about 50 m. E. to W.; containing some extensive open plains and downs, and in the W. part a group of hills called the Wongan hills. It is closely and heavily wooded in the N. parts, and occasionally hilly.—3, A river, Australia Felix, rising in the Victoria mountains, about lat. 37° 10' S.; lon. 142° 15' E.; flowing W. and S.S.W., and falling into Discovery Bay, about lat. 38° S.; lon. 143° E.; total course, direct distance, about 110 m.—4, A river N.W. Australia, Tasman Land, rising in a short line of hills called Stephen's Range, about lat. 16° S.; lon. 125° 10' E. It flows N.W., then W. and S., and falls into Doubtful Bay, winding its way through a hilly district; whole length 60 to 70 m. It is salt for nearly half its length from the sea, and has in some parts a velocity of more than 5 m. an hour. Its banks are composed of fine white sand; its tributaries are numerous, and many of them large. In the upper parts it is much obstructed by rapids.

GLENGAD, a head promontory, N. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal, forming the W. point of Cullaigh Bay, 24 m. N. by E. Londonderry.

GLENGARIFF HARBOUR, an inlet, Ireland, co. Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay; about 2 m. long and 1 m. wide.

GLENLUCE, a vil. Scotland, in a valley of same name, near Luce Bay, co. of, and 13½ m. W.N.W. Wigtown. Cattle fairs are held here monthly between April and December. The ruins of the once magnificent abbey of Glenluce stand about 1½ m. N.W. the village. Pop. 890.

GLENTWORTH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2940 ac. Pop. 324. **GLENN MAGNA**, par. Eng. Leicester; 2510 ac. P. 833.

GLENNIE ISLANDS, a cluster of small isls. S. coast

Australia, in Bass Strait; lat. 39° 12' S.; lon. 146° 15' E. (R.)

GLENN'S FALLS, a vil., U. States, New York, 1. bank Hudson, 54 m. N. Albany; with three churches, an academy, and a female seminary. The picturesque falls on the Hudson here have a total descent of 50 ft., and afford excellent water-power, propelling several saw and marble mills, &c. P. 1800.

GLENTIES, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 6 m. N.N.W. Donegal, among wild and rugged mountains. It has a chapel, a national school, a police barrack, and a large union workhouse. Pop. 317.

GLIN, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 29 m. W. by S. Limerick, 1. bank Shannon, here about 3 m. broad. It consists of three principal streets, straight and well kept; houses not large, but solidly built of stone, and generally two stories high; supply of water ample; and, as a whole, is gradually improving. It has a bridewell, an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, and several schools, and the remains of the ancient castle of Glin. Glin is resorted to in summer for sea-bathing; and, being the dépôt of the salmon fishery of the Shannon and its tributaries, a considerable quantity of that fish is annually pickled here and exported; and large quantities of butter are sent to Cork and Limerick. Market day, Saturday. Pop. (1841), 1208.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

GLINA, a tn. Austria, Croatia, in a plain surrounded by hills, r. bank Glna, near the E. shore of a marshy lake, 22 m. E.S.E. Carlstadt. It contains a Greek church, and two schools, and has important cattle markets. Pop. 1760.

GLINTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1380 ac. P. 404.

GLOCKNER, or **GROSS GLOCKNER**, a mountain, Austria, on the frontiers of the Tyrol, Carinthia, and Salzburg; lat. 47° 7' N.; lon. 12° 43' E.; height 12,776 ft. It is the culminating point of the Noric Alps; is composed of schistous and calcareous rocks, but appears to have a nucleus of granite. It takes its name from the resemblance of the principal summit to a large bell. The ascent has been repeatedly accomplished, but is difficult, and not without danger.

GLOCKNITZ, or **GLOGNITZ**, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Schwarza and the Grätz Railway, 41 m. S.W. Vienna. It has a handsome church, a castle picturesquely situated on a mountain, and originally a Benedictine monastery; manufactures of white lead, Prussian blue, and plate-glass; two iron-mills, and two stone quarries. Pop. 1520.

GLOGAU (**GROSS**), a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 33 m. N. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, 1. bank Oder. It is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls and otherwise fortified; is the seat of a law court and several public offices; contains four churches, one of them a large and ancient structure, formerly a cathedral; an old castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic gymnasium, several other schools, an arsenal, artillery dépôt, extensive barracks, and other military buildings; an infirmary, poorhouse, and several hospitals; and has manufactures of vinegar, liqueurs, sealing-wax, beet-root sugar, &c.; dye works, numerous mills, and some shipping trade. Pop. 15,326, of whom 3239 are military.—**THE CIRCLE** is flat, watered by the Oder and several small streams; and is generally fertile, producing much corn, and rearing many cattle. Area, 276 geo. sq. m. Pop. 72,212.

GLOGAU (**KLEIN** or **OBEN**), a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 22 m. S. Oppeln, r. bank Hotzenplotz. It is surrounded by walls, contains a castle, a R. Catholic parish and two other churches, a chapel, hospital, normal, and other schools; and has tile-works, a rope-walk, and several worsted and flour mills. Pop. 3633.

GLOGGNITZ, tn. Austria. See **GLOCKNITZ**.

GLOGOVATZ, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and 4 m. from Arad, in a fertile district on the Maros. It is built out of the ruins of the old and celebrated town of Orod, which was founded by the Emperor Probus in 277, and afterwards destroyed by the Tartars. Tobacco is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2085.

GLOMMEN, the largest river in Norway. It rises in Lake Oresund, in the S.E. corner of S. Trondhjem; flows S.S.W. till it reaches the mountain of Tronen, thence S.S.E. through Hedemak to the town and fortress of Kongsvingar; thence it turns, first W.N.W., and then S.S.W., through

Aggershuus and Smaalnehn, forming, by its expansion in its course, Lake Oieren, and another smaller one; and falls into the Skagerrack, at Frederikstad, by two mouths; course more than 373 m. Its channel is much interrupted by cat-racts and lofty fells; and frequently becomes so much swollen, by heavy rains or melting snows, as to produce great devastation. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Felda and Lougen of Wormen; and, on the left, the Reen and Flisen.

GLONS, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 6 m. N.N.W. Liège. The manufacture of straw hats engages most of the inhabitants, old and young; and there are breweries, oil-mills, and lime-works. Pop. 2004.

GLOSTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 660 ac. Pop. 157. GLOPPEN, a tn. Norway, prov. N. Bergenhuus, 101 m. N.N.E. Bergen, situated on the E. side of a small gulf of same name, communicating with the Vaags-fiord. Pop. 3351.

GLORIOSA ISLANDS, two isls., N. E. entrance to the Mozambique Channel, about 100 m. N.W. Cape Amber, the most N. point of Madagascar. The E. island, about 1 m. long, is in lat. 11° 32' S.; lon. 47° 39' E.; the W., which is 1½ m. long and 1 m. broad, is in lat. 11° 35' S.; lon. 47° 30' E. They are covered with brushwood and trees 20 or 25 ft. high, and are about 15 ft. above sea-level. Turtle and birds are plentiful on these islands; but there is no fresh water.

GLOSSOP, a market tn. and par. England, co. Derby. The town, within ¾ m. of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, and 19 m. W. N. W. Sheffield, consists of two portions, called the New and the Old town; the former irregularly built, and the latter containing many respectable shops and dwellings. It has a townhall, market-house, a handsome church, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, R. Catholics, and other Dissenters; an endowed school, savings'-bank, and a number of useful charities.

THE PARISH, which is extensive, comprises numerous chapels; and is the principal seat in Derbyshire of the cotton manufacture. There are also woollen and paper mills, dyeing, bleaching, and print works, and iron foundries. Area, 49,960 ac. Pop. 22,898.

GLOUCESTER, or GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a maritime co. England, bounded, S. by Wilts and Somerset; E. by Oxford; N. and N.W. by Warwick, Worcester, and Hereford; W. by Monmouth and the Severn. Length, S.W. to N. E., about 64 m. Greatest breadth, about 30 m. Area, 805,120 ac., of which 750,000 ac. are arable, meadow, and pasture. The co. is naturally divided into three distinct districts, the hill or cotswold, the vale, and the forest districts. The first comprises the hilly country, stretching from Chipping Camden, on the N., to Bath, on the S., and called Cotswold, from *sheep-cotes* and *wolds*, the old English name for hills. The second, or vale district, comprehends the whole of the Lowlands, from Stratford-upon-Avon to Bristol, and includes the vales of Evesham, Gloucester, and Berkeley. The third, or Forest district, includes the parishes on the W. side of the Severn, up to Gloucester, and afterwards on the W. side of the Leden, to the Wye. The hill district is in general bleak and bare; but includes many beautiful dales, and much picturesque scenery. It lies on the limestone and clay of the oolitic formation. Much of the soil in the vales is extremely fertile, and the climate mild. The geology of the vale district is exceedingly varied, including all the formations between the upper silurian and oolite. A large portion of the district lies on the blue lias; and is in pasture, generally of poor quality. The Forest district derives its name from the royal forest of Dean, formerly very extensive, but now much reduced by the progress of cultivation and other means. Great part of it, however, is still Crown property. The principal rivers in Gloucestershire are the Severn, with its affluents, the Wye, the Leden, and Lower and Upper Avon; and the Isis or Thames, with its affluents, the Colne, Churnet, and Windrush. The Severn was formerly famous for its salmon; but they have now become scarce. Iron and coal are found in the Forest; the former is not extensively wrought, but the collieries employ large amounts both of labour and capital. Coal is also found, and extensively worked in the S. part of the county; and lead ore is found in various parts, but not in sufficient quantities to pay the expense of working. Limestone and freestone are also met with. Agriculture is in a backward state in this county, espe-

cially in the vale districts of it—the improvements introduced by some of the more public-spirited proprietors having been but slowly and partially adopted. Wheat, barley, oats, and beans, are the crops principally cultivated. The latter are produced mostly on the clay soils of the vales, and much depended on by the farmer. Gloucestershire is, however, much more of a dairy than an agricultural county, being remarkable for the richness and extent of its natural pastures, the most valuable of which lie along the banks of the Severn. The celebrated cheese, known by the name of double and single Gloucester, is produced chiefly in the vale of Berkeley. A good cow yields from 12 to 18 quarts of milk per day, which again produces 3½ cwt. and upwards of cheese in the year. The native sheep of the Cotswold hills are large, with coarse wool; but the breed is now largely intermixed with Leicesters and South Downs. The total stock of sheep in the county has been estimated at about 550,000, and the annual produce of wool at 15,550 packs. In the vale and forest lands, and on the sides of the hills, there are numerous orchards, from the produce of which large quantities of cyder are made. The celebrated cyder called styre, which requires to be kept for several years before it is sufficiently mellowed for use, is produced on the W. banks of the Severn. Gloucester is a considerable manufacturing county, and has been long famous for its fine broad cloths. It is intersected by the Birmingham and Bristol railway; by a branch of the Great Western railway from Swindon, through Stroud to Stonehouse, on the Birmingham and Bristol line; and a small portion of the S. of the county is crossed by the main line of the Great Western. The county is divided into 28 hundreds, and 339 parishes; returns 15 members to Parliament—four for the county; two each for the cities of Bristol and Gloucester, and the boroughs of Cirencester, Stroud, with the adjoining parishes, and Tewkesbury; and one for Cheltenham. Pop. (1851), 458,805.

GLOUCESTER, a city, co. of itself, parl. bor. and river port, England, cap. above co., in the vale of Gloucester, on a gentle eminence, l. bank, Severn, here divided into two channels, and crossed by two fine bridges, 33 m. N. by E. Bristol, and 95 m. W. by N. London. It consists of four principal streets, crossing each other at right angles, and a number of smaller, all tolerably straight. The houses, which were formerly of wood, are now principally of brick and stone, most of them substantial, and many of them handsome buildings. The streets are well paved, and the town is well lighted with gas, and pretty well supplied with water. The most remarkable public edifice is the cathedral, one of the noblest edifices of the kind in England. It was originally the church of a Benedictine abbey, established here in the beginning of the 11th century, and converted into a cathedral at the Reformation. It is cruciform, 444 ft. in length, 154 in breadth, and 85½ in height, with a tower 280 ft. high. Having been built at different periods throughout several centuries, it exhibits a great variety of style, the specimens of some of which, as here exhibited, are unrivalled. This is the case, particularly with the choir, which is one of the finest examples of florid gothic in existence. In the interior of the cathedral are many ancient and interesting monuments. Amongst them, those of Robert, son of William the Conqueror, who, together with his brother Richard, was interred here, and of Edward II., murdered in Berkeley castle, the former carved in oak, the latter of alabaster. Besides the cathedral, there are ten other Established churches, some of them handsome old edifices; and places of worship for various religious denominations, including the Society of Friends, R. Catholics, and a Jews' synagogue. The other public buildings worthy of notice are the shire hall, the tolsey or guildhall, the county jail, market-houses, new savings'-bank, custom-house, infirmary, and blue-coat hospital. The tolsey, situated in the centre of the city, is a handsome building, with a portico of Ionic columns, erected in 1814. The county jail, built in 1791, stands a little W. of the town, on the site of an ancient castle, of the time of William I. It is remarkable as having been the first prison in England where the humane system of discipline was introduced. The market-houses, the one situated in Eastgate Street, for the sale of corn, meat, poultry, vegetables, &c., built in 1786, has a handsome front; the other, for the sale of butter, fish, &c., is situated in Southgate Street; and there is also a commodious cattle-market. There are here numerous daily and several boarding schools, besides

several charity schools; the latter including the college school founded by Henry VIII., the blue-coat school founded in 1666; and the free grammar school of St. Mary de Crypt, founded in the time of Henry VIII., and endowed with two exhibitions of £50 per annum each, tenable for eight years, for the maintenance of two scholars at Pembroke College, Oxford. The educational institutions of Gloucester include, also, a Lancasterian and a National school, the one established in 1813, and the other in 1816. There is also a literary and scientific association, well supported, and having an extensive library. Among the benevolent institutions are several hospitals of ancient foundation, the oldest being that of St. Bartholomew; the infirmary, the lunatic asylum, about half a mile from the city, on the London road; an eye institution, and a house of industry. Pins form the principal article of Gloucester manufacture, though much declined from what it was formerly. Cutlery is also made to a considerable extent, as are, likewise, soap, gloves, sack and sailcloth, ropes, and saddlery. There was formerly a bell foundry of very ancient date, but it is now removed; several cast-iron works, in which sugar pans, mortars, &c., are manufactured. Ship-building is also carried on to some extent.

Gloucester has been an inland port for centuries, but it is only of late years that it has become a place of importance in a commercial point of view, a result chiefly owing to the opening of the Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal in 1827, by which the exports and imports are now effected at the port itself, instead of being transhipped as formerly, and conveyed by barges up and down the Severn. Gloucester has now a considerable trade, consisting in its imports, chiefly of corn and timber; the exports are salt, iron, and bricks; and coal will shortly be added to them—arrangements being now in progress (1852) to bring coal to Gloucester for this purpose from the Forest of Dean and the Welsh coal-fields. The docks comprise an area of about eight acres. The number of vessels entering the port in 1851 was 1652, and ranging up to 1000 tons register. The foreign and colonial produce imported in the same year was 160,000 tons. Gloucester has returned two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. It is a place of high antiquity, and is said to have been in existence long previous to the Roman invasion; but was, at any rate, undoubtedly an important Roman military station, and was then known by the name of *Colonia Glevum*. Pop. (1841), 14,497.

GLOUCESTER, several townships, U. States.—1, A seaport, Massachusetts, on a small peninsula, 29 m. N.E. Boston. It has a good harbour, open at all seasons of the year; inhabitants extensively engaged in navigation and the fisheries. Shipping of dist. (1840), 17,072 tons. Its agreeable situation renders it a favourite place of resort in summer. Pop. 6350.—2, Rhode Island, 16 m. W.S.W. Providence. Pop. 2304.—3, New Jersey, 10 m. S.E. Woodbury. Pop. 2837.

GLOUCESTER.—1, A cape, Australia, N.E. coast; lat. 20° 1' 15" S.; lon. 148° 26' 15" E.; with an island of same name off it, lat. 19° 57' S.; lon. 148° 26' E. (R.); and about 5 m. long by 2 m. broad, 1874 ft. high, with steep, rocky shores.—2, The most S. of the Society Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 19° 8' S.; lon. 140° 37' W. (R.).

GLOUCESTER, a maritime co. New S. Wales, 85 m. N.W. to S.E., and about 75 m. in breadth at the broadest part; but, being of a triangular shape, this breadth diminishes, N.W., to a point. N. parts mountainous. Area, 1,375,200 ac. The chief river is the Manning, which separates it from the co. of Macquarie. Chief towns—Raymond Terrace, the capital; Carrington, and Stroud.

GLOUKHOV, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. of, and 148 m. E. by N. Tchernigov, near r. bank Verbovka. It is surrounded with an earthen wall, and contains five churches and two convents; has extensive cloth manufactories, and a considerable trade in grain and brandy. Pop. 8000.

GLÜCKSBURG, a vil. Denmark, Schleswig, bail. of, and about 5 m. N.E. Flensburg, not far from the Flensburg-fjord. It contains a fine old castle, which, in 1825, was bestowed by Frederick VI. on the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck, with the title of Duke of Glücksburg. Pop. 750.

GLÜCKSTADT [Latin, *Tychoopolis*], a tn. and port, Denmark, Holstein, r. bank Elbe, and at the mouth of the

Rhin, 27 m. N.W. Altona, with which, and with Kiel, it communicates by railway; lat. (pier), 53° 47' 6" N.; lon. 9° 24' 30" E. (R.). It depends solely upon collected rain for water for culinary purposes. It is the seat of several courts; has a town church, a R. Catholic chapel, a synagogue, high school, house of correction, and several charitable institutions. It has limited manufactures; the inhabitants being chiefly engaged in trade, navigation, and whale fishing. The harbour, formed by the mouth of the Rhin, has 5 ft. depth at low water, and 15 ft. at high; and two good docks. Glückstadt was founded in 1619, withstood the attacks of Tilly, in 1628, and had its defences dismantled in 1814-15. Pop. 6000.

GLURNS, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle Ober-Innthal, on the Adige or Etsch, 60 m. S.W. Innsbruck. It is surrounded with lofty walls and towers, and has been almost entirely rebuilt since 1799, when it was burnt down by the French. It contains a parish church. Pop. 695.

GLUVIAS (Sr.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 2770 ac. P. 4484.

GLYMPTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1670 ac. Pop. 119.

GLYN, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, par. of, and 4½ m. N.N.W. Llanelly. Pop. 908.

GLYN-CORRWG, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 12,000 ac. Pop. 634.

GLYN-TÂF, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W. Caerphilly, l. bank Taf, whose steep banks are here connected by the Pont-y-Fridd—a bridge of singular construction. Pop. 998.

GLYNDE, par. Eng. Sussex; 1370 ac. Pop. 270.

GLYNEN, par. and tn. Irel. Antrim; 4484 ac. Pop. 1890.

GMÜND, or **GEMÜND**, a tn. Austria, Illyria, at the foot of the Alps, l. bank Liser, at the confluence of the Mullar, 42 m. W.N.W. Klagenfurt. It has a castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; iron and steel works, and an acidulated spring. There is a copper mine in the vicinity. P. 680.

GMÜND, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Rems, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 28 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. It is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and is cheerful-looking and well built; contains several churches, three of them very ancient, and one a handsome Gothic structure; a townhouse, a Latin, and a normal school; a deaf and dumb institution, a blind asylum, and orphan hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, jewellery, and trinkets; and carries on a trade in these articles, and in wooden tobacco bowls. Area of bail., 82 geo. sq. m. Pop. tn., 6100; bail. 24,402.

GMÜNDE, a tn. Upper Austria, circle Traun, cap. dist. of same name, beautifully situated in the midst of magnificent scenery, at the N. extremity of the Traun or Gmünden lake, where the river Traun issues from it, 35 m. S.W. Linz. It is well built; has a parish church, with a finely-carved altar; a chapel, antique townhouse, and model cabinet, containing a collection of models of the salt mines, and of the machinery employed in working them and manufacturing the salt. These mines, and the works connected with them, employ the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. tn., 3250; dist. 8000.

GNADENTHAL, a Moravian missionary station, S. Africa, Cape Colony, 70 m. E.S.E. Cape Town. Pop. 1400.

GNESEN, or **GNEZNO**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. of, and 45 m. S.W. Bromberg, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile district, between hills and lakes. It is surrounded by walls, is the see of an archbishop, contains a handsome cathedral, and eight other R. Catholic churches, a Protestant church, an ecclesiastical seminary, a monastery, and a nunnery, is the seat of several law courts and public offices; and has several distilleries, breweries, and tanneries; a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. In early times the archbishop of Gnesen was primate of all Poland, and its king was crowned in the cathedral. Pop. 7709. — **THE CIRCLE** is flat, is watered by the Welna, contains numerous lakes, and has a fertile soil. Area, 283 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1846), 55,658.

GNIEWKOWO, a tn. Prussia, prov. of, and 72 m. E.N.E. Posen, on a height in a fertile district. It contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has a trade in corn, horses, and cattle; and four annual fairs. Pop. 900.

GNOIEN, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, on a hill above a small affluent of the Recknitz, 24 m. E.S.E. Rostock. It rises up in the form of terraces, is surrounded by walls, and entered by several gates; contains a church

and a poorhouse; and has manufactures of linen and needles, a copper foundry, tannery, several distilleries, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2982.

GNOSALL, par. Eng. Stafford; 7820 ac. Pop. 2424.

GOA, a city, Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, Malabar coast; lat. 15° 28' 18" N.; lon. 73° 57' 15" E.; (n.) 260 m. S.S.E. Bombay; cap. of all the Portuguese possessions, E. of the Cape of Good Hope. The name is now applied to two distinct places, namely, Old Goa and New Goa or Panjim. The former, now almost entirely deserted, is situated 5 m. further inland than the latter, which stands near the entrance of the harbour. Old Goa, deserted on account of its unhealthiness, was at one time a populous and magnificent city, as the elegant specimens of ancient architecture, exhibited in its cathedral and numerous other religious edifices, sufficiently prove. There are here several large monasteries, a convent, the edifice formerly occupied by the inquisition, and the viceroy's palace. The whole buildings are going fast to ruins; and are used as a quarry whence to obtain building materials for the new town, to which everything worthy of preservation and easily removed has been transported, including the tomb of Francis Xavier. A few monks, however, still reside in this deserted place, and make fruitless attempts to keep certain edifices in repair. New Goa or Panjim, founded in the beginning of the 18th century, is walled and fortified. It is situated on an island formed by two rivers, and is a handsome well-built town, streets wide and straight; and is now the seat of business, the see of an archbishop, the residence of the viceroy, and of the principal Portuguese inhabitants. The houses are of stone, with thick walls pierced with small grated windows, and roofed with tile; and altogether it presents much the appearance of a European town. It abounds with ecclesiastics, has a court of first resort, and some other courts, and several educational establishments. The harbour is a noble and capacious basin, land-locked, and well protected from the monsoon, and overlooked by a fortress, at the foot of which stands the large and commodious custom-house. The trade of Goa, at one time the most extensive of any place in India, is now inconsiderable. Its imports are piece goods, raw silk, ivory, sugar, woollens, glass, &c. Its exports hemp, betel nut, cowries, toys, beads, &c. P. 24,000.

The territory around Goa belonging to the Portuguese is about 40 m. in length by 20 m. in breadth. Within this district there were at one time 200 churches and chapels, and above 2000 priests. It is well watered and fertile; and its inhabitants, with the exception of a few of the higher classes, are chiefly descendants of Europeans by native women. Goa was taken from the Hindoo rajahs of Bijanagur by the Bhamenes Mahometan sovereign of the Decan about 1469; and in 1510 was besieged and taken by Albuquerque, who made it the capital of the Portuguese dominions in the east. Goa was in possession of the English from 1807 till 1815. There are 34 forts in the territory. Pop. 350,000.

GOACK, a tn. isl. Celebes, W. coast, the native cap. of the Macassar country; lat. 5° 13' N.; lon. 119° 21' E.

GOADBY-MARWOOD, par. Eng. Leicester; 2540 ac. Pop. 202.

GOAHATI, or GOWHATTY, a tn. Assam, l. bank Brahmaputra, 330 m. N.N.E. Calcutta; lat. 25° 55' N.; lon. 91° 40' E.; once the cap. of an ancient Hindoo territory, which included great part of Assam. It is now quite reduced.

GOALPARA, a tn. India, prov. Bengal, l. bank Brahmaputra, 290 m. N.N.E. Calcutta; lat. 26° 8' N.; lon. 90° 38' E. It contains some good houses, and a street of shops. A great portion of the town, however, is composed of miserable huts, which are for two months of the year flooded with water 2 or 3 ft. deep. In other respects, also, this place exhibits a squalid scene of vice and misery. It is, nevertheless, a place of considerable resort, and the principal mart of the intercourse with the Assamese, who bring here coarse cloths, stick-lac, tar, wax; taking salt in return.

GOANDS, GONDS, or KHOONDS, a wild tribe of Indians, inhabiting the hills of Omerkatung, central Hindoostan, at the sources of the Sone and Nerbuddah. They are one of the lowest classes in the scale of civilization to be found throughout India; their manners and customs are peculiar to themselves, and their physiognomy differs very widely from the usual characters found in the natives. Their skin is much blacker than the ordinary shade, lips thick, hair woolly,

resembling that of an African; forms are well proportioned, being strong and athletic. They live upon wild roots and vegetables, and such animals as they can snare or kill.

GOAR (Str.), a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 20 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, cap. circle of same name, beautifully situated l. bank Rhine, about a mile below the Lurlei-rock. It contains a Protestant church, with the tombs of the princes of Hesse, and a R. Catholic church, is the seat of a law court, and several public offices; and has manufactures of leather, an important salmon fishery, a trade in leather, wine, and cattle, and three annual fairs. On a height overhanging the town, and commanding a magnificent view, stands the old castle of Rheinfels, once a strong fortress, but now only the most extensive ruin on the Rhine. Pop. 1433.—The CIRCLE, area 136 geo. sq. m., is for the most part covered with hills, which, in the interior, on the Hundsrückens, are cold and bleak; but, on approaching the Rhine, present much beautiful and romantic scenery. Only a small portion of the surface is arable; but a good deal of wine is grown, and many cattle reared. Pop. 34,930.

GOARSHAUSEN (Str.), a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Rhine, opposite the Prussian town of St. Goar, and 20 m. S.S.E. Coblenz. It is partly surrounded by old walls flanked with towers, and is for the most part poorly and irregularly built. It has manufactures of leather and paper, several mills, a fishery, and some shipping. On a height above the town stand the ruins of the castle of Neu-Katzenellenbogen, better known by the name of the Katze [cat], and destroyed by the French in 1806. Area of bail. 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. tn. 872; bail. 16,190.

GOAT ISLAND—1, S. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chili, S.W. Juan Fernandez; lat. 33° 30' S.; lon. 79° W.; of moderate elevation, with its summit surmounted by many conical eminences or hummocks. It is about 4 or 5 m. in circumference; elevation 400 to 500 ft.; shores precipitous, and chiefly composed of a brown volcanic stone. It has a burnt and desolate aspect, and affords no vegetation higher than a stunted shrub. Vast numbers of violet-coloured crabs occur on the rocks of the coast, and fish are abundant; aquatic birds also are numerous, and fresh water may be obtained.—2, N. Pacific Ocean, 1½ m. W. N.W. Bashlee Island, N. from the Babuay Islands, off the N. extremity of Luzon. It is small, and rather low, but has some well cultivated spots; is well inhabited, and abounds in bullocks, goats, pigs, and fowls.—3, One of the Philippines, Strait of Manila; lat. 13° 55' N.; lon. 120° 24' E. (n.)—4, (or *Pulo Cambing*), N.E. coast Sumbawa, Flores Sea, N. point, in lat. 8° 7' S.; lon. 118° 46' 18" E.—5, Two steep islets, off Terceira, Azores.—6, An isl., U. States, Maine; lat. 43° 21' N.; lon. 70° 25' W.—7, An isl. in Niagara River, at the great falls, which it divides into two unequal parts; area, about 75 ac.; circumference, 1 m., mostly covered with forest. See NIAGARA.

GOATHILL, par. Eng. Somerset; 230 ac. Pop. 37.

GOATHURST, par. Eng. Somerset; 1370 ac. P. 341.

GOAVE (GREAT and LITTLE), two tns. Hayti, the former 7 m. E., the latter at the embouchure of a small river of same name. Little Goave, 32 m. W.S.W. Port-Republicain, on a small bay of same name, has a commodious and safe harbour, capable of admitting the largest vessels; it is the port of Great Goave and other places, and carries on a brisk export trade in coffee, sugar, indigo, and cotton. The badness of the water, and the marshes in the neighbourhood render the air unhealthy.

GOBAIN (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 11 m. W. by N. Laon. It has a manufactory of mirrors on a large scale, said to be the first in Europe. Pop. 1419.

GOBI, or SHAMO, an immense tract of desert country, occupying nearly the centre of the high table-land of E. Asia, between lat. 35° and 45° N., and lon. 90° and 110° E., and extending over a large portion of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. Its length is probably about 1800 m.; mean breadth, between 350 and 400 m.; area, 300,000 sq. m.; interrupted in its E. extremity only by a few spots of pasture and low bushes. General elevation 4220 ft. above sea-level, but it is intersected W. to E. by a depressed valley named Shamo, or the 'Sea of Sand,' which is also mixed with salt. W. from it lies the Han-Hai, 'Dry Sea,' a barren plain of shifting sand, blown into high ridges. Wide tracts of this dreary region are flat and covered with small stones or sand;

and widely separated from one another are low hills destitute of wood and water. In summer, which lasts scarcely three months, the heat of the sun is overpowering; but in winter the cold is intense, snow and frost frequently occurring in July and August; indeed no month in the year is entirely free from them. Fierce and bitter winds from the icy regions of the N. also prevail. The desert of Gobi is comprised within one of the 'Rainless Districts' of the earth, and is consequently almost devoid of vegetation. The E. Gobi is occupied by different tribes of the Mongolian race, which have numerous herds of camels, horses, and sheep. In the W. Gobi are some nomadic tribes of the Turkish Tartar race.

GOCH, a walled tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 40 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, l. bank Niers. It is the seat of a law court, has a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Menonite church, an old castle, orphan and ordinary hospital; manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen goods, muslin, hosiery, hats, pins, starch, soap, vinegar, and tobacco; several worsted mills, tanneries, distilleries, dye-works, and bleachfields, and an annual fair. Pop. 3744.

GOCHSHEIM.—1, A walled tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, l. bank Kraich, 17 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. It has a parish church, an old castle, now used as a school house, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1370.—2, A vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 25 m. N.E. Würzburg; with a townhouse, and small castle, and, in the environs, a number of market gardens. Pop. 1277.

GÖCKLINGEN, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, 7 m. S.W. Landau; with a R. Catholic parish church, and an iron and a flour mill. Pop. 1519.

GÖDA, or **GÖDAU**, a vil. Saxony, circle of, and 5 m. W.S.W. Bautzen, on a small stream of same name. It has a large and ancient parish church, in the Byzantine style, a brewery, mill, and granite quarry. Pop. 938.

GODALMING, a bor. tn. and par. England, co. Surrey. The town, 32 m. S.W. London, on a branch of the Guildford and Reigate railway, in a beautiful valley on the Wey, which is here navigable, and surrounded by finely-wooded heights, consists principally of one street, extending about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. along the high road from London to Portsmouth. It has a parish church, an ancient cruciform edifice; and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Quakers; almshouses for ten aged persons, a national school, an apprenticeship fund, and some minor charities. The woollen trade, which was at one time considerable, is now nearly extinct. In the vicinity are several paper, parchment, and leather mills, and some stockings and fleecy hosiery are also manufactured. A trade of some consequence is carried on in corn, malt, flour, bark, timber, wool, and hoops. Corn market on Wednesday. Pop. tn., 2183. Area of par., 8470 ac. Pop. 4328.

GODAVERY, a large river, peninsular Hindoostan, having its source in the W. Ghats, about 70 m. N.E. Bombay, near lat. 20° N.; lon. 75° E.; and its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal; lat. 16° 48' N.; lon. 82° 20' E.; thus nearly crossing the entire peninsula of Hindoostan. Its course is generally S.E., and is in length about 550 to 600 m. About 50 m. from the sea the river divides into two channels, the most N. of which flows into Coringa Bay. It is only, however, in the rainy season that either of these branches are navigable, and then for small craft only; but it is believed to be quite practicable to open up a navigation in this river of 400 m. in length for four months in the year. The forests along the banks abound with timber fit for shipbuilding.

GODDINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1030 ac. Pop. 117.

GODELLA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 4 m. N. Valencia, l. bank canal of Moncada, in the *huerta* or orchard of Valencia. It contains a palace, with two towers; a parish church, townhouse, and two schools; and has manufactures of chocolate, and a trade in corn, oil, silk, and fruit. Pop. 1244.

GODELLETA, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. of, and about 15 m. W. Valencia, on the side of a hill. It contains a parish church, courthouse, miserable prison, primary school, and a Moorish tower in ruins; and has two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 1069.

GODERICH.—1, A small tn. Upper Canada, cap. Huron, dist. on Lake Huron, at the entrance of Maitland river. It was laid out in 1827, and contains five churches and chapels, a jail, and a courthouse. P. (1852), 1329.—2, An inland co.,

W. Australia, about 55 m. square, in which open plains alternate with thickly-wooded land, fertile valleys, and extensive pasturages. It is watered by the rivers Beaufort and Gordon. The capital, Kojonup, is 90 m. N.W. Albany.

GODESBERG, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Cologne, circle of, and 2 m. S.E. Bonn, on a hill of same name. It is one of the most agreeable summer residences on the Rhine; contains several fine villas, and has a mineral spring and bathing establishment, much frequented by the citizens of Bonn. On an isolated height is an old castle, with a cylindrical donjon tower, commanding one of the most beautiful views on the Rhine. Pop. 900.

GODHAVN, a Danish colony on the S.W. part of Disco, isl. Davis' Strait, and residence of the inspector of N. Greenland. In the vicinity are coal mines. Pop. 250.

GODIASCO (Latin, *Godiascum*), a tn. Sardinia, States, div. of, and 18 m. E. Alessandria, at the foot of Mount Barlaceda, r. bank Staffora, near the confluence of the Ardivesta. It contains a regularly-built square, on which are two handsome palaces, two churches, and a courthouse; and has a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Near it are some remarkable caverns and petrifications. Pop. 1607.

GÖDING (Moravian, *Hodonin*), a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 34 m. S.E. Brünn, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank March. It contains a castle, parish church, and chapel; and has manufactures of tobacco, a trade in wool, horses, and cattle; a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 2829; of dist. 17,407.

GODMANCHESTER, or **GUMCESTER**, a municipal bor. and par. England, co. Huntingdon.—The town, situated on the Ouse, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.E. Huntingdon, within the parliamentary limits of which it is included, has a handsome church, in the later English style; a free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; besides a number of useful charities. Area of par. 5590 ac. Pop. 2152.

GODMANSTONE, par. Eng. Dorset; 1240 ac. P. 153.

GODMERSHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 3440 ac. P. 450.

GÖDÖLLÖ, a market tn. Hungary, co. of, and 15 m. E. N.E. Pesth. It stands in a beautiful district; contains a magnificent castle, a church, theatre, and a fine park and gardens; and has a large general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. 2330.

GODOLPHIN, a hamlet, England, co. Cornwall, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. by W. Helston. The neighbourhood has long been celebrated for its tin mines.

GODSHILL, par. Eng., isl. of Wight; 6400 ac. P. 1435.

GODSTONE, par. Eng. Surrey; 6600 ac. Pop. 1896.

GODTHAAB, a Danish colony, W. coast Greenland, in Gilbert Sound, about lat. 64° 30' N. It is the residence of the inspector of the S. district, and is the oldest Danish colony in Greenland, having been founded in 1721, by Hans Egede. It has a seminary for the instruction of native catechists, under the superintendence of a missionary. Pop. 740.

GOEDEREDE, or **GOERE**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the island of Goedereede-en-Overflakke, 10 m. S.W. Brielle. It has a townhouse in the market-place, a Reformed church, and a school. It was formerly a large, walled, commercial town; and has been brought into its present state by inundations, fire, and war. Pop. 1118.

GOEDEREDE-EN-OVERFLAKKE, an isl. Holland, forming the most S. portion of prov. S. Holland; bounded W. by the N. Sea, N. and N.E. by the Haringvliet, and S.E., S., and S.W. by the Volkerak, Kammer, and Grevelingen, which are all portions of the estuary of the Waal, and communicate with Hollands-Diep. Before 1751, it formed two islands; hence the conjoint name of Goedereede or Goere and Overflakke, which were united by the filling up—partly naturally, and partly by artificial means—of a water-course that separated them; and which, at full tide, was navigable for vessels of considerable size. It is about 24 m. long, N.W. to S.E., by 6 m. broad. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, raising a considerable quantity of madder. Pop. 20,000.

GOENONG API or **APEE**.—1, A small volcanical Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea; lat. 6° 35' S.; lon. 126° 40' E. It contains an active volcano, the last eruption of which occurred in 1820.—2, An isl. Flores Sea, off the N.E. coast Sumbawa; lat. 8° 11' S.; lon. 119° 5' E. It also contains an active volcano.—3, A burning island, Banda group (*whick see*).

GOENTOER, or **GOENONG-Goentoer**, an active volcano, isl. Java, prov. Preanger, about 94 m. S.E. Batavia; height,

6689 ft. Its eruptions of 1818, 1825, 1835, and 1841, all caused great damage to the surrounding country, destroying large numbers of coffee-trees, and covering extensive tracts with ashes, sand, and stones.

GOES, or TERGOES [Latin, *Goesa*], a tn. and port, Holland, prov. Zealand, isl. S. Beveland, 16 m. W. Bergen-op-Zoom. It is surrounded with walls protected by a ditch, and has seven gates. It has five open squares, of which the Great Market [Groote Markt], the finest and largest, is in the form of a parallelogram; is planted with trees, and is further adorned with the townhall, an old, respectable-looking edifice, which once contained the weigh-house. There are also a new corn exchange, a prison, a Calvinistic, dissenting, Baptist, and R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; numerous schools, a poorhouse, orphan hospital, and several other benevolent institutions, and charitable and religious societies. It has an old and a new harbour, defended by forts; a considerable commerce, but unimportant manufactures. Pop. 4725.

GOES, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. Coa, near r. bank Ceira, 17 m. E. Coimbra, at the foot of the Serra d' Estrella, in a valley so deep, that in winter it is scarcely visited by the sun. It contains a parish church and a fine castle. Pop. 3150.

GOËTA, a river, Sweden. See **GÜTA**.

GÖGGINGEN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, 2 m. S.W. Augsburg. It contains a castle, parish church, chapel, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, white lead, clocks, and potato starch, and saw, oil, and other mills. Pop. of tn. 1222; of dist., area 80 geo. sq. m., 16,135.

GOGO, or GOGEN, a seaport tn., W. Hindoostan, prov. Goajoor, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Cambay; lat. 21° 40' N.; lon. 72° 16' 30" E. (R.) It is an ancient town, but had fallen much into decay while under the Mahratta government. The roadstead is considered safe during the S.W. monsoon.

GOGRA, GOGGRA, SARJOU, or DEWA, a river, Hindoostan. It rises in the Himalayas, near Tadagur, about lat. 30° 11' N.; lon. 81° 13' E.; from which it flows generally S.W., through Nepaul, Oude, and into the prov. Bahar, where it falls into the Ganges, a little W. from Chuprah; lat. 25° 45' N.; lon. 85° 10' E. It is one of the principal tributaries of the Ganges, and is navigable for large boats to the foot of the hills. It is held sacred by the Hindoos, but not in equal estimation with the Ganges. Length, in a nearly straight line, about 450 m.

GOHUD, a fortified tn., N.W. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, 28 m. N.E. Gwalior; lat. 26° 24' N.; lon. 78° 20' E.

GOIANINHA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, near Lake Groahiras, 28 m. S. Natal. It contains a parish church, and a primary school. It has some trade; inhabitants chiefly labourers. Pop. 1500.

GOIL (Loch), a picturesque sea-arm, W. coast Scotland, co. Argyre, stretching 4 m. N. from Loch Long. At its upper end is the pretty village of Lochgoilhead.

GOIRLE, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 15 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch, on the Leijde; with a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 795.

GOITO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 9 m. N.W. Mantua, r. bank Mincio, here crossed by a bridge. It was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by a castle; a place of considerable military importance, and the scene of several engagements; an annual fair is held in October. Pop. 4127.

GOJAM, a prov., S.W. Abyssinia, Amhara, S. of Lake Dembea. It is a pastoral country, and consists principally of elevated plains and high mountains, surrounded by the Abai, in the form of a semicircle. The middle region is a tableland, from 2000 to 3000 ft. above the level of the river. This tableland is about 20 m. wide. Nearly the same space is occupied by the broken country, which lies between the plain and the river. It is intersected by numerous small streams, most of which fall into the Blue Nile. The ridges of mountains rise in some parts to the regions of frost and snow, and hailstones have fallen here of such size as to kill people and

cattle. This hail lies on the ground sometimes for three days, before it melts by the heat of the sun.

GOKAUK, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, 49 m. N. Darwar; lat. 16° 11' N.; lon. 74° 58' E.; on the N. acclivity of a hill, on the Gutpurba, 352 m. S.E. Bombay. It is enclosed by a wall and ditch on its E. and S. side, and is a place of considerable extent and importance. It had formerly a considerable manufactory of silk and cotton fabrics, both in the form of dresses and of piece goods.

GÖKTSCHIE-DENGHS [Blue lake], also called **KEGHAM-SER**, and sometimes **SEWAN**, a lake, Russian Armenia, to the N.E. of Erivan; about 40 m. long, from N.W. to S.E., and on an average 12 m. broad. It is situated about 5000 ft. above the sea-level, in a basin surrounded by mountains, many of them covered with the richest verdure, not a few of the most fantastic forms, and several covered with snow. The water is fresh, and of a deep blue colour; and is said, by Chesney, never to freeze, though Dubois de Montpereux asserts, that when he visited it in the beginning of February it was covered with ice, in which the people who live on the banks of the lake were making holes, to catch the fish with which it is known to abound. In the N.W. of the lake there is an island, called **Sevan** or **Sevan**, with a convent on it.

GOLA-SECCA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 33 m. N.W. Milan, l. bank Ticino. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as bargemen on the river. Hannibal crossed it here with his elephants. Pop. 1601.

GOLCONDA, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, prov. of, and 6 m. W.N.W. Hyderabad, on a hill; lat. 17° 23' N.; lon. 78° 26' E.; formerly the capital of an extensive kingdom. The fortress is now used chiefly as a state prison. The principal inhabitants and bankers of Hyderabad are also permitted



THE TOMBS AND FORT, GOLCONDA.—From Capt. Meadows Taylor's Sketches in the Deccan.

to retain houses in it, to which, on any alarm, they retire with their money and other portable effects. Golconda and diamonds is an old association, but is no otherwise warranted than that the town was at one time a principal mart for these precious gems, which were brought there to be cut and polished. No diamonds are, or ever were, found in any part of the adjoining country; the nearest mines, most of which are now deserted, being probably 100 miles distant.

GOLD COAST, British possessions, on the W. coast of Africa, having Windy Coast on the W., and the Slave Coast on the E. Its precise limits are not determined, but the jurisdiction of British authority, in this part of Africa, extends, with exception of a few sea-side towns, from Pram-Pram on the E., lon. 0° 10' E., to the river Assinee on the W., lon. 3° 18' W., or 230 m., stretching inland, to Ashantee. The British forts and stations on this coast are Dix Cove, Cape Coast Castle, the residence of the governor; Annamaboe, and Fort James. There were formerly several others, but they have been all abandoned, one after the other; there were also some Dutch and Danish forts and stations on this coast, but the latter have been sold to Great Britain. A considerable trade is carried on with the Ashantees, who bring ivory, gold

dust, horses, &c., to exchange for silks, tobacco, rum, &c. The imports, for 1849, were £110,600; and the exports £167,674. The revenue for the same period was only £1597; the difference in the expenditure being made up by a parliamentary grant. No executive or legislative council exists at the Gold Coast, the power of enacting laws being vested in the governor and council of Sierra Leone. A judicial assessor, having very extensive jurisdiction, is resident at Cape Coast Castle, and British magistrates administer justice at Annamaboe, Winnebah, and British Accra. The abandoned station of Cormantine, founded in 1618, is said to be the first fort built by the English on the Gold Coast. It was taken from the former by Admiral de Ruyter in 1663; and from that period remained in the possession of the Dutch, under the name of Fort Amsterdam, till 1807; when it was plundered by the Ashantees. There are no harbours on this coast, and the surf is so violent that trading vessels are obliged to anchor 4 m. or 5 m. from the beach.

GOLDAPP, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 20 m. S. Gumbinnen, cap. circle, and on a river of same name. It is an old and ill-built place, is the seat of a law court, and has several public offices; contains two Protestant churches; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, several tanneries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3869. — The **CIRCLE**, area 295 geo. sq. m., is flat, well-wooded, and well-watered; but has not much good arable land. Pop. 36,212.

GOLDAU, a valley, Switzerland, can. Schwyz, between the Rigi and the Rossberg or Rufiberg. There is a small village of same name in the valley, near the site of a former and much larger one, which, Sept. 2, 1806, was entirely destroyed, along with the adjoining villages of Bassingen, Rothen, and part of Lowerz, by a landslip of the Rossberg, which then took place, and which also converted this once beautiful and fertile valley into a scene of desolation, covering it with enormous rocks and other debris of the mountain, to the depth, in some places, of probably 200 ft. Upwards of 450 persons were then killed, 111 houses destroyed, and whole herds of cattle swept away. The near end of Lake Lowerz, though 5 m. off, was filled up by the quantity of stones, &c., thrown into it, and a wave produced 70 ft. high, which overwhelmed the opposite shore, and as it retired swept many houses, with their inhabitants, into the lake. The portion of the mountain that fell was about 3 m. long, 1000 ft. broad, and 100 ft. thick. No vegetation even now covers the bare space whence this mighty mass slipped off. The road through



FALLEN ROCKS IN THE VALLEY OF GOLDAU.
From Sacerse, lettres sur la Suisse.

the valley passes over the debris, which extends from the top of the Rossberg far up the Rigi, on the opposite side of the valley, and winds through among enormous blocks of stone, beginning to be moss grown. A very remarkable instance of

this kind is exhibited in our engraving, where the road is seen passing between and under huge masses of rock. The cause of the catastrophe is to be found in the structure of the mountain. Its upper part is composed of conglomerate, very liable to crack, and resting on an unctuous clay, which separates it from the more compact strata beneath. The rains, which had previously been excessive, having penetrated through the fissures and softened the clay, which lies in a slanting position towards the valley, like a roof-top, the upper part of the mountain had nothing to rest upon but a lubricated inclined plane. It accordingly lost its stability, and descended in one mass into the valley, with the noise of thunder, and almost the swiftness of lightning. Smaller masses had fallen on former occasions; and again, in 1823 and 1839, other large masses broke off from the Rossberg, but fell only on the wreck produced by the great fall.

GOLDBERG, several places, Germany, particularly:—1. A walled tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wend, on the Wildenitz, 26 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. It has a church, townhouse, courthouse, saline springs, bathing establishment; and manufactures of woollen cloth, and tobacco, several breweries, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2646.—2. A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 14 m. S.W. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, on an eminence above r. bank Kätzbach, here crossed by three bridges. It is partly surrounded by walls, with four gates, and defended by three forts; is the seat of a law court, and several public offices; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a burgher, and several elementary schools, a poorhouse, workhouse, and hospital; and has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, several worsted and other mills, dye-works, tile-works; a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 7150. — The **CIRCLE**, area 177 geo. sq. m., is hilly, but tolerably fertile, and is watered by the Kätzbach and other streams. Pop. 51,492.

GOLDCLIFF, par. Eng. Monmouth; 2130 ac. Pop. 282. **GOLDEN**, a small market tn. Ireland, co. Tipperary, in 'Golden vale,' on the Suir. It has a church and a R. Catholic chapel, and near it the remains of Rathassel abbey. Pop. 602.

GOLDEN-BRIDGE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 2 m. W.S.W. Dublin. It is well built, and has paper, flour, and barley mills. Pop. 1090.

GOLDENSTEIN, or **KOLDSSTEIN**, a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 35 m. N.W. Olmütz, on a hill above the Bord. It contains two churches, one of which is built in the Italian style; two castles, one of them an ancient fortress, in ruins; and an Augustine monastery; and has two glass furnaces. Flax is grown extensively in the vicinity. Pop. 1020.

GOLDHANGER, par. Eng. Essex; 1140 ac. Pop. 520.

GOLDINGEN, a tn. Russia, gov. Courland, cap. circle of same name, 78 m. N.W. Mittau, on the Windau, which here forms a cascade. It occupies a considerable space; but is poorly and irregularly built; has unpaved streets, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a circle school, and the remains of an old castle; a brewery, distillery, some general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. (1852), 10,767.

GOLDINGTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 3940 ac. Pop. 509.

GOLDKRONACH, a well-built tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, in a mountainous district, on the Kronach, 7 m. N.E. Baireuth; with three castles, two of them in ruins; and manufactures of mirrors and vitriol. Copper and antimony are mined; and there are serpentine and marble quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 940.

GOLDSBOROUGH, par. Eng. (W. Riding), York; 800 ac. Pop. 459.

GOLGĒA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, com. of, and 12 m. N.N.E. Santarem, on the margin of an extensive and fertile plain. It contains a large hospital, and a monastery; and has a much-frequented annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 2620.

GOLFE (ISLES DU), two inhabited isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 10° 15' S.; lon. 161° 45' 40" E.; the largest being pretty high. They are neither of them of any extent, and are entirely covered with a rich vegetation, but without cocoa-nut trees. The channel between them and the shore is broad, and apparently deep and safe.—(Findlay's *Directory for the Pacific Ocean*.)

GOLFO DULCE, a lake, Central America. See **DULCE**.

GOLI.—1. A tn. Senegambia, on the estuary of the Geba, 5 m. N.E. Bissao. It has a trade in ivory and cotton. Pop.

4000.—2, A small isl. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circle Zara, 3 m. N.E. isl. Arbe.

GÖLLERSDORF, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Gölbersbach, 23 m. N.W. Kornenburg. It contains a castle and a parish church. Pop. 1278.

GOLLNOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 14 m. N.E. Stettin, l. bank Ilna; and on the railway from Stettin to Danzig. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and defended by two forts; and of two suburbs; contains two churches, and three poorhouses; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, ribbons, paper, and tobacco; an iron and a walk mill, a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 5188.

GOLLUB, a tn. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 40 m. S. Marienwerder, l. bank Drewenz. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in corn, cattle, and horses, and nine annual fairs. The village Dobryn, so near Gollub as to be only its suburb, belongs to Poland. Pop. 1745.

GOLLUMBINCE, or **GOLUBINCZE**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, 22 m. S.E. Peterwardein. It contains a castle, a Greek non-united and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3500.

GÖLNITZ, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, l. bank river of same name, 17 m. S.W. Eperies. It stands among mountains; is the seat of a mining directory; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a high school; and has manufactures of iron and copper ware, wire, and cutlery. Both iron and copper are extensively mined and smelted in the vicinity. Pop. 5300.

GOLO, a river, Corsica, which rises in Lake Ino, on the E. slope of the mountain chain which stretches through the island, about 15 m. W. Corte, flows E.N.E., and, after a course of about 40 m., falls into the sea 10 m. S. Bastia.

GOLOVATCHEFF, a cape N.W. coast Isl. Tarakai or Saghalin, empire of China; lat. 52° 32' N.; lon. 141° 54' E. (r.) With the most N. W. cape of the island, Cape Maria, it incloses the bay of Nadejeda.

GOLS, or **GALOS**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, 32 m. S.E. Vienna. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and stands in a fertile district which yields heavy crops of corn, and rears fine cattle. Pop. 1800.

GOLSPIE, a maritime vil. and par. E. coast Scotland, co. Sutherland.—The VILLAGE, pleasantly seated on the coast, 7 m. N.N.E. Dornoch; is inhabited by fishermen, agricultural labourers, and other working people.—The PARISH is about 8 m. long, by 6 m. broad; and contains Dunrobin castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland. Pop. 1214.

GOLSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 46 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt, l. bank Dahme. It has a church, manufactures of tobacco, which, as well as flax, is extensively grown in the vicinity; and a trade in sheep, swine, poultry, and carp. Pop. 1061.

GOLTHO, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1780 ac. Pop. 159.

GOLTSCH-JENIKAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle Czaslau, 50 m. E.S.E. Prague. It contains a church, chapel, castle, and townhouse; and has manufactures of tobacco, a general trade, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2030.

GOMANIZZA, a vil. and port, European Turkey, Albania, 43 m. W.S.W. Janina; lat. (S.E. point), 39° 28' 42" N.; lon. 20° 18' E. (s.) The village is of little consequence, but the harbour is safe and commodious.

GOMARINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Black Forest, 5 m. W. Rentlingen, on the Wiesatz, here crossed by several bridges. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1485.

GOMBAS, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Liptau, in a mountainous but well-wooded district, on a height, above the Waag, 7 m. from Rosenberg. It contains a parish church, and has glass-works. Pop. 1000.

GOMBEROON, or **GOMBOON**. See BENDER-ABBAZ.

GOMBIN, a tn. Russian Poland, 55 m. W.N.W. Warsaw; with a church, and manufactures of woollen cloth, some general trade, and two annual fairs. Pop. (1841), 3451.

GOMERA (*VELEZ DE*), or **BADIS** [anc. *Parietina*], a tn. Morocco, prov. Fez, with a fort, on the Mediterranean, 55 m. S.E. Ceuta. It is situated between two high mountains; and contains about 700 houses.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Islands, W. by S. Teneriffe, N. point; lat. 28° 13' N.; lon. 17° 16' W.; about 18 m. long, and 9 m. broad. It consists, properly, of one high mountain,

the upper part of which, in winter, is covered with snow. It is naturally very fertile; but cultivation is entirely neglected, being confined to a tract contiguous to the coast. The centre is occupied by forest. Pop. 11,439. The capital of the same name is on the E. coast, and has a good harbour.

GOMERSAL, a township, England, co. York (W. Riding), 7 m. S.W. Leeds; the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen stuffs, and the spinning of worsted yarn. Pop. 8030.

GOMETRA, or **GOMETRAY**, a small isl. Scotland, co. Argyll, between Staffa and Mull; and separated from Ulva by a very narrow sound.

GOMEZ, a small isl. New Granada, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the river Magdalena.

GOMMERN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 5 m. E.S.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. It is the seat of a court of justice; contains a Protestant parish church; and has a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1807.

GOMONA, a small isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Pitt's Passage, S. isl. Oby; lat. 1° 46' S.; lon. 127° 27' E. (s.); of middling height, and sloping from the centre towards each end.

GOMÖR, a co. Hungary, Hither Theiss, bounded, N. by Liptau and Zips, E. Torna, S.E. Borsod, S. Borsod, Heves, and Neograd, S.W. Neograd, and E. Söhl; area, 1236 geo. sq. m.; its capital, Pelsőcz, in lat. 48° 30' N.; lon. 20° 20' E. The surface is traversed by ramifications of the Carpathians, one of which contains the lofty summits of Hrona, Tresznik, Czigan, and Sztudena; and stretching S.W. to N.E., divides the county into two distinct portions; the smaller of which, in the N.W., is drained by the Gran, which flows W., and carries its waters to the Danube; and the latter is drained by the Sajó and its tributaries, which belong to the basin of the Theiss. The climate is cold and variable; and the grain raised barely suffices for the home consumption. Some parts, however, are of great fertility, and produce good crops of tobacco and flax. Wine, also, of good quality, is produced; and the hills are generally well covered with wood. But perhaps the principal source of wealth in the county is its mines, which are numerous; and include iron, cobalt, tin, and saltpetre. For administrative purposes, the county is divided into five districts—Kis-Honth, Putnok, Ratko, Rosenau, and Serke. Pop. 202,000.

GOMÖR-SAJÓ, a market tn. Hungary, in the co. to which it gives name, r. bank Sajó, 46 m. W.S.W. Kaschau. It has a Protestant parish church; a gymnasium, with a library and museum; and manufactures of earthenware. Much tobacco, fruit, and wine, are produced in the district. Pop. 1049.

GOMUL, a river of E. Afghanistan, the channel of which forms the Golariee pass, or great middle route, from Hindoostan to Khorasan by Dora Ismael Khan and Ghuznee. It rises about lat. 33° N.; lon. 69° 22' E., 50 m. S.S.W. Ghuznee, flows S.S.W. for about 50 m., when it bends round to the E.; and having made its way through the Soliman range of mountains, about lat. 32° 25' N., is lost in the sand to the E. of it. Previous to its entering the range, it is joined by the Zhobe, a considerable stream, flowing from the S. During the rains, however, it continues its course to the Indus; lat. 32° 5' N.; lon. 71° E. Total course, to the Indus, about 160 m.

GONAIVE, an isl. Caribbean Sea, off W. coast, Hayti, 28 m. W.N.W. Port Republicain; lat. (W. point), 18° 55' 24" N.; lon. 73° 18' 15" W. (s.) It is about 37 m. long, by 9 m. broad; and is almost surrounded by rocks and sandbanks. It has no permanent inhabitants, being destitute of fresh water.

GONAIVES (LES), a tn. Hayti, on the bay of same name, 65 m. N.N.W. Port Republicain. It has an excellent harbour, a naval and military hospital, public baths, and a mineral spring.

GONALSTON, par. Eng. Nottingham; 950 ac. Pop. 113.

GONÇALO-SÃO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, l. bank Potengi or Grande, 12 m. W. Natal. It contains a parish church and a primary school.

GONÇALO-SÃO-D'AMARANTE, a tn. Brazil, prov. Piaui, 56 m. N.N.W. Oeiras. It was originally formed for the residence of Indians, called Acroas and Guêguês, who were living dispersed among the mountains in which the Parnahiba has its source. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants cultivate provisions, and raise some cotton. Pop. 1800.

GONDAR, the cap. city of Abyssinia, 21 m. N.E. Lako Zana, or Dembea; lat. 12° 50' N.; lon. 37° 32' E. It is

built on a lofty insulated hill, which is an extinct volcano, between two rivers, which unite below the town; houses widely apart from each other, of red stone, roofed with thatch; entire circumference of the city, about 11 m. It contains a ruined palace, many churches, and other buildings devoted to religious purposes. Gondar was, formerly, a royal residence; but is now, with the whole province in which it is situated, in the hands of the Gallas; and has lost much of its former splendour. Cotton cloths, of a fine quality, are manufactured here. The people of this city are represented as extremely licentious, and addicted to the most barbarous and brutal practices. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

GONDELSHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 14 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. It contains a parish church and a castle, with a fine garden; and has a saw, oil, and other mills. Pop. 1320.

GONERBY (GREAT), par. Eng. Lincoln; 2230 ac. P. 1049.

GONSESE, an anc. tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. N.N.E. Paris. It has a remarkable church, founded in the 12th century; manufactures of hosiery, lace, cotton fringes; large bleacheries; and a trade in grain and fodder. Here, after the battle of Waterloo, the head-quarters of the British army were established, July 2, 1815. Pop. 2147.

GONIONDZ, a tn. Russia, prov. of, and 32 m. N.W. Bialystok, in a marshy district, l. bank Bobr. It consists of the town proper, and two suburbs; and is a poor place, with unpaved streets. Pop. 1373.

GÖNNINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Black Forest, on the Wiesatz, at the foot of the Alp, 6 m. S.E. Tübingen. It has a parish church, a paper and other mills; and a trade in seeds and fruits, raised in the vicinity. Pop. 2422.

GONNOS, several places in isl. Sardinia, particularly—1, (*Fanadiga*), A vil. and dist. div. of, and 30 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. It consists of two distinct portions, separated by a stream; the one on the right being called Gonnos, and the other Fanadiga. It contains a large church and a primary school; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and articles in wood and iron; and a considerable trade in fruit, particularly cherries, pears, and melons; corn, brandy, cheese, and hides. Pop. 3313.—2, (*Codina*), A vil., div. Cagliari, about 20 m. S.E. Oristano, on the E. slope of a hill, near r. bank Usellus. It has a very unhealthy site; contains an ancient parish and two minor churches. One of these, dedicated to St. Daniel, used to attract about 20,000 persons to the festival of that saint. A large fair was held at the same time, and a good deal of business done. Pop. 544.—3, (*Tramatza*), A vil. near the last mentioned, on both banks of a small stream. It consists of indifferent houses, of stone and mud; and of narrow, irregular streets, so dirty and ill paved, as to be almost impassable in winter. It contains a church and a primary school, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and an annual fair. Pop. 850.

GONOWITZ, or **GANOWITZ**, a market tn. Austria, Styria, in the neighbourhood of the Pollanaberg, celebrated for its wine, 19 m. S.S.W. Marburg. It consists chiefly of a long street; has a castle and a parish church, and, in its vicinity, mineral springs, and mines of iron and argentiferous lead. Its cattle markets are important. Pop. 670.

GONSKOIE-OZERO, a lake, Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkutsk, 58 m. N. by W. Kiakhta, called also 'Goose Lake,' from the immense numbers of geese that frequent it in the moulting season; and multitudes of which are killed by the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts. Near it are several pagodas, around which are grouped small houses of wretched appearance, for the accommodation of the lamas.

GONTENSWEIL, or **GUNDISCHWEIL**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, on the frontiers of Luzern, near the Wine, and about 14 m. S.S.E. Aarau. It contains a handsome new church; and has in its vicinity, at Schwarzenberg, a bathing establishment, finely situated, and well frequented. Near the baths there is a small seam of a hard black coal, resembling marble, which takes on a fine polish, and is cut into a variety of articles. Pop. 2119.

GONZAGA, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 15 m. S. Mantua. It was formerly strongly fortified, and still possesses an ancient castle; and has a parish church, nine oratories, and several public offices. Silk is manufactured here; and a large fair for cattle and agricultural produce is held in September. Pop. 14,580.—(*Dizio Della Italia*)

GOOD HOPE (CAPE OF). See **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**.

GOOD SUCCESS BAY, Tierra del Fuego, La Maire Strait; lat. 54° 49' S.; lon. 65° 13' W. (n.) It is a good anchorage, perfectly safe, provided that a vessel does not anchor too far in towards the sandy beach at its head. Heights, of about 1200 ft. above the sea, surround the bay. Wood and water are to be obtained. The natives met with here have good figures, and pleasant-looking countenances, low foreheads, and high cheek-bones, with broad faces; the lower part projecting, hair coarse, and cut short on the crown, leaving a narrow border of hair hanging down; over this a kind of cap, or band of skin or woollen yarn is worn. Their whole appearance, little improved by inflamed and sore eyes, is filthy and disgusting; but they are a simple and inoffensive race; subsisting principally on fish and shell-fish.

GOODERSTONE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2870 ac. P. 500.

GOODELEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 1180 ac. Pop. 335.

GOODMANHAM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2930 ac. Pop. 316.

GOODMAN'S ISLANDS, S. Pacific. See **FEAD'S** and **GOODMAN'S ISLANDS**.

GOODNESTONE, two pars. Eng. Kent:—1, 140 ac. Pop. 60.—2, 1990 ac. Pop. 424.

GOODRICH, par. Eng. Hereford; 2460 ac. Pop. 738.

GOODWIN SANDS, dangerous sandbanks, England, about 4 m. or 5 m. off the E. coast of Kent, the intervening channel forming the well-known roadstead called the Downs. Their entire length, N. to S., is about 10 m.; breadth, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 3 m.; and in many places they are dry at low water. They are divided into two parts by a narrow channel, called the Swash, navigable by small boats. Off the N. end of the Sands, a light-vessel is placed, another N. of the Swash, and a third near the S. Sand head. In hazy weather, a bell is kept constantly ringing, to warn vessels of their danger. According to tradition, these Sands formed, at one time, part of the Kentish land, belonging to Earl Goodwin, whence their name; and were submerged in the year 1097—the sea having broken through the wall, by which they had been previously protected from its incursions.

GOOJAH, a tn. Scinde, 60 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad; lat. 24° 45' N.; lon. 67° 48' E.; on a navigable creek opening into the Indian Ocean, close to Kurrachee. It contains a small bazaar.

GOOJERAT—1, A small fortified tn. Panjaub, l. bank Dhrawa, a tributary of the Chenuab, about 70 m. N.W. Lahore; lat. 32° 35' N.; lon. 73° 54' E. Here, on the 21st February, 1849, the Sikh army was totally routed by the British forces, under Lord Gough. The former were 60,000 strong, the latter about 25,000. The battle was fought almost wholly by artillery; the British having about 100 cannon in the field, the Sikhs 59, of which 53 were captured. The country around Goojerat is clear and open, extremely fertile, and well cultivated.—2, A prov. Hindoostan, See **GUJERAT**.

GOOLD, an isl. N.E. coast Australia, Rockingham Bay; lat. 18° 9' 54' S.; lon. 146° 11' 30' E. (r.); about 7 m. in circumference, gradually rising towards the centre to form a peak 1376 ft. high. The shores are rocky, with occasional sandy beaches; and the island is well wooded up to its summit—eucalypti (gum trees), frequently of great size, being the predominant trees. The grass is very luxuriant, and water abundant. The natives affect a friendly disposition towards Europeans; but are treacherous, and at once avail themselves of any opportunity that may offer of attacking and plundering boats or vessels. Their canoes are simply constructed of a single sheet of bark of the gum-tree, brought together at the ends, and secured by stitching.

GOOLE, a tn. and river-port, England, co. York (W. Riding), on the Ouse, 22 m. W. by S. Hull; the E. terminus of the Pontefract and Goole Railway. It consists of several spacious streets, lined with well-built houses, and contains a handsome new church, with a lofty tower; and places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents; also national and infant schools, a literary and scientific institution, and several charities. But the docks of Goole form its most important feature; one of these, the ship-dock, is 600 ft. long, by 200 ft. broad, with 18 ft. water; the other, the barge-dock, is 900 ft. long, by 150 ft. broad, and will contain 200 vessels, averaging 50 or 60 tons each. There has

been recently added two large docks, one wet and the other dry. There are, besides, extensive bonding warehouses, spacious sheds, a range of yards for bonding deals and iron; a pond which will hold 3000 loads of timber; and patent slip for repairing vessels. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port, in 1850, was 512; tonn. 32,878;—steamers, 8; tonn. 551. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared at the port during the same year was—sailing, steam, British and foreign, inwards, 3518; tonn. 194,632;—outwards, 2940; tonn. 173,128. Gross amount of customs'-duties for the same year, £34,258. Ship and boat building, sail-making, iron-founding, and agricultural machine making, which are carried on to some extent, comprise nearly the whole manufactures of the place. The town owes its rise and subsequent importance, in part, to its situation on the Ouse; but chiefly to the opening of the Knottingley and Goole Canal, by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, by which a direct inland navigation has been effected to Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. Pop. of township (1851), 5001.

GOOLKOO, a mountain-range, Afghanistan, 30 m. S.W. Ghuznee; lat. 33° 22' N.; lon. 67° 50' E.; upwards of 13,000 ft. high, and covered with snow throughout the year.

GOOMTY, a river of N. Hindoostan, having its sources in the hills of Rohileund, about lat. 29° 45' N.; lon. 80° 10' E.; whence it flows S.E., and, traversing Oude, enters prov. Bahar, and falls into the Ganges, between Ghazeeপুর and Benares, about lat. 25° 30' N.; lon. 83° 30' E. In its course it passes the cities of Lucknow and Juaunpur, becoming exceedingly tortuous below the former, and continuing more or less so to its junction with the Ganges. Its entire length, in a nearly straight line, is about 350 m. There are many other rivers in India, of a secondary class, of the same name, which signifies a winding course.

GOONANG TELLIA, Celebes. See **GORONTALO**.

GOOR, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 18 m. E. Deventer. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, and two schools; an old townhouse, a bleachery, and some calico and linen weaving. Here, in 1833, Thomas Ainsworth commenced his experiments in calico weaving, which led to the formation of a weaving-school for the teaching of workmen. So efficaciously did this school operate, that in a short time numerous workmen were taught and dispersed over the country; and the weaving of calicoes increased to such an extent, that Holland no longer required to be indebted to Belgium for supplies of that article, but manufactured sufficient for home consumption, and for exportation to the East India market. Since 1841, however, the weaving of calicoes has again fallen off. A monument to the memory of Ainsworth has been erected in the town. Pop. 1627.

GOORBAN, a river, Scinde. It rises in the mountainous tract between Kurrachee and Sehwan, about lat. 25° 20' N.; lon. 67° 38' E.; and, after a S.W. course of about 60 m., falls into the bay of Kurrachee, lat. 24° 48' N.; lon. 67° 6' E. Though occasionally flooded, and having then a considerable body of water, it is dry the greater part of the year.

GOORKHA, a city, Nepal, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, 58 m. W. Khatmandoo; lat. 27° 52' N.; lon. 84° 22' E.; formerly the cap. of the Goorkhas, before the formation of the present kingdom of Nepal. The Goorkhas are the mountaineers of Nepal, with whom a good understanding with the British exists. They now freely enter the native army, and are amongst the most faithful, active, and courageous of our troops; having particularly distinguished themselves in the battles on the Sutlej, in 1845-6. Besides the musket, they carry a formidable short bent sword, called a kookree, with the edge on the inside of the bend, after the manner of a reaping-hook, with which, at close quarters, they do dreadful execution.

GOOSE ISLAND.—1, British America, river St. Lawrence, about 45 m. below the isl. of Orleans. It is well cultivated, and produces wheat and hay. It also maintains numbers of cattle.—2, U. States, Connecticut; lat. 41° 13' N.; lon. 72° 42' W. (N.)—3, One of the Furneaux Islands; lat. 40° 19' N.; lon. 147° 47' E. (N.)—4, Christmas Sound, S. coast Terra del Fuego; so named by Captain Cook.—5, Australia, S. coast, between Cape Arid and Middle Island; lat. 34° 5' S.; lon. 123° 9' E.; about 1½ m. long, by 1 m. broad, at the widest part. The rock is a coarse sienite, forming detached

bare masses and ridges, but none of considerable height. In the hollows the soil appears rich, dark, and pulverulent, with much admixture of unformed bird-guano. The scanty vegetation is apparently limited to grass growing in tussocks, and a few maritime plants. The ground resembles a rabbit-warren; being everywhere undermined by the burrows of the mutton-bird, a dark shearwater (*Puffinus brevicauda*), the size of a pigeon. Snakes of a dangerous species are numerous. There is a lighthouse on the island.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*.)

GOOSEBERRY ISLANDS, a group of small isls. Newfoundland, E. coast Bonavista Bay.

GOOSNARGH, a township, England, Lancashire, 5 m. N.N.E. Preston. It contains a richly-endowed hospital for decayed gentry, founded by Dr. Bushell, in 1735. Pop. 1621.

GOOTY, a tn. and fort, peninsular India, prov. Balahgaut, 56 m. S.S.W. Kurnool; lat. 15° 18' N.; lon. 77° 42' E.—The town is approached from the plain by two breaks or openings, forming fortified gateways.—The fort is composed of strong works, occupying the summits of a circular cluster of hills or rocks, connected with each other, and enclosing a space of level ground. The highest part of these rocks rises 1000 ft. above the surrounding plain.

GOPLO, or **GARLO**, a lake, Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. Bromberg, and circle Inowraclaw. It forms a long and narrow expanse, having nowhere a breadth of 2 m.; and yet is above 20 m. long. In several places it is dry. At its N.W. extremity there is a small village of same name.

GÖPPINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Fls. 22 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart. It is regularly built; contains a handsome church, townhouse, old castle, and hospital; and has mineral springs, with a bathing establishment; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, paper, and combs; a bleachfield, a trade in wool, and several annual fairs. Pop. tn., 5035; bail. 32,642.

GORABUNDER, a vil. and small fort, Hindoostan, isl. Salsette, W. coast, about 20 m. N. Bombay.

GORAM, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, S.E. Ceram; lat. (N.E. point) 3° 56' S.; lon. 131° 39' E. (N.) It has a small harbour on its N.W. side, and is a place of considerable trade. Its inhabitants, mostly Mahometans, are enterprising, inclined to a nautical life, and claim the sole right of trading with some parts of New Guinea; from which they obtain nutmegs, trepang, birds of paradise, and slaves. Refreshments, consisting of fowls, fruit, and sago, are abundant. It is sometimes visited by South Sea whalers.

GORBALS, par. Scot., included in Glasgow.

GORBATOV, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 40 m. S.W. Nijnei-Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Oka, a little below the confluence of the Kliasma. It has a parish church, a convent, tanneries and rope-works, a fishery, and some shipping trade. Pop. (1849), 2597.

GÖRCHEN, or **MIETSKA GORKA**, a tn. Prussia, prov. of, and 52 m. S. Posen. It contains three churches; and has several distilleries and breweries, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1418.

GORCUM, a tn. Holland. See **GORKUM**.

GORDA PUNTA, several headlands, including:—1, A point on the S. coast of Cuba, 52 m. S. by E. Havana.—2, A cape, Central America, Mosquito coast, 47 m. S. of Cape Gracias a Dios.

GORDES [Latin, *Gordæ*], a vil. France, dep. Vaucluse, 8 m. W.N.W. Apt. It has a trade in ironware and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1212.

GORDON, a small vil. and par. Scotland, co. Berwick. The village is 8½ m. N.W. Kelso; and the parish, which contains 8900 ac., gave the title to the noble family of Gordon, supposed to have settled here in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Pop. 903.

GORDONA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Sondrio, dist. of, and about 5 m. S.S.W. Chiavenna, r. bank Mera, at the entrance of the valley of Bodengo. It contains a parish church, and several mills. The Bogia, in the vicinity, in descending from the mountains, presents the appearance of a stupendous cascade. Pop. 975.

GORDONCILLO, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and about 22 m. from Leon, in a plain. It contains a parish church, a large townhouse, and a primary school; and, being centrally situated, has some transit trade, particularly in wine. Pop. 1808.

GORÉ, a dist. Upper Canada, comprising cos. Wentworth and Halton, bounded, E. by Lake Ontario; S. and W. by the districts London and Niagara; and N. by York and Home. It is watered by the Ouse or Grand River, the head branches of which are diffused over the whole of the W. part of the district; and contains some of the richest, best settled, and most highly-cultivated townships in Upper Canada. Many of the farms here have flourishing orchards attached to them. Freestone and limestone are abundant, and are exported. Pop. about 40,000.

GORÉE, a small isl. belonging to the French, on W. coast Africa, immediately S. of Cape-de-Verd, and separated from the mainland by the Strait of Dacar; lat. 14° 39' N.; lon. 17° 24' W. It is 3 m. in circuit, and consists of a naked mass of black basalt, rising in some places to the height of several hundred feet perpendicular. The landing-place is on the N.E. side of the island, in a small sandy bay. In the centre, on an elevated plateau, stands the fort; and on a sandy plain, at the foot of the rock, is the town of Gorée, occupying in all about two-thirds of the whole area of the island. It is fortified, has local courts, two schools, some manufactures, and boat-building yards; but the only remarkable building is the barracks. The roadstead is N.E. of the island, well sheltered, and safe for eight months in the year. The island produces nothing, and is scarce of water. It is, however, the chief entrepôt of the French trade in W. Africa. It belonged originally to the Dutch, who took possession of it in 1617. Pop. (1837), 4994.

GORELOVY, one of the Aleutian isls., containing an active volcano; lat. 51° 56' N.; lon. 178° 40' W. (r.)

GORÉ'S ISLAND. See MATTHEW (ST.) ISLAND.

GORESBRIDGE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 10 m. E.S.E. Kilkenny, r. bank Barrow. Pop. 921.

GOREY, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 24 m. N.N.E. Wexford. It is of a decent and respectable appearance. It has a handsome courthouse and market-house, a spacious parish church, an elegant R. Catholic chapel, and Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house; two endowed and five private schools; a fever hospital, dispensary, and other charities; extensive flour-mills, and a large brewery. Two cattle shows, and eleven fairs for horses, cattle, and pigs, are held annually. Weekly market on Saturday. Pop. (1841), 3365.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

GÖRGENY-SZENT-IMRE, ST. EMERICH, or GURGIU, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Thorenburg, l. bank Görgény, 63 m. E. Klansenburg. It stands in a mountainous, but well-wooded district; contains a Protestant and a Greek united church, and the ruins of an old castle; and has a paper and several flour mills, glass-works, and salt mines. Pop. 1145.

GÖRGÖ, two places, Hungary:—1, (GARROW, or GARG), a vil. co. Zips, Hither Theiss, dist. of, and about 4 m. from Leutsehan, in a plain on a stream of same name, here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains a handsome chapel. P. 900.—2, (or GENGOU), a vil. Hither Theiss, co. Torno, about 15 m. from Rosenau. It stands in a valley, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and has four mills. Pop. 1450.

GÖRGONA.—1, An isl. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of New Granada, from which it is distant about 25 m.; lat. (N. point) 3° N.; lon. 78° 9' W. (r.); 6 m. long by 1 m. broad, and 1296 ft. high. It is well covered with large trees; and its only inhabitants are numerous black monkeys, Indian conies, and snakes. Shell-fish, on which the monkeys eagerly feed, are abundantly found at low-water. (Dampier).—2, An isl. Gulf of Genoa, about 20 m. S.W. Leghorn; lat. 43° 25' 48" N.; lon. 9° 53' 30" E. (r.) It is 9 m. in circumference, almost entirely covered with wood, and noted for its anchovy fisheries, in which the inhabitants are chiefly engaged.—3, A vil. New Granada, isthmus of Panama; a station on the railway between Chagres and Panama.

GÖRGONZOLA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. of, and 12 m. E.N.E. Milan, pleasantly situated near the canal of Martesana. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices; contains a magnificent parish church, adorned with numerous sculptures, frescoes, and paintings, and supported by 44 Corinthian columns; and has an extensive trade in ewe-milk cheese, of the kind called *stracchini*; and an annual fair. In 1158 the Milanese were here surprised and defeated by the troops of Frederick Barbarossa. Pop. 3536.

GORI, or GORY, a market tn. Russia, gov. of, and 45 m. N.E. Mohilev, on the Bistra. It contains three Greek united churches.

GORI, a considerable tn. of W. Africa, on a small isl. of same name, l. bank Niger, about midway between Egga and the confluence of the Tchadda. It is a place of some importance, and has a noted weekly market, to which slaves are brought for sale from all parts around. The other chief articles disposed of at this market are salt, tobos, country cloth, camwood, hoes and shovels, calabashes, wooden spoons and platters, mats, straw hats, bows and arrows, twine and silk, Indian corn, seeds, Shea butter, yams, dried buffaloes' flesh, and dried fish.

GORIN, a river, Russia, which rises about 18 m. S.S.W. Kremenetz, in the S.W. of gov. Volhynia, near the frontiers of Galicia; flows N., in a very circuitous course, through that government, passing the towns of Zaslav and Ostrog; enters gov. Minsk, and shortly after, among the morasses of Pink, divides into two branches, which join r. bank Pripiet. Its whole course is about 300 m.; its principal affluent is the Slutch, which joins it on the r., and nearly doubles its volume.

GORINCHEM, a tn. Holland. See GORKUM.

GORING, two pars. England:—1, Oxford; 4670 ac. Pop. 971.—2, Sussex; 2120 ac. Pop. 503.

GÖRISSEIFEN (OBER or KÖNIGLICH), a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 30 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, with a Protestant church, and several mills. Pop. 2402.

GÖRITZ.—1, A tn. Austria. See GÖRZ.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 21 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt, near r. bank Oder. It contains a Protestant parish church; and has two annual fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 1601.

GÖRITZ, a tn. Illyria. See GÖRZ.

GORIZIA, a tn. Austria. See GÖRZ.

GORJAN, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Veroco, 8 m. from Denkovar. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1290.

GORKUM, or GORCUM [Dutch, *Gorinchem*, usually shortened to *Gorkum*], a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 22 m. E.S.E. Rotterdam, r. bank Merwede, at the junction of the Linge, by which it is intersected; and connected by canal with Vianen, on the Lek. It is surrounded by walls, has four gates, and a good harbour, formed by the Linge, which is crossed by three wooden bridges. There are several open market-places, in one of which stands the townhouse, a good-looking old building. There are also a prison, custom-house, barrack, arsenal, and military hospital; six churches, and a small synagogue. The charitable and benevolent institutions are numerous; the more important are the general hospital, poorhouse, and the hospitals for old men, for old women, and for orphans. Gorkum has also a library, a literary society, a Latin, town, drawing, and mathematical school; a burgher, a poor, and numerous other schools. The principal trade is in grain, potatoes, hemp, and other farm produce, and in fishing; but there are also breweries, a vinegar-work, tan-works, boat-building yards, rope-works, &c. Pop. 8420.

GÖRLA (MAGGIORE and MINORE), two adjacent vils. and coms. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and about 4 m. from Milan, l. bank Olona, near the top of the valley formed by the stream. Each of them contains a church; that of Gorla-Maggiore being particularly handsome. Gorla Minore has cotton-mills. The district produces excellent wine. There is an elegant palace, called Magna, in the vicinity. P. 2067.

GÖRLAGO [Latin, *Gurgulacus*], a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 7 m. E.S.E. Bergamo, in a plain, r. bank Cherio. It has a magnificent parish church, adorned with frescoes and paintings by distinguished masters; the remains of an old castle; manufactures of muslin, silk-mills, and an annual fair, which lasts several days. Pop. 1149.

GÖRLESTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1830 ac. Pop. 3779.

GÖRLICE, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Jaslo, on the Roppa or Rappa, 20 m. E.N.E. Neu-Sandec. It lies on a height; and has a church, bleacheries, and important grain-markets. Pop. 2560.

GÖRLITZ [Wendisch, *Felerz*; Polish, *Gorlice*], a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 52 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, chief place circle of same name, picturesquely situated on an eminence above l. bank Neisse, and on the railway from Dresden to Breslau. It consists of the inner town, surrounded

by walls, with eleven gates, and of three suburbs, and is well built, having generally substantial houses lined with arcades, several large squares, and spacious streets. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and of several public offices; contains one R. Catholic, and eight Protestant churches, one of them handsome, and among the largest in the country, with five aisles and a curious crypt hewn in the rock; a gymnasium, four burgher and other schools, a poorhouse, orphan asylum, infirmary, and three hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, tobacco, and starch, numerous worsted and other mills, dye-works, a weekly market, and three annual fairs. Pop. (1846), 18,026.—The CIRCLE, area 258 geo. sq. m., is for the most part covered with well-wooded mountains and hills; but there is little arable, and no great extent even of good pasture land. Pop. 60,162.

GORO, or Koro, one of the Feejee islands; lat. (N. point), 17° 14' S.; lon. 179° 26' W. (E.) It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by 4 m. broad, high, and apparently susceptible of cultivation to its very top. The produce of Goro is oil and tortoiseshell, and exceeds in quantity that of any other island of the group. Pop. estimated at 2000.

GOROCHOW, tns., Russia. See ГОРОХОВ.

GORODISCHTCHÉ, several places, Russia, particularly:—1, A tn., gov. of, and 16 m. E.N.E. Nijnei-Novgorod. It has three churches and a monastery, in which the grand duke Alexander lived as a monk; cotton printfolds, and manufactures of Prussian blue and white-lead. Pop. 3000.—2, A tn., gov. of, and 33 m. E.N.E. Penza, cap. circle of same name, on both sides of the Kitchik-Kelika. It contains two churches. Pop. 1800.—The CIRCLE is well wooded, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 104,000.—3, A market tn., gov. of, and 38 m. S.S.W. Tver. Pop. 1300.—4, A market tn., gov. Grodno, near Novogrodek. Pop. 1500.

GORODNIA, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 30 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist. of same name, on the Gorodna. It contains three churches, and has some general trade, both by land and water. Pop. 1200.—The CIRCLE is well wooded, and tolerably fertile. Pop. 80,800.

GORODOK, several places, Russia, but the only one deserving of notice is Gorodok, or Gorodez, a tn., gov. of, and 21 m. N.N.W. Vitepsk, cap. circle of same name, on the Gorodka and lake Nestchedra. It contains a Greek united church and a synagogue, and has a little trade. Pop. 1500; of whom about two-thirds are Jews.—The CIRCLE is densely wooded, contains numerous lakes, produces much corn, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 46,000.

GOROKHOV, two tns. Russia:—1, (or GOROKHOVETZ), Gov. of, and 90 m. E. Vladimir, cap. circle of same name, at the foot of a hill near the confluence of the Mojilanka with the Kliasma. It contains four stone churches; and has manufactures of leather, soap, and fine yarn, a bell foundry, tile-works; a considerable transit trade, particularly in fur, flax, and leather, sent to Astrakhan, and in caviar and salt-fish sent to St. Petersburg; and several large annual fairs. Pop. 2000.—The CIRCLE, in the E. of the gov., is only of tolerable fertility, and is more adapted for pasture than agriculture. Pop. 68,900.—2, (or GORONCHOW, or HORONCHOW), Gov. Volhynia, circle of, and 87 m. E. Wladimir. P. 1835.

GOROMBOLY, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, on the Sajó; with a Greek church. Pop. 1070.

GORONTALO, or GOONANG TELLA, a spacious bay, E. coast isl. Celebes, with a breadth of 55 m. at the entrance, widened towards its inner extremity, which is very little known, to 100 m. On the N. side of the bay, and not far from its entrance, is Gorontalo river and village; lat. 0° 28' 30" N.; lon. 123° 15' E. The river has two small coves just within the entrance on the E. side, in either of which small vessels may moor. The village is about 2 m. up the stream, and the natives, who are chiefly Mahometans, carry on a considerable trade in wax and gold dust. Refreshments of all kinds are to be obtained here, including buffaloes, bullocks, sheep, goats, and poultry; horses also may be procured.

GORRAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4660 ac. Pop. 1188.

GORREDIJK, a market tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden, consisting of one street, on either side of a canal, and another built on the highway, and intersecting it at right angles. It has a Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a synagogue, and a large school; corn, saw, and walk mills; Vol. I.

boatbuilding yards, distilleries, tanneries; a good trade, especially in grain; and two annual fairs. Pop. 1720.

GORRON, a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 23 m. N.N.W. Laval; with some remnants of an old castle. In the environs also is the old castle of Bailleur. Pop. 1634.

GÖRSBACH, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and about 35 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, with a church. Flax is grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 963.

GÖRSCHEN (GROSS), a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 10 m. S.E. Merseburg, on the Flossgraben, and in the vicinity of Lützen. A battle was fought here in 1813, between the French under Napoleon and the Allies under Blücher and others. The former had rather the advantage. Prince Leopold of Hesse-Homburg, to whom a monument has been erected on the spot, was killed; the Prussian general Scharnhorst mortally, and Blücher severely wounded. Though the Prussians have given this battle the name of Gross Görschen, it is better known by that of Lützen.

GORSEL, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 5 m. N. Zutphen, on the road to Deventer. It has a Calvinistic church and a school. Pop. agricultural, 629.

GORT, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 17 m. S.E. Galway. It consists of three wide and spacious streets, diverging from a square where the markets are held; houses substantially built of stone, and of a comfortable and respectable appearance. It has an elegant parish church, R. Catholic chapel, courthouse, bridewell, constabulary and military barracks, a union workhouse, and a national and other schools. It has no manufactures, and little trade. Market day, Saturday; four annual fairs. Viscount Gort, the proprietor, takes his title from the town. Pop. 3056.—(Local Correspondent.)

GORTROE, par. Irel. Cork; 9043 ac. Pop. 2832.

GÖRTZKE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 27 m. E. Magdeburg, on the Buchau. It has a Protestant church, manufactures of stone-bottles, and several saw and other mills. Pop. 1434.

GORUCKPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 104 m. N.N.E. Benares, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Rapti; lat. 26° 46' N.; lon. 83° 19' E. It is reckoned one of the most healthy stations in India. In its W. suburb is a temple of Geracnath, a Hindoo deity in high repute in these quarters.

—The DISTRICT has an area of 7346 sq. m., or 4,677,792 ac.; of which 1,945,533 ac. are cultivated, and nearly as much more is capable of being cultivated. It is generally flat, and traversed by numerous streams, of which the principal are the Rapti, and larger Gunduck, both large, particularly the last, which is also remarkable for the magnificence of the scenery on its banks. The sheets of water to be met with here do not entirely resemble either the lakes or marshes of Europe. In the rainy season they are of great extent, and pretty deep; but even then they are in many parts hid by reeds, some aquatic trees, and many aquatic herbs, while in the dry season they nearly altogether disappear. The soil is moderately fertile, but requires much watering. This attended to, it yields large crops, two annually for the first three years after a fallow of two years. The villages are always built in high places, and each usually occupies the highest spot that is near the centre of its territory. The land nearest the village, and therefore the highest, usually extends from the village 400 or 500 yards, and receives the chief attention of the inhabitants; and being generally more or less manured, and carefully watered, usually gives two crops in the year. The lands next to these generally produce only one crop. The most remote and lowest lands are cultivated with winter rice, or with some kinds of pulse. The jungle forests abound in game of all descriptions. Elephants, tigers, rhinoceroses, bears, and buffaloes are also numerous. The Goruckpoor district came into the possession of the British in 1801, when it was ceded by the Nabob of Oude in commutation of subsidy. Pop. 2,376,533.—(Trigonometrical Survey of India.)

GÖRZ, GÖRITZ, or GORIZIA [Latin, *Goritia*], a tn. Austria, Illyria, prov. Carinthia, cap. circle of its own name, on the Isonzo, 23 m. N.N.W. Trieste. It occupies a very picturesque site, being built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a mountain slope, and consists of the high town, surrounded by walls, and defended by an old castle; the new town, situated in the plain on the l. bank of the river; and several suburbs. The houses are generally substantial, and in the

Italian style; but the streets are irregular, and most of them are unpaved. Götz is the seat of an archbishop, of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and of several public offices; contains a cathedral, a fine building with a beautiful chancel and *sacrarium*; an elegant bishop's palace, a courthouse, townhouse, hospital or Casa della Beneficenza, a theatre, a general and ecclesiastical seminary, an old Jesuits' college, now converted into barracks; an old castle, used chiefly as a prison; and several schools, and literary, musical, and benevolent institutions. The manufactures are of considerable importance, and consist chiefly of leather, confectionary, earthenware, rosoglio, refined wax, and refined sugar. There are also several silk mills. Charles X. of France died here 1836. Pop. (1846), 10,428.—The CIRCLE, area 814 geo. sq. m., is in its N. part bleak and mountainous; but in the S. mild, pleasant, and fertile, raising much corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 179,100.

GORZE, a tn. France, dep. Moselle, 8 m. S.W. Metz, on the Moselle, picturesquely situated in a mountain gorge; long a flourishing town, it fell into decay from the ravages of war. In the 16th century it was a stronghold of the French Protestants, and here Farel laboured some time. Pop. 1810.

GOSBECK, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1530 ac. Pop. 316.

GOSBERTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 8820 ac. Pop. 2094.

GOSCHE, a vil. Austria, Croatia, co. Agram, on the Save, 15 m. from Petrinia; with a parish church. Pop. 1700.

GOSCHÜTZ, or GOSZYCE, a market tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 23 m. N.E. Breslau. It has a castle with a fine garden, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a copper, two paper, and several other mills. Pop. 1198.

GOSFIELD, par. Eng. Essex; 2990 ac. Pop. 653.

GOSFORTH, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cumberland; 8400 ac. Pop. 1113.—2, Northumberland; 6010 ac. Pop. 3020.

GOSHEN, a vil., U. States, New York, 105 m. S. by W. Albany; with a courthouse, a jail, two churches, two seminaries, a tannery, and several stores. Pop. about 900.

GOSIER, or GOZIER (LE), a maritime tn. French W. Indies, isl. Guadeloupe, on S. coast of Grande-Terre, 3 m. E.S.E. Pointe-à-Pitre, on the little Cul-de-Sac. Pop. 3567.

GOSLAR, a tn. Hanover, principality of, and 26 m. S.E. Hildesheim, at the foot of the Rammelsberg, on the Gosa, in a valley, hemmed in on three sides. It is ancient; surrounded by lofty walls; and, though once holding the rank of a free imperial city, is greatly decayed, and has a dull, deserted look. A few houses, interesting from their antiquity, have survived the fire, which, in 1780, destroyed the greater part of the town. The buildings most deserving of notice are the townhouse, of the 15th century, adorned with fine carvings; the imperial palace, a mere ruin, of which, however, the part still remaining possesses some interest; the market church, in the Gothic style, with a library, which possesses a considerable number of Luther's MSS.; St. Stephen's church, the large R. Catholic church of St. James's, a chapel, formerly the porch of the old cathedral, and the whole of that structure which now remains; and the poorhouse, an antique building, of venerable appearance. The manufactures consist chiefly of copper and iron wares, carpets, playing cards, glue, leather, and tobacco; and there are numerous distilleries, and oil and other mills. In the neighbourhood are several furnaces for smelting the ores of the Rammelsberg, the mines of which, including gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc, have been worked for nearly 800 years; but are now nearly exhausted. An adjoining hill contains immense slate quarries. Pop. 7179.

GOSPICH, a market tn. Austria, Croatia, 67 m. S. Carlsstadt, on the Novichicza. It is the head-quarters of the Sikkara regiment; contains a R. Catholic parish church, an old castle, with fine gardens, a high school, and gunpowder magazine. Pop. 1280.

GOSPORT, a market tn. and seaport, England, co. Hants, W. side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbour, and directly opposite the town of Portsmouth, on a level piece of ground, and surrounded by a fortified wall and ditch, forming part

of the defences of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport. It consists chiefly of three principal streets, intersected by a number of others of less dimensions; and is lighted with gas; the streets are straight, and tolerably well kept; the houses are generally of brick. There are two churches and five chapels—an Independent, a Congregational, a Wesleyan Methodist, a Wesleyan association, and one R. Catholic. The only other public building is the townhall, an indifferent structure of brick. There is one national school, several Sabbath, and a few private schools. The principal object of interest in Gosport is the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard. The arrangements made at this establishment are upon the most extensive scale; and so well ordered, that no difficulty ever arises in supplying any number of ships with provisions at a moment's notice. Pop. (1851), 7193.

GOSSAU, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 6 m. W.S.W. St. Gallen; with a good church and well-frequented markets. Pop. 520.

GOSELIES, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. N.E. Charleroi, on the canal thence to Brussels. It has manufactures of cutlery and nails; soap and oil factories, salt-refineries, bleacheries, tanneries, &c. In the vicinity coals are raised, in which some transit trade is done. Pop. 4558.

GOSSNITZ, a market tn. Saxe-Altenburg, l. bank Pleisse, 8 m. S. Altenburg. It has a parish church, tile-works, saw, and other mills; and three annual fairs. Pop. 1523.

GOSTENHOF, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, 1 m. S.W. Nürnberg, on the Ludwig canal, and the Furth railway. It has manufactures of tinware, playing cards, tobacco boxes, and articles in alabaster. Pop. 1638.

GOSTYNIN, a tn. Russian-Poland, cap. obwod of same name, 72 m. W. Warsaw, on the Bzura. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of a suburb; contains an old castle, three churches, a monastery, Piarist gymnasium and hospital; and has a wax refinery, and two large markets, chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 3380.

GOTA, a river, Sweden, which issues from the S.W. extremity of lake Wener, at the town of Wenersborg, flows almost directly S.S.W. to the town of Kongelf, where it divides into two branches; the one of which proceeds due S. to the town of Gottenburg, and the other W.S.W., both falling into the Categat, about 8 m. apart; whole course, about 70 m. Shortly after leaving lake Wener, it forms the famous fall of Trollhätta, and several minor falls; but, by means of canals, these interruptions have been overcome, and the navigation perfected throughout. At Gottenburg, where its longer arm joins the sea, it has a width of 3000 yards.

GOTHA, a tn. Saxe-Coburg, cap. principality of Gotha, and alternately with Coburg, the residence of the Duke; pleasantly situated on the Leina, here crossed by several bridges, 14 m. W.S.W. Erfurt, on the railway from Frank-



GOTHA, from the North East.—From a recent Print, after a Drawing by H.R.H. Prince Albert.

furt and Cassel to Leipzig. It consists of the town proper, and four suburbs, the former occupying the side of a hill, in the form of an irregular polygon, surrounded by ramparts, which have been converted into promenades; and by a wall,

with four gates. The houses are generally well built; and the streets wide, tolerably straight, and well paved. The principal buildings are the Ducal castle or palace, called *Friedenstein*, occupying the crown of the height on which the town is situated. It is a large, and, from its elevated site, a conspicuous edifice, not possessed of much architectural merit, but surrounded by fine terraces; and containing an interesting museum, a good picture gallery, and large library. There are also other two places occupied by members of the ducal family; seven churches, none of them particularly handsome; a gymnasium, and numerous other schools; the new mint, arsenal, theatre, house of correction, lunatic asylum, infirmary, and several hospitals. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, and cotton tissues, hats, carpets, leather, porcelain, musical instruments, and articles in gold and silver; and there are several tile-works, and numerous mills. Pop. 14,228.

GOTHA (PRINCIPALITY OF). *See* COBURG.

GOTHAM, par. Eng. Notts; 2740 ac. Pop. 747.

GOTHARD (Str.), a mountain range, Switzerland, on the confines of can. Tessin and Uri, belonging to the Lepontine or Helvetian Alps, which it connects with the Bernese Alps, and forming a kind of central nucleus in the great watershed of Europe; each of its slopes giving rise to an important river—the N. to the Reuss, the S. to the Tessin, the W. to the Rhone, and the E. to the Rhine; all which rivers rise within a circuit of 10 m. from its centre. Its culminating point has a height of 10,600 ft.; and at least three of its other summits are beyond the limit of perpetual snow. The Col of St. Gothard, which, at its summit level, where the Hoopsc stands, is 6808 ft. high, was along the principal pass over the Alps into Italy, and, though only a bridge path, formed a very important line of traffic, from which the cantons of Uri and Tessin derived great benefit. On the completion of the Simplon road, this traffic was almost annihilated; and these cantons, with the view of recovering it, have, at their joint expense, completed an excellent carriage road, in which, particularly on the Italian side, formidable difficulties have been surmounted, and much engineering skill displayed.

GOTHENBURG, tn. Sweden. *See* GÖTTENBURG.

GOTHLAND, isl. Sweden. *See* GÖTTLAND.

GOTKEE, a small tn. Seinde, 6 m. from l. bank Indus, 27 m. W. Subzulcote; lat. 28° 10' N.; lon. 69° 17' E. The houses, built of mud, are mean; but there is a showy bazaar, with numerous verandahs; and, likewise, a mosque of considerable size. The vicinity is infamous on account of the predatory and sanguinary character of its inhabitants.

GOTO, or the FIVE ISLANDS, a group of isls. Japan, isl. Kiusiu, prov. Fizen; lat. (S.W. extremity) 32° 35' N.; lon. 128° 44' E. (N.); extending thence to lat. 33° 5' N. The principal are Fukujie, the largest; Fisiago-sima, Naru-sima, Nisi-sima, and Fisiagi-sima; besides three others smaller, named Amisima, Misakisima, and Ukonosima.

GOTTENBURG [Swedish, *Göteborg*], a co. or län, Sweden, of irregular shape, on the E. shore of the Skager Rack. It is about 60 m. long, by an average breadth of 14 m.; bounded, N. by Norway, E. by län Wenersborg, and S. by Halmstad. Its coast is rocky, much indented by bays and sea-arms, and lined by an immense number of islands, generally small. The län generally is of granite and gneiss formation, though tertiary limestone also occurs. It is well wooded, and abundantly watered by numerous small streams, of which the most important is the Göta, which connects Lake Wener with the sea at Gottenburg; and, with the Olla, forms the harbour of that town. Agriculture has made considerable progress in recent years, though still the quantity of grain raised does not equal the consumption. Oats, rye, beans, potatoes, and flax, are the chief crops; and, in some parts, wheat is grown. Since the herring fishing has fallen off, the fisheries have lost much of their importance. Manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens and tiles. The principal export is timber. For administrative purposes, the län is divided into five fögderi and 20 districts. Gottenburg is the capital. Pop. 158,000.

GOTTENBURG, or GOTHENBURG [Swedish, *Göteborg*; Latin, *Gothoburgum*], a seaport tn. Sweden, the second in the kingdom in respect of population and trade, cap. län of same name, picturesquely situated on the Gottha, or Göta, here nearly 1 m. wide, 5 m. E. of its mouth, in the Kattegat, and

255 m. W.S.W. Stockholm; lat. 57° 41' 18" N.; lon. 11° 54' 30" E. (N.) It consists of the town proper, originally surrounded by walls, of which only fragments now remain; and of several suburbs; and is defended by two forts, placed on the opposite sides of the river, so as completely to command it. The houses, either of brick, faced with stucco, or of stone, have always a substantial, and often an elegant appearance; the streets, generally spacious and well paved, intersect each other at right angles; while several canals, branching off from the river, traverse the town in different directions; and by the numerous and often handsome bridges which cross them, and the rows of trees which line their banks, produce a very pleasing effect; so that Gottenburg, on the whole, is generally regarded as the best built place in Sweden. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, a simple but elegant structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower, an excellent organ, and a richly sculptured chancel; two other churches, one of them handsome, and crowned by a dome; the townhouse, new exchange, governor's residence, bishop's palace, gymnasium, with library attached; infirmary, several hospitals, and other benevolent institutions; theatre, baths, and artillery barracks. The manufactures include sailcloth, linen, printed calicoes, leather, tobacco, and vinegar; and there are also oil-presses, cotton-mills, dye-works, and building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are launched; but by far the most important industrial establishments are tobacco factories, porter breweries, and sugar refineries, all of which are on a very large scale. The trade is very extensive; though the want of a sufficient harbour is much felt—the only harbour at present being a kind of natural haven, formed by the river, where vessels drawing 17 ft. lie in perfect safety; but at such a distance from the shore, that they cannot load or unload without employing lighters. The chief exports are iron and steel, copper, wood, tar, linseed, bark, bones, juniper berries, cranberries, and the above articles of manufacture; the chief imports—colonial produce, wine, salt, seal oil, cotton yarn, and twist. A considerable proportion of this trade is in the hands of the inhabitants, who possess shipping, which, some years ago, amounted to 23,000 tons; and has since rapidly increased. In 1842, the vessels of all nations which entered the port were 853, tonn. 115,232; and cleared, 708, tonn. 90,232. Gottenburg is the residence of a governor, the see of a bishop, the seat of several courts and public offices; and possesses numerous societies—literary, scientific, musical, and benevolent. It was founded by Gustavus Adolphus, in 1610; but its history possesses no interest. Its environs are well laid out in planted walks; and its extensive communication, both with the interior by the Gottha canal, and with other places by regular steam packets, make it a desirable residence; but its site is said to be somewhat unhealthy. Pop. 26,000.

GÖTTERN (GROSSEN), a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 24 m. N.W. Erfurt, near the Unstrut; with two Protestant churches, a considerable trade in garden produce, and an annual fair. Pop. 1843.

GÖTTESBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 42 m. W.S.W. Breslau. It has a Protestant church, two poorhouses; manufactures of calico and hosiery, tile-works, and several mills. In the vicinity is a coal-field, from which about 40,000 tons are annually raised. P. 2571.

GÖTTESGAB [Latin, *Theodosium*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Elnbogen, in the highest part of the Erzgebirge, near the frontiers of Saxony, 75 m. W.N.W. Prague. It has a town church, and an hospital. Iron and tin are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1222.

GÖTTINGEN (PRINCIPALITY OF), a political and administrative division of Hanover, in the landrostei of Hildesheim; area about 800 sq. m. It forms the most S. part of Hanover, and is separated from the main portion of the kingdom by a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is generally covered with mountains, mostly basaltic, belonging to the chain of the Harz; but seldom of great elevation. The principal river is the Weser, which partly bounds it on the W., and is formed within it by the union of the Werra and Fulda. In the E. it is watered by the Leine, and its tributary Ruhme. There are several lakes; but none of large extent. The mountainous districts are much encumbered with stones; but, notwithstanding, yield tolerable crops; and the valleys are of great fertility. Potatoes are a favourite and abundant crop; and

tobacco, flax, and rape are extensively grown. Cherries grow well in the open fields; but the other orchard fruits are confined to gardens. The pastures are rich, and feed great numbers of sheep; but the horned cattle are few; and horses, though chiefly used in agriculture, are not generally home-bred, but obtained by importation. The minerals include silver, copper, lead, iron, salt, and alum. The principal manufactures are woollen and linen cloth, leather, delft-ware, glass, and paper. The forests furnish a large export of timber. The other exports, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, are corn, thread, and metals. Almost all the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 113,646.

GÖTTINGEN, a tn. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, cap. principality of same name, in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Leine, surrounded by gardens and country seats, 59 m. S.S.E. Hanover. It is a place of great antiquity, and was early fortified; but the ramparts have been planted, and converted into agreeable promenades. It consists of three parts—the Altstadt, separated by the Leine from the Masch, and Neustadt; communication is maintained between them by six bridges. The town is generally well built, having wide and spacious streets, four public squares, and houses which are almost always substantial, and often elegant. The public edifices include seven churches and a synagogue; a



STREET IN GÖTTINGEN.

From Batty's *Hanoverian, Saxon, and Danish Scenery*.

townhouse, courthouse, merchant-house, infirmary, orphan and other hospitals; but they are all eclipsed by the university, which has long enjoyed a European reputation. Though greatly fallen off, it still numbers several distinguished names among its professors, and has an average attendance of about 600 students; the principal building, to which William IV. of England contributed £3000, was completed in 1837; and connected with it are a museum, with extensive and valuable collections; an observatory, an anatomical theatre, botanical garden, and a library possessed of 330,000 printed volumes, and 6000 MSS. The manufactures are of very little importance; and consist chiefly of a few woollen tissues, tobacco, leather, paper, books, and philosophical instruments. There is scarcely anything which deserves the name of trade. Among the distinguished men whom Göttingen has produced, may be mentioned Eichorn, Mosheim, Michaelis, Heyne, and Blumenbach. Pop. 10,644.

GÖTTLAND, or GÖTHLAND [Swedish, *Götaland*], one of the large sections into which Sweden was originally divided, and including the whole of that country S. of lat. 59° 20' N. It contains about one-fourth of the whole surface, and formed nine provinces, two of which had the names of E. Gottland

and W. Gottland; but is now divided into the ten counties or län—Malmö, Christianstad, Carlskrona, Wexjö, Jönköping, Calmar, Linköping, Mariestad or Skaraborg, Wenersborg, and Göteborg or Gottenburg.

GÖTTLAND, or GÖTHLAND, the largest isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, from the coast of which it is at its nearest point 55 m. E.; lat. (S. point) 56° 55' 12" N.; lon. 18° 9' E. (N.). It is of an irregular shape, bulging out considerably near its centre, and thence tapering gradually towards its N. and S. extremities; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 78 m.; central breadth, 34 m. It consists generally of a limestone plateau from 80 to 130 ft. above the sea, and intersected, particularly towards its centre, by a range of rocky heights, which nowhere rise higher than 200 ft., though their abruptness often gives them a greater apparent elevation. The coast is for the most part rocky, and is deeply indented by bays, forming numerous harbours, of which that of Slite, on the N.E. coast, is the best, and is not surpassed by any other in the Baltic. The climate being insular is much milder than its latitude might seem to indicate, and many plants which cannot live on the mainland opposite to it thrive well. Even the walnut, mulberry, and vine ripen their fruit in the open air. The soil is fertile, but the culture which it receives is very indifferent. The grain produced, however, more than equals the home consumption, and might easily be increased so as to leave a large surplus for export. Domestic animals are neither numerous nor of a good description, and manufactures have made little progress. Wood is abundant, and not only furnishes excellent timber and fuel, but gives great richness and beauty to the general scenery of the island; the plantations are chiefly of fir, but with a considerable mixture of hardwood, descending to the shore, and forming a fringe along the water's edge. The principal exports are corn, lime, timber, pitch, sandstone, and the so-called Gottland marble. Gottland attained its highest prosperity during the Hanse League, of which its town of Wisby was an important member. It then possessed above 100 churches, most of which, though in a ruinous state, still exist, and form objects of antiquarian interest. Administratively, Gottland, with the islands along its coast, including Faro and Gottska, forms a län, which takes the name of Wisby. Pop. 37,418.

GÖTTLEBEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, cap. circle of same name, 2 m. W. Constance. It has a Protestant parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and an old castle, in the dungeons of which John Huss and Jerome of Prague were confined. Pope John XXIII., the chief instigator of the deed, was shortly afterwards sent to the same dungeons, by order of the Council of Constance. Pop. 285.

GOTTO, a country of central Africa, between Bambarra and Timbuctoo; formerly divided into several petty states, dependent on Bambarra; but now an independent kingdom, of which Mossidoo is the capital.

GÖTTSCHEE, or HATSCHEVIE, a tn. Austria, Illyria, cap. duchy of same name, almost encircled by the Riese, 37 m. S.S.E. Laibach. It has a fine castle and church, and manufactures of linen and earthenware. Part of the inhabitants travel about selling wooden articles, fruit, ironware, and household utensils. Pop. tn., 750; of duchy, 20,000; area, 224 geo. sq. m.

GÖTTSKA-SANDÖE, a small isl. Sweden, in the Baltic, N. of isl. Gottland; lat. (W. point) 58° 22' 12" N.; lon. 19° 19' E. (N.). It is chiefly composed of sand, has on it two hamlets, and is known for its seals.

GOUDA [pronounced *Howda*], or DER GOUDE, contracted TER-Gow, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 11 m. N.E. Rotterdam, separated into two unequal parts by the Gowe, which here unites with Hollands IJssel on the r. bank. It is nearly round in shape, and naturally defended by the ease with which the surrounding country, which is laid out in beautiful gardens, can be laid under water. The town is entered by five gates, is composed of neatly built houses, and every street, large and small, has a canal in its centre. The great market is a large, irregular triangle, with the townhouse in its centre—a spacious, substantial edifice, with a tower and spire. Other public buildings are—the prison, weigh-house, butter-house, and post-office. The Calvinistic church of St. John is noted for its painted glass windows, executed by the brothers Wouter

and Dirk Krabeth, and said to be nearly the finest in Europe. There are also an evangelical Lutheran, two R. Catholic, and a Jansenist church, and a synagogue. The charities and benevolent institutions are various, including several general hospitals, one for old men, and one for orphans, and several other special foundations and associations; and schools of different kinds and grades, including Latin, drawing, poor, &c., are numerous. Cloth and bombazines were at one time manufactured to a considerable extent in Gouda; and, in 1751, there were 374 pipe-works, employing 3000 hands; and potteries and breweries were likewise at one time numerous. The cloth manufactures no longer exist; and there are now only 16 pipe-works, 10 potteries, and two breweries. The other manufactures carried on are bricks, which are largely made, from clay obtained from the bed of the IJssel; cotton-weaving, parchment, leather, white lead; and there are three boat-building yards, two soap-works, three snuff, four corn, and several other kinds of mills. Excellent pike and smelts are caught in the river. Gouda communicating directly, by canal, with Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c., has a considerable transit trade. It is, likewise, a market for flax, but more especially for cheese, large quantities of which are brought here to the market, and sold under the name of Gouda cheese. There are several annual fairs. Pop. (1850), 13,791.

GOUDHURST, par. Eng. Kent; 9820 ac. Pop. 2711.

GOUFFRE, a river, Lower Canada. It rises in some rocky hills, called Mont-des-Roches, co. Saguenay, and falls into the St. Lawrence, opposite the isl. Coudre; lat. 47° 25' N.; lon. 70° 30' W. It is winding, tortuous, and full of rapids, but none either violent or formidable. The estuary of this river, with exception of its bed, is almost dry at low water.

GOUGH'S ISLAND, or DIEGO ALVAREZ, an island S. Atlantic, S.S.E. Tristan d'Acunha; lat. 40° 19' S.; lon. 9° 41' W. (n.) It is 15 to 16 m. round, and rises about 4385 ft. above the sea; is covered mostly with mossy grass, and small bushy trees. The steep cliffs rise almost perpendicularly from the sea, having several beautiful cascades of water issuing from the fissures between them.

GOUGHICHIN LAKE, Upper Canada, a continuation of Lake Simcoe, about 12 m. long, and from 3 m. to 5 m. broad. The scenery around it is very romantic; the shores being indented with many beautiful bays, and the lake itself studded with islands.

GOUKCHA, a lake, Russian Armenia. See GÖRKSCHE.

GOULBURN, a tn. New S. Wales, co. Argyle, 125 m. S.W. Sidney, near an angle formed by the junction of the Mulwree with the principal branch of the river Wollondilly, called Goulburn plains. Pop. 1171.

GOULBURN ISLANDS, two isls. N. coast of Australia, between Cape Cockburn and Cape Brathwaite, the one called North Island, the other South Island; the N. point of the former is in lat. 11° 26' S.; lon. 133° 24' E. (n.) The S. island, as described by Captain King, is covered to a great extent with luxuriant grass, 6 ft. high, and the sides of the hills with wood, principally a eucalyptus, of small size. Flowers and shrubs also abound, including a superb grevillea, with scarlet flowers. The only edible fruit found on the island was a small black grape, of inferior quality.

GOULCEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1440 ac. Pop. 347.

GROUNDIAM, a vil. of W. Africa, Upper Galam, r. bank Falmé; lat. 14° 40' N.; lon. 12° 12' W.; inhabited during the season of cultivation; but after harvest it is evacuated, in consequence of the incursions of the Bambaras and Moors.

GOUNIAM, two vils. of W. Africa, Bondou;—1, (-Sissé); lat. 14° 50' N.; lon. 12° 24' W. It is of considerable size, and is well supplied with good water.—2, (-Amadou), about 2½ m. S. by W. the former.

GOUR, or GAUR, a ruined city, Hindoostan, anc. cap. of Bengal, dist. Dinagepoor, 50 m. N. Moorsheadabad; lat. 24° 53' N.; lon. 88° 15' E. It extended about 7 m. along the banks of the old Ganges, or, including suburban villages, about 15 m., with a breadth of 2 m. to 3 m., and was a populous and flourishing city upwards of 2000 years ago. Its decay proceeded from a change in the course of the Ganges, which, about two centuries since, deserted its old channel close by the city, and took that which it now occupies, distant 4 m. to 5 m. The principal ruins of this ancient capital are those of a magnificent mosque, 170 ft. long by 130 ft. broad, built of brick, and faced with a kind of black porphyry, two

picturesque gates, and a large edifice faced with bricks of various colours. This edifice contains a noble apartment, about 36 ft. square, and 40 ft. to 50 ft. in height. There are several other mosques in tolerable preservation, and an obelisk or tower, of about 100 ft. in height, with a stair inside. The numerous tanks and reservoirs, some of them very large, which supplied the ancient city with water, are now swarming with alligators, mosquitos, and all sorts of vermin. Several villages now stand on the site of the city.

GOURDON, a tn. France, dep. Lot, on the Bleu, 20 m. N. by W. Cahors, on a sandy slope, backed by a rock, and once strongly fortified. It has a communal college, an old church, with lofty towers, the ruins of a chateau, founded in 960; manufactures of linen, hats, and woollens; and a trade in wine and walnuts. Pop. 2703.

GOURIEV, a tn. and fortress, Russia, gov. Orenburg, r. bank Ural, at its embouchure in the Caspian. It contains three churches, and 400 houses; and has an active trade in fish, caviar, and furs. Pop. 2000.

GOURNAY-EN-BRAY [Latin, *Gonacum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 28 m. E. Rouen, finely situated on the Epte. It is well built, and begirt with agreeable boulevards; has an old church, a tribunal of commerce, a public library; tanneries, leather-works, glass-houses, and potteries, and a trade in excellent butter, made in the vicinity. Pop. 2540.

GOUROCK, a pleasant maritime vil. and watering place, Scotland, co. Renfrew, l. bank Firth of Clyde, 3 m. W. Greenock. It consists chiefly of a row of houses, many of them elegant villas, facing the sea, and extending along the shore more than a mile; is inadequately supplied with water, but kept in good order, and well lighted with gas. It has an Established, a Free, and U. Presbyterian church, and three schools. Gourcock was the first place in Britain where red herrings were prepared; the process having been introduced there towards the close of the 17th century. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, but the greater number support themselves by house-letting; Gourcock being greatly resorted to during the summer months, especially by the inhabitants of Glasgow. In 1822 a sailing vessel was sunk off Gourcock, when 42 persons perished; and in 1825 a steamer (the *Comet*) went down near the same spot, through collision with another steamer, and 60 persons were lost. Resident pop. (1851), 2194.

GOUS, a river, Russia, which rises in the gov. and about 27 m. S. Vladimir, and flowing S. enters gov. Riazan, and empties itself into a lake, after a course of 60 m. Important iron-works have been established on its banks.

GOUSTA, or GOUSTA-FJELD, a mountain, Norway; lat. 60° N., belonging to, and on the E. side of the Langfild range; height 6354 ft.; and compared, in respect of the magnificence of its scenery, to some of the loftiest summits of the Alps. It is composed of gneiss and schist, covered in many places with masses of quartz and porphyry. The white birch is found growing on its sides to a height of 3700 ft.

GOUVEA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, on a height near the foot of the serra da Estrela, 40 m. E. N. E. Coimbra. It has two parishes, a convent, a nunnery, and an important annual cattle fair. Pop. 1740.

GOUY-LE-PIÉTON, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. N.W. Charleroi. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture; but some are employed in coal-mining and nail-making; and there are a brewery, a distillery, and some flour mills. Pop. 3043.

GOUZEACOURT, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 11 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. It has a fair every month. Pop. 2350.

GOVAN, a vil. and par. Scotland, cos. Lanark and Renfrew.—THE VILLAGE is prettily situated, l. bank Clyde, 2 m. W. Glasgow. At its W. end, and about 100 yards from the river, stands the parish church, a neat structure, with a tower and spire. A few years ago, Govan was a quiet, secluded village; brought within the sphere of Glasgow energies, it is now the site of extensive shipbuilding yards, of a large dyework, and of a factory for throwing silk, the first established in Scotland. The salmon fishery here was at one time considerable, but is now all but extinct. This ancient little village was classed amongst the largest in Scotland, in the 16th century.—THE PARISH contains about 10 sq. m., the most populous portion of which is included within the boundaries of Glasgow. Pop. of vil. (1851), 1187.

GOVERNADOR, an isl. Brazil, in the bay, and 8 m. N. Rio-de-Janeiro. It is very irregular in shape, its coast being much indented by creeks, and is about 8 m. in breadth, and 28 m. in circuit. The soil is sandy, and favourable to the growth of the *pitangueiras*, a kind of fruit, from which a jelly of a somewhat acid, but agreeable taste is made. In some parts, where the soil is of a more substantial nature, sugar-canes, mandioc, millet, and haricots are grown. The island contains a church and a primary school, and a building which, though little deserving it, bears the name of imperial palace.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, U. States, in the harbour of New York. It comprises 70 ac., and contains two forts—Castle Williams and Fort Columbus; the former a round tower, 600 ft. in circumference, and 60 ft. high, with three tiers of guns; the latter, a star fort, occupies the summit of the island, and mounts 105 heavy cannon; there is also a battery on the S.W. part, and extensive barracks.

GOVONE (Latin, *Govo*), a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 37 m. N.E. Coni, l. bank Tanaro. It was once fortified, and is still partly surrounded by a wall; is the seat of a court of justice, contains a magnificent castle, with fine gardens; an ancient parish church, of Gothic architecture; and a Capuchin convent; and has a weekly market and an annual fair. Pop. 2838.

GOWER, or **GWYR**, a peninsular dist., S. Wales, forming the most W. portion of Glamorganshire, and lying between the Burry and the Bristol Channel. It is between 40 m. and 50 m. in circumference, has rocky shores, deeply indented with bays, and contains numerous antiquities and natural curiosities. The E. part of it is fertile and well cultivated. A colony of Flemings settled here in the time of Henry I.; their descendants still preserve, to a considerable extent, their original language and dress, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

GOWER ISLAND, one of the Solomon group; lat. 7° 58' S.; lon. 160° 55' E. In shape it resembles an arrow; it is low, and covered with wood.

GOWRAN, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny. The town, 8 m. E.S.E. Kilkenny, contains the interesting ruins of Gowran abbey and castle. Market day, Thursday. Area of par., 6337 ac. Pop. 2934.

GOWRIE (CARSE OF), a rich and fertile dist. Scotland, Perthshire, extending for about 15 m. along the l. bank of the Tay, between Perth and Dundee.

GOXHILL, two pars. Eng.—1, Lincoln; 5860 ac. Pop. 892.—2, York (E. Riding); 880 ac. Pop. 64.

GOYANNA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 46 m. N.W. Pernambuco, cap. com., and r. bank river of same name. It is a large, well-built place, adorned with various fountains, and containing five churches and two convents. It has a tannery, a weekly cattle market, and a considerable trade in cotton, sugar, rum, hides (dressed and undressed), timber, dye-woods, and oil of mamona.—The RIVER of Goyanna is 12 m. from the sea, and has sufficient depth of water for the largest class of coasting vessels.—The DISTRICT is one of the most fertile in the province. Pop. of dist. 30,000.—The RIVER is formed by the union of the Traconhaem and Capibaribe-Mirim, takes an E. direction, passes the town of Goyanna, and, about 16 m. below, falls into the Atlantic. It is both wide and deep.

GOYAVE, a tn., isl. Guadaloupe, on the bay of same name, at the mouth of a small stream called the Petit-Goyave.

GOYAZ, a central prov. Brazil, between lat. 6° and 20° S., and lon. 46° and 52° W.; bounded, N. by Para; N.E. Maranhão; E. Piauí, Bahia, and Minas Geraes; S. São-Paulo; and W. Mato-Grosso. In shape it somewhat resembles a parallelogram, the longer side of which stretches, N. to S., 960 m.; average breadth, about 260 m.; area, 360,750 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, being traversed by lofty ridges, generally stretching from S. to N., and maintaining a considerable degree of parallelism. One principal chain, called the Cordillera Grande, forms the watershed between the Tocantins, on the E., and the Araguaia, which bounds the province on the W.; and another principal chain, bounding the province on the E., takes in succession, from S. to N., the names of Serra Mata Gorda Cristaes, Araras, Tabatinga, Duro, Manga-beiras, and Covoados; and forms the watershed between the Tocantins, on the E., and the São Francisco and Paraíba, on the W. A branch from the latter chain, stretching W. from near its centre, takes the name of the Pyrenees, and has the

loftiest summit in the province. The space between the chains is occupied by vast plains and mighty rivers. Of these, the Tocantins and Araguaia, already mentioned, flow N.; each receiving in its course numberless mountain torrents, and carry the water of the province to the Para, and through it to the N. Atlantic Ocean; but in the S., where a watershed is formed by the Pyrenees, serra Escalvada, and serra Martha; the rivers take a S.W. direction, and, joining the Parana, belong with it to the S. Atlantic. The climate is healthy, excepting in the neighbourhood of some of the rivers, where extensive swamps have been formed. The hot season, during which violent thunder-storms are frequent, continues without interruption from November to April; the remainder of the year, during which there is a frequent alternation of sunshine and rainy weather, is regarded as winter. The low lands of the province are generally sandy, and very unproductive; the high lands, on the contrary, and those on which there is much wood, are of great natural fertility; and, when under proper cultivation, produce large crops of millet, mandioc, rice, and haricots. In the same localities, the cotton plant, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, water melons, bananas, and oranges, find a genial soil. The grape yields two vintages in the year; and all kinds of fruit are in superabundance. Sarsaparilla, rhubarb, senna, and other valuable medicinal plants grow spontaneously; and, in every quarter, numerous varieties of the family of palms occur. Here, too, grow the angico, from which a gum resembling amber is obtained; the tree which produces gum copal, the indigo, and the cochineal plant. The forests are of vast extent, but the want of the means of transport makes it impossible to turn them to account. There are immense herds of horses and cattle; swine are very numerous; and in the woods are multitudes of antas, ounces, wild boars, guavas, a species of wolves; cotias, or wild rabbits; various kinds of monkeys, and birds without number. The lakes teem with alligators, and other aquatic animals. The mineralogy of the province is little known, but among the minerals which have been actually found are gold, iron, diamonds, and various other precious stones and crystals, granite, limestone, rock salt, and different kinds of potters' clay. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into eight comarcas—Arrayas, Carolina, Cavalcante, Flores, Goyaz, Palma, Porto-Imperial, and Santa Cruz. It sends two deputies to the general legislative assembly, and one senator. The provincial legislative assembly is composed of 20 members, and holds its sittings in the town of Goyaz. Pop. 185,000.

GOYAZ, or **VILLA-BOA-DE-GOYAZ**, a tn. Brazil, cap. of above prov., in a valley, surrounded by wooded mountains, on both sides of the Vermelho, here crossed by two bridges, 680 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro; lat. 16° 21' S.; lon. 50° 35' W. It occupies a central position, almost in the very heart of the empire; its site is uneven, its streets are straight and clean, but ill paved, and its houses mostly of earth. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of the provincial assembly, and a provincial court of justice; and the residence both of a civil president and a military governor. The buildings most deserving of notice are the governor's palace, the courthouse, the parochial and seven other churches, the hospital, and the establishment for smelting and refining gold. It has a superior and two primary schools. There are no manufactures deserving of the name, and the trade is confined to the ordinary articles of consumption. Owing to the lowness of its site, the town is liable to inundation; from which it suffered severely in 1839, when a number of buildings, including a church, were swept away. Pop. 7000 to 8000.

GOYCK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 12 m. S.W. Brussels. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture, but there are also some breweries and corn-mills. P. 3043.

GOYTREY, par. Eng. Monmouth; 3730 ac. Pop. 567. **GOYZUETA**, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, valley of Basa-burua, on an affluent of the Urruza, 27 m. N.N.W. Pampe-luna. It contains a parish church, good townhouse, and primary school; and has iron-works and a flour-mill. P. 1460.

GOZZANO (Latin, *Gaudianum*), an anc. tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 22 m. N. by W. Novara, in a plain. It has steep, winding, and angular streets, some good modern houses, a large and handsome parish church, of the Corinthian order; and the remains of a strong castle. Pop. 1763.

GOZO, or **GOZZO**—1, [anc. *Gaulos*], a small isl. in the Mediterranean, belonging to Great Britain, to the N.W. of

Malta, from which it is separated by a channel scarcely 4 m. wide, in which lies the small island of Comino. It is about 9 m. long, by 5 m. broad; area, about 40 sq. m.; lat. (Cape Dimitri, or N.W. point) 36° 4' N.; lon. 14° 8' E. (R.) It is surrounded by rocks and shoals, with openings through them to several small harbours. The interior is rocky, and contains several hills; the most conspicuous of which, near the centre, is crowned by the fort of Rabatto. The soil is very thin, and in many places scarcely covers the bare rock. It is, however, of great natural fertility, and much grain and fruit are raised; but the most important crop is cotton, the spinning of which is one great source of employment. There is also an alabaster quarry in the N.W. part of the island; and, on the S. side, at Port Maggiore, there are salt-works.—The town of Gozto, the principal place, has about 2000 inhabitants; and there are a number of villages. Pop. 15,000.—2, A small isl. in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Candia; lat. (W. point) 34° 52' N.; lon. 24° 2' 15" E. (R.); inhabited by a few Greeks. A little N. of it is the still smaller island of Anti-Gozto.

GRAAF-REINET, or REYNET, a division and tn., Cape Colony. The DIVISION, between lat. 29° 30' and 33° S.; lon. 23° and 26° E.; bounded, N. by the territory of the Bushmen; and surrounded on other sides by Beaufort, Uitenhage, and Somerset. Area, about 10,000 sq. m. The Sneeuwbergen, or Snow Mountains, intersect the S. part of the country, S.W. to N.E.; and from this elevated region proceed the head streams of the Camtoos, Sunday River, and Great Fish River, which flow S.; and of the Zekoe, and other rivers, which flow N. Great numbers of cattle are raised, the district being principally devoted to grazing. Pop. about 10,000.—The TOWN, cap. of the division, is situated on Sunday River, 105 m. N.N.W. Uitenhage. It is regularly laid out with streets at right angles—the intervening squares being filled up with vineyards and gardens. The place of worship belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church has a lofty tower and neat spire. The town is said to be unhealthy in summer. Pop. about 3000.

GRAAT, or GHRAAT, a tn. Central Africa, country of the Tuareks, finely situated at the foot of a low hill, in a valley of same name, 193 m. W.S.W. Murzouk, about lat. 25° N.; lon. 11° E. It is surrounded with walls of sand and whitish clay, and the houses are built of the same material; it is a clean place, and has a superior mosque. Pop. about 1000.

GRAAUW, a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, 15 m. S.W. Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a R. Catholic church, a school, and a small harbour, frequented by country boats carrying grain to Rotterdam and Belgium. Pop. 812.

GRABALOS, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 35 m. S.E. Logroño. It is tolerably well built; has steep streets, a square, parish church, several chapels, a ruinous townhall, prison, storehouse, cemetery, and two schools. In the neighbourhood are mineral baths, much resorted to. Pop. 991.

GRABER, or GRABERN, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, 38 m. N. Prague. It contains a parish church and an hospital. A good deal of flax is here hand-spun. Pop. 965.

GRABOW.—1, A tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, l. bank Elbe, 24 m. S.S.E. Schwerin. It stands partly on an island, is entered by two gates, contains a handsome church, and has manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco, several mills, a considerable trade in butter, and four annual fairs. Pop. 5130.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. of, and 11 m. S.E. Posen, l. bank Prosa. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and a Franciscan monastery; and has a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1245.

GRABUSA, a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, off N.W. coast of isl. Crete; lat. 35° 38' N.; lon. 23° 35' E. (R.); about 1½ m. in circumference. Between it and Crete a kind of harbour is formed, deep enough for the largest vessels, and protected by a fortress.

GRACAY, a tn. France, dep. Cher, 27 m. W. by N. Bourges. It is ancient, ill built, and has some remains of its old defences; and near it is a rude, probably a Druidical monument. Pop. 1105.

GRACIAS-A-DIOS.—1, A city, Central America, state Honduras, 40 m. N.W. Comayagua; lat. 14° 55' N.; lon. 88° 18' W.; on a fertile plain, but now in a state of decay.—2, A cape, Central America, Mosquitia; lat. 14° 59' N.; lon. 83° 11' W.—3, A bay, near Cape Gracias á Dios, of which

the latter forms the E. point; with 20 ft. water at the entrance, and 16 ft. within; bottom clean, and of slimy clay.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores; lat. 39° 5' N.; lon. 28° 4' W. It is 6 to 8 m. in length, 2 and 3 m. in breadth, and is the most productive of all the islands; but is destitute of wood, and is much frequented by smugglers. It exports brandy and wine. Santa Cruz is the chief town. Pop. about 8000.

GRACIOSA (La), a small isl., one of the Canaries, N.E. Lanzarote, from which it is separated by the channel of Rio; length about 10 m. and breadth about 5 m. Its nucleus is wholly volcanic; but a third part, near the S., consists of a limestone, full of marine shells. The interior is lofty, and consists chiefly of two lofty volcanic mountains, with a plain between them. On this plain, some barley and barilla are grown. The rest of the surface, where not bare, is covered by a low brushwood, among which rabbits are very numerous.

GRADACHATZ, a tn. European Turkey, Bosnia, chief place of dist., 67 m. N. by E. Bosnia-Serai. It is surrounded by walls, and has a great trade in cattle and timber. Pop., within the walls, about 3500; with extensive suburbs, inhabited by Greeks.

GRADE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2420 ac. Pop. 333.

GRADIFES, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. of, and 16 m. E. Leon, in a plain, r. bank Elsa. It is well supplied with water, contains a parish church, and a convent; and has an annual fair. Pop. 1935.

GRADISKA, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, [anc. *Servitum*], A tn. Illyria, r. bank Isonzo, 23 m. N.W. Trieste. It is very picturesquely situated, consists of the town proper, surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and a suburb; contains an old castle, now used as a house of correction; a parish church, normal school, and theatre; and has a silk mill. P. 1140.—2, (O., or *Alt*), [old], a tn. Slavonia, generalship Peterwardein, l. bank Save, cap. regimental dist., and opposite the Turkish fortress of same name, 33 m. S.W. Pösega. It is a place of some strength, contains a cathedral, a Greek church, and custom-house; and carries on a considerable trade with Servia and Bosnia. P. 2299; of regimental dist. (area, 486 geo. sq. m.), 71,300.—3, (*Uj*., or *Neu*), [new], a tn. Slavonia, about 9 m. N.E. of the former, near the Sumetlicza. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church, and a German school; and has several mills. Pop. 2000.

GRADISKA, or BERNB, a fortified tn. European Turkey, Croatia, r. bank Save, 29 m. N. by E. Banja Luka, and opposite the Austrian fortress of Alt-Gradiska. It was fortified in 1774 by French engineers.

GRADLITZ, or HRADISKO, a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 15 m. N. Königgrätz, cap. lordship of same name. It contains a parish church and four mills. Pop. tn., 1090; lordship, 8873.

GRADO, a tn. Austria, Illyria, on a rugged and precipitous cliff on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Natisa, 19 m. W. Trieste. It contains a handsome church, and two chapels; and has a small harbour, much frequented by small vessels engaged in the tunny fishing. Pop. 2200.

GRAEMSAV, an isl. Scotland, co. Orkney, 1½ m. S. Stromness. It is nearly 2 m. long, by 1 m. broad; generally level, and produces a considerable quantity of grain. P. 214.

GRAENA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 28 m. E.N.E. Granada. It has a parish church, a palace belonging to the Marquis of Peñaflor, a courthouse, primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. About 1 m. E. are thermal baths, visited annually by about 800 persons; temperature of the water 84° to 104°. Pop. 445.

GRÄFENBERG.—1, A tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, between two hills, on the Peller and Fischbach, 25 m. S.W. Baireuth. It is the seat of a court of justice, has a Protestant parish church, and a castle; vinegar-works, a brewery, three mills, and a trade in fruit and vegetables. Pop. 1039.—2, A vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Troppau, near Freiwaldau, famed for its much-frequented hydropathic establishment founded by Priessnitz.

GRÄFENHAUSEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. Ettenheim with a R. Catholic parish church. Chicory, beet-root, and tobacco, are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1273.

GRÄFENHAYNCHEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 34 m. N.E. Merseburg, in a marshy district. It

has a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and leather; a trade in tobacco, hops, and cattle; and four annual fairs. Pop. 2742.

GRAFENORT, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Habelschwerdt. It has a R. Catholic church, an elegant castle, belonging to the Count of Herberstein; limekilns, tile-works, two saw, and other mills. Pop. 1210.

GRAFENTHAL, a tn. Saxe-Meiningen, cap. bail. of same name, in a bleak district in the forest of Thuringia, in a narrow valley on the Zopfte, 18 m. W. Saalburg. It has a church, the ruins of an old castle, townhouse, and two schools; manufactures of cloth, a blast furnace, with steel and iron works, several mills, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and seven annual fairs. Iron is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 1422. Area of bail. 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 11,171.

GRAFENTONNA, or **TONNA**, a tn. Saxe-Coburg, principality of, and 11 m. N. Gotha, cap. bail. of same name, on the Unstrut. It has a church and a castle; and manufactures of tobacco. There is a sulphur spring in the vicinity. Pop. tn. 1480; bail. 9390.

GRAFENWÖRTH, or **GRAFENWERD**, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the little river Kamp, near its junction with the Danube, about 8 m. from Krems. It contains a handsome parish church, with fresco paintings. Pop. 878.

GRAFFHAM, two pars. England:—1, Huntingdon; 2380 ac. Pop. 307.—2, Sussex; 1550 ac. Pop. 390.

GRAFRATH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 11 m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Itter. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church; manufactures of cotton goods, silk ribbons, and ironware; a trade in these articles, several polishing mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 1420.

GRAFTON, two pars. Eng. Northampton:—1, (*-Regis*); 1510 ac. Pop. 266.—2, (*-Underwood*); 2050 ac. Pop. 281.

GRAFTON.—1, An isl. N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Bashees, small and steep; lat. 20° 41' 30" N.; lon. 121° 57' E. (n).—2, A cape, N.E. coast, Australia; lat. 16° 51' S.; lon. 145° 56' E. (n).

GRAGLIA, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 38 m. N.N.E. Turin. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains two parish churches, a gymnasium, and primary school; and has a weekly market. In the vicinity is a magnificent shrine, in the form of a Greek cross, and surmounted by an octagonal cupola, dedicated to the Madonna di Loretto, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Pop. 2875.

GRAGNANO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. of, and 19 m. S.E. Naples, in a plain. It contains several churches, one of them collegiate, and a convent; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, and two annual fairs. Pop. 8508.

GRAHAM LAND, a tract of lofty and continuous land in the Antarctic Ocean; discovered in 1832 by Biscoe, who took possession of it for Great Britain. It stretches from N.W. to S.E., between lat. 63° and 68° S., and lon. 61° and 68° W.; and is supposed to be of great extent.

GRAHAM ISLAND, or **FERDINANDEA**, a new volcanic island, which sprang up in 1831, in the Mediterranean; in lat. 37° 8' 30" N., and lon. 12° 41' 15" E.; about 30 m. S.W. Sciaccia, in Sicily. In the spot where it rose Captain Smythe had, a few years before, found a depth of more than 100 fathoms. On the 18th July it was 12 ft. above the water, and had a crater in its centre emitting volcanic lava and immense columns of vapour; and on the 4th of August had attained a height of 200 ft., and a circuit of 3 m. It afterwards gradually lowered, and finally disappeared; but when examined, near the end of 1833, was found to have left a dangerous reef, of an oval form, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in extent.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a tn. Cape Colony, dist. Albany, about 40 m. N.E. Algoa Bay, and 480 m. E. Cape Town; lat. 32° 40' S.; lon. 26° 22' E. It is the second town in the colony, has a handsome church, several dissenting meeting-houses, and various other public buildings; a barracks, several tanneries, and breweries. It is the centre of one of the five judicial circuits of the colony, and a place of great trade. The population, consisting of the civil and military servants of Government, merchants, mechanics, European labourers, and Hottentots, was between 3000 and 4000.

GRAIGUE, two tns. Ireland:—1, (or **GRAIGUEMANAGH**), A market tn. and par., co. Kilkenny. The town, 14 m. S.E. Kilkenny, r. bank Barrow, consists of four streets and several lanes, irregularly built, and indifferently kept. It has a mar-

ket-house, a plain parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and the ruins of an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded in 1212. The principal trade of the place is connected with the navigation of the Barrow. Pop. 2248. Area of par. 12,423 ac. Pop. (1841), 5141.—(*Local Correspondent*).—2, A tn., Queen's co., r. bank Barrow, over which there is a bridge connecting it with Carlow, of which it may be regarded as a suburb. It has a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, two schools, two tanyards, a flour-mill, and a distillery. Pop. (1841), 1675.

GRAIN (ISLE OF), an isl. and par. England, co. Kent, formed by the Thames, Medway, and Yantlet creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Sheerness. It has extensive salt-works on the side next the Medway, and is unhealthy. Area, 3160 ac. Pop. 337.

GRAIN COAST, a region of W. Africa, Upper Guinea, extending W. from the Ivory Coast, and comprising the greater portion of Liberia; between lat. 4° and 7° N.; lon. 7° and 11° E.

GRAINSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1390 ac. Pop. 103.

GRAINTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4280 ac. P. 556.

GRAITNEY, par. Scot. Dumfries; 6 m. by 3 m. P. 1761.

GRAJAL DE CAMPOS, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 35 m. S.E. Leon, chiefly of earthen houses. It has an ancient and interesting parish church, a fine castle, townhouse, with prison, an old convent, and an hospital; manufactures of linen and serge, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1233.

GRAJEHU, a river, Brazil, which rises in the serra-do-Negro, in the W. of prov. Maranhão, pursues a N.E. direction; passes Codo, Chapada, and the little town of its own name; receives the Santa Anna, by which its volume is doubled; and, after a course of about 240 m. parallel to the Mearim, gradually approaches, and ultimately joins the l. bank of that river, several miles above the town of same name.

GRALLAGH, par. Irel. Dublin; 792 ac. Pop. 149.

GRAMAT, a small tn. France, dep. Lot, 27 m. N.E. Cahors, on the Alzon, in a glen, shut in by precipitous rocks, through which the river has forced its way, forming a fine cascade below the town. It has a trade in grain and wool; and in the vicinity is a mineral spring of some repute, and a Druidical monument. Pop. 1788.

GRAMMICHELE, or **GRAN MICHELI**, a tn. Sicily, 31 m. S.W. Catania, on the N.E. side of a mountain range. P. 7800.

GRAMMONT (Flemish, *Geeraardsbergen*), a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 22 m. S.S.E. Ghent. It is built on a slope, at the foot of which flows the Dendre, dividing the place into the High Town and Low Town. It has two churches, four chapels, a townhouse, an hospital, an orphan asylum, a prison, a cantonal college, and a number of schools; manufactures of thread, lace, linen, tobacco-pipes, &c.; soap-works, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, bleacheries, an iron-foundry, and a paper-mill. Pop. 7342.

GRAMPIANS (THE).—1, A well-known range of mountains, Scotland, stretching across the country diagonally S.W. to N.E., for a distance of about 150 m. Its limits are not well defined; but it may be said to commence near the S.W. end of Loch Awe, on W. coast, Argyshire, whence the main ridge runs, in a well-marked course, along the N. boundaries of Perthshire to Cairn Ealer; lat. 56° 58' N.; lon. 3° 50' W.; where it separates into two distinct branches—one stretching N.N.E. on the N. side of the Dee, and terminating near Huntly; the other running nearly due E. on the S. side of that river, and terminating between Stonehaven and Findhorn. The offsets of the Grampians are diffused over a wide extent of country, both N. and S. of the principal ranges; extending on the latter to Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, and including a large portion of the surface of Perthshire. With exception of Ben Nevis, the Grampians comprise all the highest mountains in Scotland. Amongst these are Ben Cruachan, 3669 ft.; Ben Lomond, 3240 ft.; Ben Lawers, 3945 ft.; Schiehallion, 3514 ft.; Ben Macduie, 4305 ft.; Cairngorm, 4050 ft.; Cairntoul, 4223 ft., &c. The more remarkable passes are those of Leney, Aberfoyle, Glenshee, and Killcrankie. The main ridge of the Grampians forms the watershed of the Spey and the Dee, on the N.; and of the Tay and Forth, and their tributaries, on the S. They are composed chiefly of granite, porphyries, primary schists, quartz, and marble; and are in general remarkable for their sterility and desolate aspect, although not without some redeeming features—their S. slopes sometimes presenting gentle acclivities and

fine pasture, while scenes of wild, but romantic beauty, are of no unrequent occurrence.—2, A mountain-range, New S. Wales, in Victoria, Portland Bay district, discovered, in 1836, by Sir T. L. Mitchell. It is about 60 m. in length, N. to S., between the parallels $36^{\circ} 50'$ and $37^{\circ} 40'$ S.; and the meridians $142^{\circ} 10'$ and $142^{\circ} 30'$ E. Mount William, the principal eminence, rises 4500 ft. above sea-level, and is generally accessible, but cold and bleak on the summit.

GRAMPOUND, a decayed bor. and market tn. England, co. Cornwall, 13 m. N.E. Falmouth, on the Fal, here crossed by a good stone bridge. It sent two members to the House of Commons till 1824, when it was disfranchised for bribery. Market day, Saturday. Pop. (1851), 589.

GRAN [Hungarian, *Estergom*; anc. *Degetium*; Latin, *Strigonium*], a free, royal tn. Hungary, cap. co. of same name, 25 m. N.W. Pesth, r. bank Danube, at the confluence of the Gran, the former here crossed by a flying bridge. It consists of the town proper, and seven suburbs; is the see of the primate of all Hungary, and the seat of several courts and public offices; contains a cathedral, situated on a lofty precipitous rock, overlooking the town and river; the most splendid building in Hungary, commenced in 1821; an archbishop's palace and chapter-house, both adjoining the cathedral; a townhouse, occupying the centre of a square, adorned with a fine obelisk; a Franciscan monastery with an elegant church; a gymnasium, a courthouse, and well-adorned hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cloth; and a considerable trade is carried on in wine. Gran is supposed to be of Roman origin, was long the residence of the Hungarian monarchs, and was considered as their finest city, till it was destroyed by the Turks, who, having made themselves masters of it, retained possession for 70 years. It was finally wrested from them in 1683. Pop. (1846), 12,700.

—The **COUNTY**, area, 306 geo. sq. m., is flat in the centre, and in several places marshy; but is enclosed and partly traversed by the Bakonyer-wald hills, which yield limestone and variegated marble. The Danube, traversing the county W. to E., receives all its drainage. The soil, particularly in the low ground, is fertile. Fruit, game, and potters' clay, are plentiful. The inhabitants are chiefly R. Catholics; and a very large proportion of the land belongs to their clergy, particularly to the archbishop of Gran and to his chapter. Pop. 62,000.

GRAN [anc. *Granus*], a river, Hungary, which rises in Mount Hrona, a branch of the Carpathians, in the N.W. of co. Gomör, about lat. $48^{\circ} 47'$ N.; lon. $20^{\circ} 10'$ E., flows S.W. and S., passing Brezno-Banya, Neusohl, and Altsohl; and, after a circuitous course of about 150 m., joins r. bank Danube, almost opposite the town of Gran. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Bisztra and the Hermanecz; and on the l., the Cserna, Szlatina, and Szeklencze. It is partly navigable.

GRAN-CANARIA. See CANARY (GREAT.)

GRAN-CHACO. See CHACO.

GRAN-SASSO-D'ITALIA, a mountain, Naples. See CORNO.

GRANA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 12 m. S. Casale, r. bank Grana. It has a church, school, three palaces, the remains of an old castle, and some trade in wine, corn, hemp, and hay. Pop. 1363.

GRANA (SAN-ANDRES-DE-LA), a seaport tn., Spain, Galicia, prov. Coruña, on a steep height facing the E., on the Ria, and nearly 1 m. W. Ferrol. It is built in the form of the letter Y; and consists of a public square, and several very steep streets; but contains several good buildings, a handsome parish church, and a primary school. It was once a flourishing place; but depending entirely on Ferrol, has suffered much by its decay. Its trade is now confined to a few articles of primary necessity. Its inhabitants are almost all sailors; and many of them live by fishing. Pop. 1250.

GRANADA, an extensive tract in the S. of Spain, forming one of the four kingdoms which the Moors established in Andalusia, and the last from which they were driven—their final expulsion not having been effected till 1492. It now constitutes the provinces of Granada, Almería, and Málaga.

GRANADA, a prov. Spain, forming one of the three provinces into which the Moorish kingdom of Granada has been divided; and bounded N. by provs. Jaén and Albacete, E. Almería, S. the Mediterranean, and W. Málaga and Córdoba; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 166 m.; greatest

breadth, N. to S., 84 m.; area, 4225 geo. sq. m. The coast, which has a length of 66 m., is, for the most part, rocky and dangerous, from the shoals which line it; but has several small bays in which vessels find tolerable shelter. The interior is generally mountainous, being traversed chiefly from E. to W., by several ranges, particularly the sierra Nevada, whose culminating point, Mulhacen, is 11,977 ft. high, and is the loftiest summit in Spain. The mountains are generally composed of micaceous schist, which passes into gneiss and argillaceous schist; above these, on the S. slope, occur black calcareous rocks, often rich in the sulphurates of lead. Between the mountain ranges are numerous valleys, many of them distinguished by their beauty and fertility. The province is divided by the mountains into two principal basins, the one of which carries its waters N. to the Guadalquivir, and the other S. directly to the Mediterranean. The principal streams are the Genil, Darro, and Guadalfeo. From the rocky nature of the surface, the extent of arable land is limited, and on many spots the soil has no great depth; but industry has done much for its improvement; and many spots, apparently of little natural fertility, present the appearance of large gardens. The principal crops are wheat and barley; next are those of maize, beans, haricots, hemp, and flax. Both the olive and vine are extensively cultivated; and fruit, in great variety and of excellent quality, is very abundant. The sugar-cane thrives well in some parts, particularly at Almunecar, on the coast. Neither manufactures nor trade are of much consequence. The former include silk and woollen goods, hair-cloth, and soap; the latter is chiefly in wheat, wine, brandy, oil, and fruit. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into 15 districts. Granada is the capital. Pop. 427,250.

GRANADA [Latin, *Granata*; French, *Grenade*], A. tn. Spain, Andalusia, cap. prov. of same name, beautifully situated, partly on two spurs of the sierra Nevada, and partly on the flat between them forming the extremity of the rich plain of Vega, at the junction of the Darro or Dauro, and the Genil:



THE PORTRESS OF THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA.
From Robert's Spanish Sketches.

lat. $37^{\circ} 18'$ N.; lon. $3^{\circ} 50'$ W. Its site, about 2445 ft. above the sea, and the snowy mountains which form its back ground, give the air a delicious freshness even in the hottest seasons; the sky is generally serene, and the whole district abounds

in scenery, whose beauty and grandeur amply justify the choice of the Moors in making Granada their favourite residence. In their time it was surrounded by lofty walls, flanked by 1030 towers, and was entered by 20 gates. The most of these have disappeared, with exception of a small portion of the N. enclosure, still in tolerable preservation, and the town consequently is now open. It is divided into four quarters—Alhambra, a celebrated fortress and palace, occupying one of the hills; Albaicin, a suburb, occupying the other; Antequeruela, another suburb, the residence chiefly of the working classes, and the town proper, the largest and most important of all, covering the space between the two hills, and extending into the plains. When seen from a distance the appearance of the town is very imposing, but the impression thus produced is scarcely confirmed by an inspection of the interior. Fountains and gardens, spacious squares, and handsome mansions, are seen in many quarters, and even where the houses are of an inferior description, their antiquity and oriental structure make it impossible to view them without interest, but the far greater part of the streets are extremely narrow and tortuous. The most remarkable buildings are the Alhambra, an immense Moorish structure, of simple and rather forbidding exterior, but within gorgeous almost beyond description, partly remaining as the Moors left it, with its splendid Court of Lions, so called from the beautiful fountain



THE COURT OF THE LIONS, IN THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA.
From Baron Taylor's *Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne*.

in its centre, supported by 12 lions, surrounded by a gallery resting on 120 pillars of white marble, &c., and bearing ample testimony, by the magnificence and taste which it displays, to the high state of refinement to which that ingenious people must have attained, and partly occupied by an unfinished palace, in which Charles V. appears to have wished, without having been able to eclipse them; the cathedral, a heavy and irregular building, profusely ornamented with jasper and marble, surmounted by a dome resting on 12 arches, upheld by as many pilasters, and containing in the adjoining Royal chapel, among its numerous fine monuments, those of Ferdinand and Isabella; the church of *Nostra Señora de las Angustias*, with two beautiful towers, and splendid high altar; the church of San José, a modern edifice, built on the site of one

of very great antiquity, the tower of which still remains; the old Carthusian convent, finely situated on a height in the suburbs, and adorned with fine paintings by Cano, Murillo, and Morales; the monastery of San Geronimo, founded by the great Captain Gonzalo de Cordoba, whose remains lie deposited in a splendid mausoleum contained in its church; the Generalife, a beautiful Moorish palace, surrounded by fountains and gardens; the Episcopal palace, the general hospital, college, &c.

The manufactures of silk and of sail-cloth, once very important, were almost extinguished by the loss of Spanish America, and the annihilation of the Spanish fleet, and the only manufacture now deserving of notice, is that of coarse woollens, still carried on to a considerable extent in the suburbs of Albaicin. The trade is insignificant. Granada is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, and of civil and military provincial authorities, and the seat of several courts of law, though it has lately lost the most important of all, the supreme court of appeal, by its removal to Albacete. It was first founded by the Moors in the 10th century, near the site of the ancient Iliberis, and belonged to the kingdom of Cordova. In 1235, it became the capital of a new kingdom, and attained to almost matchless splendour. Its population at this period has been estimated as high as 700,000. In 1491, it remained the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, and mastered 60,000 men to defend itself against Ferdinand and Isabella, who had now arrayed the flower and strength of their united kingdoms, and encamped before it. The defence proved unavailing, and the besiegers took possession of it in 1492. The great body of its inhabitants still were Moors, and its prosperity continued almost without diminution for another century, till 1610, when the decree expelling the Moors from all parts of Spain was nowhere more severely felt than in Granada, which immediately sunk and has never recovered. Pop. 61,610.

GRANADA, a tn. Central America, Nicaragua, on the N.W. border, and about 100 ft. above the level of Lake Nicaragua; lat. 11° 57' N.; lon. 86° W. It was founded in 1523; is regularly built; streets at right angles, and roughly paved. It has several churches and convents, all of ancient date; and private houses, in the old Spanish style, are of one story, but many of them spacious and commodious. It is advantageously situated for trade, having easy access to the Pacific, and constant water communication with San Juan or Grey Town, on the Caribbean Sea; and exports chiefly indigo, hides, and Brazil wood. The climate is for the most part pleasant, and provisions abundant and cheap. Pop. about 10,000.

GRANADA (New) [Spanish, *Neuva Granada*; French, *Nouvelle Grenade*; Latin, *Castella Aurea*], an independent state of S. America (cap. Bogota or Santa Fé de Bogota), formerly a viceroyalty under the Spanish Crown, but subsequently part of the Republic of Colombia, the middle and W. provinces of which it now embraces. Its N. shores are washed by the Caribbean Sea, with the gulfs of Santa Martha and of Darien. On the W. it has the Pacific Ocean, with the bays of Panama and Choco. Between the two seas, on the N.W., it is bounded by Costa Rica; Venezuela and Brazil confine it on the E. and S.E., and the republic of Ecuador on the S. It extends through nearly 10 degrees of latitude (from 1° 40' to 11° 30' N.), and 10 degrees of longitude (38° to 78° W.); area, 480,000 m. This country was at first included by the Spanish conquerors under the general name of *Tierra Firme*, which is applied at the present day only to the E. part of the coast of Venezuela. King Ferdinand named it *Castella de Oro* [the golden Castile]. This title soon fell into disuse, and gave way to that of the New Kingdom of Granada; but the viceroyalty included, besides the territories of the present republic, the kingdom of Quito also, which now forms the separate state of Ecuador.

This country is the most equally diversified in soil and climate of all the S. American States. Neither plain nor mountain can be said to predominate; the sea-coasts are ample and commodious, and, owing to the wide ramifications of the Andes, there is an unusual extent of country at that elevation—from 5000 to 10,000 ft.—which, in such a climate, is most favourable to industry and the increase of civilized man. Yet the insalubrity of the zone surrounding this favoured region, the comparative inaccessibility of the tem-

perate valleys, and the great difficulties which the first efforts of industry have to encounter in a country where every natural feature is on a vast scale, have hitherto counterbalanced its apparent advantages, and prevented the development of its varied and abundant resources.

Divisions.—New Granada is now divided into five departments, namely, Cundinamarca, lying chiefly up the valley of the Magdalena; Boyaca, comprehending the E. branches of the Andes, and the llanos adjoining; Magdalena, along the coast, with the lower valleys of the rivers Magdalena and Cauca, and a tract of matchless fertility along the foot of the hills; Istmo, the situation of which is revealed by its name, and in one place—between the Bay of Panama and that of Mandinga, in the Gulf of Darien—is but 22 m. wide; Cauca extends over the upper portion of the valley of the Cauca, and that of the Atrato, and resembles Cundinamarca in its general character. These departments are divided into 18 provinces, as follows:—

Provs.

Cundinamarca	4	.....	Bogota, Antioquia, Mariquita, and Neiva.
Boyaca	4	.....	Pamplona, Socorro, Tunja, and Casanare.
Magdalena	4	.....	Cartagena, Sta. Martha, Rio Hacha, and Mompo.
Istmo	2	.....	Panama and Veragua.
Cauca	4	.....	Pastos, Popayan, Choco, and Buenaventura.

Mountains.—A little N. of the town of Pasto, on the borders of Ecuador (lat. 1° 20' N.), the ridge of the Andes separates into two branches, the western of which, running parallel to the sea-shore, is entitled la cordillera de la Costa; the other, on the E., contains several paramos or high plains, and the sources of the rivers Putumayo and Japura, which join the Marañon; and further N., from the paramos of Las Papas and Socoboni, spring the great rivers Cauca and Magdalena, flowing N. Here, in lat. 1° 50' N., the E. Cordillera again divides, and forms two chains nearly parallel, between which extends the broad valley of the Magdalena. The most E. of these chains, stretching along the r. bank of the Magdalena to the sierra Nevada of Merida, is called the E. cordillera of Cundinamarca; the central cordillera separates the valleys of the Magdalena and the Cauca, while the W. cordillera divides the valley of the Cauca from the metalliferous districts of Choco. But the first of these mountain-chains is by some named the cordillera de la Suma Paz, from the colossal group of this name near Santa Fé de Bogota; the second is often called the Quindiu chain, while the third takes the name of Choco. So long as the middle chain rises to the height of perpetual snow, the E. cordillera never exceeds an elevation of 13,000 ft.; but it rises to the limits of snow at the point (lat. 5° 5' N.), where the W. Nevados cease, and is collectively the loftiest of the three chains. But to the middle or Quindiu chain belongs the Peak of Tolima (lat. 4° 46' N.), which reaches the absolute height of 18,270 ft., and is the loftiest summit of the Andes, properly so called, in the N. hemisphere. The sierra Nevada of Santa Martha is not considered as belonging to the Andes, though it extends along the coast between the cordilleras of Cundinamarca and Quindiu. It rises abruptly about 30 m. from the sea-shore, from the level plains which extend between the Gulf of Darien and the Sea of Maracaybo, to the height of at least 19,000 ft. These mountains all oppose serious restraint on internal communication. The Choco or maritime chain, though comparatively low, have but few and difficult passes. The roads from Santa Fé de Bogota to Popayan, by the passes of Guancas and Quindiu, are dangerous from their height and liability to snow storms. The province of Antioquia, rich in mineral treasures, is hardly accessible without the aid of native carriers.

Valleys.—Alternating with the mountain chains here described, are plains and valleys, all luxuriant, but varying in character from W. to E. The W. sea coasts, and the isthmus generally, are covered with impenetrable forests, and are but imperfectly known. The continual heavy rains, and noxious climate, discourage European settlers. Hence no advantage has been taken of the circumstance that the Atrato, which falls into the Gulf of Darien, rises in a swampy plain, often inundated, where its waters mingle with those of the San Juan, which flows into the Pacific Ocean. By means of a canal, dug in the ravine of Raspadura, between the two rivers, under the direction of an active-minded monk, the navigation between the two seas has been practicable here for boats, at all seasons, since 1788. On the E. side of New Granada, the

plains or llanos, extending to the Orinoco, are alternately swamps or hard and sun-burnt deserts. The intervening valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena have a middle character between those of the W. coast and the llanos, growing continually more equable, humid, and insalubrious towards the W. and N.

Rivers.—The chief rivers of New Granada are the Magdalena and the Cauca, which both rise in the cordillera, in lat. 2° N., pursue a nearly parallel course till they unite in lat. 9°, and reach the Caribbean Sea through many mouths, in lat. 11°. The Magdalena, which has a course of nearly 700 m., is navigable in flat-bottomed boats, with great labour, up to Honda, in lat. 5° N. The Cauca, though a great river, descends with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, its valley being generally 1500 or 2000 ft. above that of the Magdalena. The numerous streams which descend from the W. cordillera into the Pacific Ocean, are unimportant. The E. Cordillera sends the Guaviare, Vichada, and Meta to the Orinoco, while the Uaupé and Rio Negro flow into the Marañon. There is no deficiency of small streams. The Funza or river of Bogota, which flows by the capital, is famed for its cataract at Tequendama, where it falls at once from the region of oaks, willows, and wheat, to that of palms and sugar-cane. It is supposed that the plain of Bogota, 8600 ft. above the sea, was formerly the bed of a lake, and was drained by the opening of the chasm—the work of an earthquake perhaps—through which the river now descends. Small lakes are numerous throughout the cordilleras. One of these, the lake of Guatavita, not far from Santa Fé, is remarkable from the circumstance that the Indians flung all their treasures into it when about to abandon the country to the conquerors. The attempts made to drain it have not, we believe, succeeded; but many curious and valuable articles have been, at different times, drawn from its depths.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of New Granada is various and abundant, though, as yet, imperfectly explored. Fine coal occurs on the plain of Bogota, 8000 ft. above the sea. Platina is found in Choco, but only on the W. side of the cordillera; whereas gold is collected both on the E. and W. sides, in Antioquia, and the valley of the Cauca. The annual produce is worth about half a million sterling. The tract of country so productive of the precious metal, is, however, a wilderness, inhabited only by a slave population, of mixed origin, and lawless habits, always suffering from the dearth of provisions, and the deadly climate. It is said that rich veins of silver ore exist at Marquetones, and elsewhere in New Granada; but the mines are not worked. There was formerly a pearl fishery at Rio de la Hacha. The chief emerald mines are situate in the valley of Tunja, near Bogota, in strata of argillaceous schist. Small diamonds are found with the gold of Antioquia; and in the same district the sulphate of mercury is abundant. These productions are either wholly neglected, or very indolently sought after. The civil wars exhausted all the capital of the country, and left the business of mining to the poor and ignorant.

Climate.—The climate of New Granada presents the most remarkable contrasts. At Honda, nearly 1000 ft. above sea-level, so intense is the heat that the hand cannot be held on a stone exposed to the sun's rays, and even the waters of the Magdalena are lukewarm. At Mompo, near the head of the delta of the Magdalena, the sea breeze ceases, and the remainder of the voyage up to Honda, 350 m., is made under the most oppressive atmosphere conceivable, and through myriads of mosquitoes, and other stinging insects, the attacks of which allow no respite; the banks, at the same time, being guarded by caymans or alligators, jaguars, venomous snakes, and boas. The water of the Magdalena is said to be productive of goitre, with which the inhabitants of Mompo are afflicted. Among the scanty inhabitants of the valley, higher up towards Honda, malignant ulcers are frequent; the mortality is great, and few children are reared. The yellow fever is endemic at Cartagena, and on the W. coasts; and, in general, the lowlands of New Granada as dangerous to the inhabitants of the highlands as to Europeans. But on the elevated country, as the plain of Bogota, 8000 ft. above the sea, the air is perfectly salubrious, and the temperature (from 53° to 70° Fah.) seems that of perpetual spring. Here the rains in the wet season darken the sky only for a few hours daily in the afternoon. At Mompo, the day is always cloudy, the

night clear. The summits of the cordilleras are often shrouded in mists; torrents of rain fall unceasingly in the forests of Darien; the Gulf of Choco is perpetually vexed with violent storms; but these excesses of the elements are all unknown in the middle regions or Templeadas, and, excepting the earthquakes, which have left here as elsewhere in the Andes, deep traces of their destructive visitations, there is nothing which detracts from the general benignity of nature. Even up to the limits of perpetual congelation the climate continues healthy, though it may cease to be agreeable.

Zoology.—To the stranger ascending the Magdalena, the alligators seem entitled, by their numbers and formidable appearance, to be considered as the true possessors of the country, though the flies levy the heaviest tribute on the new comer; pumas, jaguars, and several smaller species of the feline tribe, occasionally show themselves in the forests; but they are few in comparison with the plagues of the river. These, however, cease to annoy at an elevation of a few thousand feet, while the woods are still densely peopled with monkeys, of which the New World has many species, all peculiar to it; in general less strong, fierce, and mischievous than those of Africa and Asia, and distinguished also by having prehensile tails. At the height of 3000 ft., where the boa constrictor and crocodile cease, the tapir, the largest wild quadruped of the country, makes its appearance. The sloth, armadillo, ant-eater (a bear), and cavy, inhabit the lowland forests; deer of different species are distributed at all heights; bears and marmottes approach the limits of perpetual snow. The condor soars above the snowy heights; while countless varieties of the feathered tribes animate the woods below. The tropicale (*Oriolus*), the nightingale of these countries, deserves especial mention.

Botany.—The remarkable equability of the climate in this part of the world, where the seasons differ little the one from the other, seems unfavourable to the multiplication of vegetable species. Each kind seizes on some locality or region, wherein it predominates, to the almost total exclusion of others. On the plains of Bogota, in the region of perpetual spring, though vegetation is most luxuriant, the species are not numerous. Yet the woods, imperfectly explored, team with valuable productions. The wax palm, 200 ft. high, clothes the sides of Tolima to an elevation of 8000 ft. The forests of Popayan yield china or cinchona (the cascarilla of commerce or Jesuit's bark), in abundance. Rice, cotton, tobacco, cacao, sugar-cane, with all tropical fruits, are among the productions of the coast; while the elevated plains yield maize, wheat, and all the fruits of Europe. With nature so bountiful, the wants of the population so few, and the demands of commerce very moderate, the cultivation of the soil is carried on, as might be expected, very remissly, and the reclaimed land bears but a small proportion to the whole.

Productions.—The industry of New Granada amounts to little. In the llanos, towards the Orinoco, the people are occupied wholly with the rearing of cattle and horses. The Llaneros are mostly Creoles. Agriculture is chiefly in the hands of the converted Indians, who evince a decided predilection for these tranquil labours. Manufactures can hardly be said to exist in the state. Straw hats, carpets, and some other articles, are indeed made in Bogota, and the other chief towns; but in no case does the native industry satisfy the demand of the country, and nearly all the manufactured articles in use are imported. The principal ports are Santa Martha, Cartagena, Rio de la Hacha, and Porto Bello, on the Caribbean Sea; and Buenaventura and Panama, on the Pacific Ocean.

Population.—The population here, as in the other American states of Spanish origin, is composed of different races—Spaniards, Indians, and Negroes, with their mixed progeny, distinguished into five or six different classes. The Mulattoes and Mestizos are supposed to be together equal in number to the whites—that is, the Spaniards and Creoles. The Indians are rather more numerous; the Negroes make but a fiftieth of the whole population, which may be estimated, in round numbers, at 1,500,000. Under the republican institutions, all races and colours are politically equal, but the influence of the white men still predominates. Slavery has ceased entirely in the state; and care has been taken, so far as it lies within the power of legislation, to secure the equal rights and liberty of all; but, where civil discord rages, it cannot be ex-

pected that the laws will be impartially administered. The freedom of the press, the inviolability of the private dwelling, trial by jury, and religious toleration, are all established by law. The religion of the State is the R. Catholic; but the Pope's supremacy is denied, and, in New Granada, the head of the church is the Archbishop of Bogota.

At Cartagena, and other places on the coast of New Granada, the white population generally exhibit the effects of the pestilential climate, in want of energy and of colour. Their teeth decay at an early age. On the plains of Bogota, on the other hand, the ladies are famed for their fine complexion. In the city of Bogota the better class dress in the French fashion; the ladies, however, go barefoot in the house, and the gentlemen often wear, for morning dress, a great cloth cloak, which hides their dishabille. But, from the capital down to the sea-coast, the dress and domestic habits vary much, according to local situation and class of life. The Llanero is full dressed in light drawers and shirt, wide straw hat, and sandals of bark. He rides without a saddle, and lives on beef, taking the wild bullocks with the lasso. Red pantaloons, great boots, and spurs, with enormous rowels, a broad-brimmed hat, and ample mantle, distinguish the high-bred cavaliero. At Cartagena and Mompos the day is usually spent in the hammock, the night in the open air. The inhabitants of the highlands incline to the imitation of European manners. In one respect all are alike; the love of gaming is universal, and cock fighting, in particular, is the favourite sport of all classes. England supplies the game fowl. There is, at present, no want of education in New Granada. The constitution provides for the support of public schools; the Lancasterian system is generally adopted. There are two colleges in Bogota and a public library. Among the ornaments of the churches of Bogota, not the least remarkable are the paintings by Basques, a native artist, who studied in Italy, in the beginning of the last century, and attained a high degree of excellence.

When New Granada became, on the dissolution of the Colombian republic, in 1829, an independent state, it retained the form of government which had been devised for the latter, and which was a close copy of the constitution of the United States of North America. It has a president, senate, and congress of representatives, all elected, and admits no hereditary rank or office; but as to the modifications which the original constitution may have undergone since that epoch, we have no information, the internal history of the state being wrapped in profound obscurity.—(*Geo. and Hist. Account of Colombia*, 1822; Mollin's *Travels*, 1825; Hamilton's *Travels*, 1827; J. Stuart's *Bogota* in 1837; Joaquin Acosta's *Compendio Hist. del Descubrimiento de Nueva Granada*, 1848.)

GRANADELLA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Lerida, with a church, townhouse, primary school, hospital, several oil-mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 1714.

GRANADILLA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 70 m. N. Caceres, r. bank Alagon, on a bare, almost inaccessible, slate rock. It is surrounded by ancient but massive walls, and entered by two gates. The streets, ill paved, mostly radiate from the public square, in which is the public storehouse. There are also a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. 712.—2, A tn. Canaries, isl. Tenerife, 30 m. W.S.W. Orotava, possessing a church, townhall, prison, school, and storehouse; and a small manufacture of coarse cloth and linen. Pop. 2563.—(Madoz.)

GRANARD, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Longford. The town, 13 m. E.N.E. Longford, has one main street, about half a mile long, with several subordinate ones, all very indifferently kept; houses stone, the greater part of them slated; but many of them wretched hovels, and of late years decreasing in number. It has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, three or four school-houses, a large market-house, and a barrack. Coarse linen was formerly, but is no longer manufactured. Market day, Monday. Pop. 2408.—Area of PARISH, 17,773 ac. Pop. 9998.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

GRANATULA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 14 m. S.S.E. Ciudad-Real, in a small valley surrounded by lofty hills, near the Jabalon. It is built with considerable regularity, and consists of two squares, and several level and well paved streets, has a handsome modern parish church, a townhouse, primary school, and prison; manufactures of esparto, blonde, and bombazine, and a trade in corn, wine, and dairy produce. Pop. 2025.

GRANBY, par. Eng. Nottingham; 2420 ac. Pop. 516.

GRAND-BORNAND (Latin, *Bornantium Anniciense*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Geneveve, on the Le Bornes, 15 m. E.N.E. of Annecy. It has an ancient parish church, a trade in horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and goats, a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 2143.

GRAND-CHARTREUSE (LE). See CHARTREUSE.

GRAND GULF, a vil., U. States, Mississippi, on the Mississippi, 50 m. by road above Natchez. It has two churches, a townhall, market-house, hospital, theatre, and some manufactures. Pop. 1000.

GRAND HAVEN, a vil. and port, U. States, Michigan, 132 m. W. by N. Detroit, on Grand River, about a quarter of a mile above its entrance into Lake Michigan. It has a courthouse, several mills, and an excellent harbour.

GRAND ISLAND, an isl., U. States, New York, Niagara Strait, and within 3 m. of Niagara falls. Length, 9 m.; greatest breadth, 6 m. It has a level surface and an excellent soil, but is chiefly covered with a heavy growth of timber.

GRAND-LUCÉ, a small but neat tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 15 m. S.E. Le Mans. It is regularly built, with a square in the centre, and has manufactures of linen and canvas. Close to it is a handsome chateau. Pop. 1126.

GRAND RIVER.—1, U. States, Michigan, the largest river running wholly within the peninsula. It pursues a N. and W. course, and falls into Lake Michigan. It is 270 m. long, and admits vessels drawing 12 ft. water, and is navigable for steamers 40 m., and for batteaux, 240 m.—2, (or Ouse), Upper Canada, rises in the district of Gore, flows S. and S.E., and falls into the N.E. end of Lake Erie, at Sherbrooke. It is very tortuous in its course, making sudden bends to the E. or W., and as suddenly curving back again in the opposite direction. It is navigable for large vessels as far as Dunnville, about 12 m. from its mouth; and for smaller boats, 60 m. further. In order to render the river navigable above Dunnville, five locks have been built, to overcome an ascent of 43 ft. A large portion of the land on the banks of this river is well settled and cultivated.

GRANDAS-DE-SALIME, a vil. and par. Spain, Asturias, prov. of, and 50 m. W.S.W. Oviedo, l. bank Navia, here crossed by two bridges. It stands in a small valley enclosed by mountains, and is poorly built, has a parish church, a townhouse, slate-quarries, several mills, and a trade in wine and dairy produce. Pop. 1426.

GRANDBOUQUILL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 1560 ac. Pop. 345.—2, Warwick; 4100 ac. Pop. 532.

GRANDE, or ILHA-GRANDE, an isl. Brazil, 70 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro; greatest length, E. to W., 20 m.; greatest breadth, 12 m. It is traversed longitudinally by a chain of lofty heights, on the slopes of which are extensive coffee plantations. In the lower grounds, the sugar-cane, mandioc, millet, and haricots, thrive well. It contains a parish church. The want of a harbour is a serious obstacle to its prosperity; but vessels find good anchorage, and tolerable shelter, in the bay of Palmas, on the N.E., and in those of Abrahão and Estrella on the N. Pop. above 2000.

GRANDE.—1, A river, Brazil, which rises in the serra du Mantiqueira, in the S. of prov. Minas Geraes, near the frontiers of prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, and proceeds first N. then W.N.W. through Minas Geraes, constantly augmented in its course by a succession of small streams. On reaching the frontiers of São Paulo, it receives, on the left, its first important tributary, the Supucahi; and, turning round, pursues a W. course, forming the boundary between provinces São Paulo and Goyaz, and receiving again on the left another important tributary, the Para. Proceeding still W. it reaches the confines of Mato Grosso, where it joins, or is joined by, the Paranaiva. The united streams form the Parana. The direct course of the Grande, W. by N., is 600 m. During the greater part of its course it is large enough and deep enough to be navigable, but its channel is obstructed by numerous cataracts.—2, A river, Brazil, which rises in the serra Paranan, on the E. frontier of Goyaz, and, proceeding N.E. through prov. Bahia, joins l. bank São Francisco, at the town of Barra-do-Rio-Grande. Its whole course is about 250 m., of which no less than 150 m. may be navigated uninterruptedly. Its principal tributary is the Rio Preto on the left, but it receives numerous minor streams, of which the most important are the Mosquito, Femeas, Ondas, and Branco. It is well stocked with fish.

GRANDE (Rio), or RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE, a river, N. America, which rises in the U. States, in the sierra Verde, a branch of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 40° 30' N.; lon. 107° 40' W. It flows S.E., and, at lat. 38° N., where it enters New Mexico, it is already a navigable stream: continuing a S. course, it crosses New Mexico, and, from lat. 32° N., where it leaves that state, it forms the boundary between Mexico proper and the U. States, following a S. and S.E. course, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico at El Refugio, lat. 25° 25' N., after receiving many affluents, of which the most important are the Puercos, Conchos, Revilla, and San Juan. It traverses a rich fertile country, frequented by those lawless Indian tribes the Comanches and Apaches; total course about 1500 m. Its mouth is 1200 feet wide, but is barred so as to admit only boats, which, however, can ascend to Paso del Norte, lat. 32° 9' N., where rapids and shoals commence; but it is said these could, with little expense, be overcome, and the river thus be rendered navigable to Santa Fe. The rains begin in April. The river is highest in May, and lowest in August and September.

GRANDE-TERRÉ. See GUADELOUPE.

GRANDOLLA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, com. of, and 29 m. S.S.E. Setubal, in a plain W. of the serra of same name. It has tile-works, and an important annual fair. In its vicinity are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2000.

GRANDSON [German, *Granssee*], a small decayed tn. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the S.W. shore of the Lake of Neuchâtel, 20 m. N. Lausanne. It is built on a hill, overlooking the lake; and has an antique church, and an old manor-house, formerly possessed by the barony of Grandson. Near it, March 3, 1476, the Swiss defeated the Burgundians, under Charles the Rash, with great loss. Pop. 830.

GRANE, GRAN, or QUADE [Arabic, *El Kueil*], a seaport, Arabia, dist. El Ahsa, on bay of same name, near the N. extremity of the Persian Gulf, about 85 m. S. Bussora; lat. 29° 23' N.; lon. 47° 57' E. (n.) It lies on a peninsula jutting out into the bay, is composed of clay-built houses, and badly supplied with water, the country around being arid, and almost destitute of verdure. It is inhabited by numerous rich merchants, who possess about 800 *bagalas* (native vessels), in which they trade to the Red Sea, and to Scinde, Gujerat, and other parts of India, whence they import grain and other goods, with which, and with coffee, they supply the interior of Arabia. The bay, about 60 m. in circuit, is safe, and well protected by the island Fohih or Pheliche, and it has water for the largest vessels. The anchorage is good. Pop. above 8000.—(Chesney's *Enph. Exped.*; Ritter's *Erdokunde*.)

GRANEY, par. Irel. Kildare; 5229 ac. Pop. 1265.

GRANGE, par. Scot. Banff; 6 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1661.

GRANGE, several pars. Irel.—1, Kilkenny; 1935 ac. Pop. 542.—2, Limerick; 2839 ac. Pop. 708.—3, Armagh; 6759 ac. Pop. 3823.—4, Galway; 4697 ac. Pop. 1028.—5, (*Grangefelure*), Kildare; 533 ac. Pop. 70.—6, (*Grangeford*), Carlow; 3504 ac. Pop. 1027.—7, (*Grangeforth*), Meath; 4448 ac. Pop. 1352.—8, (*Grangegorman*), Dublin; 877 ac. Pop. 5643.—9, (*Grangekilree*), Kilkenny; 992 ac. Pop. 205.—10, (*Grangecomomb*), Kilkenny; 3486 ac. Pop. 1224.—11, (*Grangemelder*), Tipperary; 2084 ac. Pop. 1106.—12, (*Grangensrolvan*), Kildare; 1393 ac. Pop. 107.—13, (*Grangesilvia*), Kilkenny; 4797 ac. Pop. 2413.

GRANGEMOUTH, a small seaport tn. Scotland, co. Stirling, S. shore Forth, about 13 m. above Queensferry, and 29 m. N.W. Edinburgh, at the E. entrance of the Forth and Clyde Canal; lat. 56° 1' N.; lon. 3° 42' W. It is regularly laid out, the houses generally neat and substantial, some of them handsome, is airy and cleanly, and has a cheerful and thriving appearance. The only places of worship are a Free church and a Baptist meeting-house. The most important features of Grangemouth are its harbour, warehouses, docks, and quays, all of which are spacious and commodious. The wet dock, which is large, is capable of admitting vessels of the largest class, the entrance lock being 55 ft. wide, and 24 deep. The trade consists principally in the export of coal, glass, bricks, pig-iron, cast-iron, cotton, manufactures, &c.; and in the import of timber, corn, tallow, flax, hemp, matting, tar, bark, cheese, madder, &c. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, as are also the manufacture of sails and ropes. There is a custom-house here, the only public building in the place. Pop. 1483.

GRANICUS [modern, *Karakasu*], a small but celebrated river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, rises N.W. Mount Ida, and falls into the Sea of Marmara, W. side of the Gulf of Antaki, after a course of about 45 m. On the banks of this stream, Alexander the Great gained his first decisive victory over Darius; B. C. 334.

GRANICZ, or **HRANOWNICZA**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, at the foot of the Carpathians, 14 m. W.S.W. Leutschau, with a castle and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1200.

GRANJA-DE-TORREHERMOSA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 70 m. from Badajoz. It is indifferently built, the houses being generally of only one story, with a loft above. It has a large and two small squares, a parish church, town-house, prison, and primary school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and some trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1780.

GRANJA (LA), a royal palace, Spain. See **IDFONSO (ST.)**.
GRANNOCH (LOCH), a lake, Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, par. Girthon. It is about 3 m. long by half a mile broad, and abounds with excellent trout.

GRANOLLERS-DEL-VALLES, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 19 m. N. by E. Barcelona, l. bank Besos. It is indifferently built, has narrow and badly-paved streets, four squares, a large parish church, chapel, two schools, a town-house, prison, hospital, and storehouse. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, and hempen shoes. Trade:—grain, fruits, and manufactured goods. Two annual cattle fairs. Pop. 3032.

GRANON, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and about 30 m. from Logroño, on a height. It was once surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle, but of both only vestiges now remain. It has a parish church, primary school, old hospital, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1077.

GRANOZZO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 6 m. S.S.W. Novara, near the Agogna. It has a church, and a trade in rice and corn. Pop. 1300.

GRANDEN, two pars. Eng. :—1, (*Great*), Huntingdon; 3200 ac. P. 622.—2, (*Little*), Cambridge; 1896 ac. P. 273.

GRANSEE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 42 m. N. Potsdam. It is walled, has two gates, two squares, in one of which is a bronze statue of Queen Louisa of Prussia; two churches, a Gothic chapel, and two hospitals; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2626.

GRANSTON, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 164.

GRANTA, a river, England. See **CAM**.

GRANTCHESTER, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1591 ac. Pop. 606.

GRANTHAM, a parl. and municipal bor., market tn., and par. England, on the ancient Ermine Street, co. and 22½ m. S.S.W. Lincoln; a station on the Great Northern Railway. It is well built, principally of brick, well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; has a beautiful Gothic church, of the 13th century, with a lofty tower, and spire of 273 ft. high; two other churches; and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and R. Catholics. At the free grammar-school of this town, Sir Isaac Newton received his classical education, previous to entering Trinity College, Cambridge. There are, besides a large commercial academy, a free national school for boys, another for girls, and several other schools; a philosophical and a literary institution, and a number of benevolent and charitable societies. About 24,000 quarters of malt are made here annually; and there is a good general trade. Some corn is exported, and coal imported. Market day, Saturday; several fairs annually. The borough has returned two members to the House of Commons since the 7th of Edward IV. Registered electors (1851), 752. P. 8786.—(*Local Correspondent*).

GRANTLEY HARBOUR, an inlet, Behring Strait, Russian America, about lat. 65° 15' N.; 10 m. long, 2½ m. broad, and 2 to 3 fathoms deep.

GRANTON, a vil. and seaport, Scotland, belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh, S. shore of the Firth of Forth, co. of, and 3 m. N.W. Edinburgh, and about the same distance W. Leith, with both of which it is connected by railway. Being of but recent formation, it has little yet to boast of but its fine pier and handsome hotel. The houses are mostly of brick, but there are also some elegant stone buildings; forming, as

regards situations, very pleasant residences. Steamers of large class ply regularly between Granton and London, and the importance of the place, generally, is rapidly increasing. There is a good school in the village. Her Majesty Queen Victoria landed and embarked here on the occasion of her visit to Scotland in 1842.

GRANTOWN, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 25 m. S.E. Inverness, picturesquely situated within ½ m. of the Spey. It has one principal street, with a large square in the centre, where the cattle markets are held; houses generally two stories, built of blue granite, slated, and with ½ ac. of ground attached to it. There are an Established and a Free church, and a Baptist meeting-house; an orphan hospital, school, library, jail, and courthouse. In the vicinity are several saw-mills, a carding, and two meal mills. Pop. (agricultural), upwards of 1000.—(*Local Correspondent*).

GRANVILLE [Latin, *Grannonum*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Manche, 15 m. N.W. Avranches, at the mouth of the Boscq, in the English Channel; lat. 48° 50' 6" N.; lon. 1° 36' 45" W. (n.) It is built, in terraces, on the side of a promontory projecting into the sea, and crowned by a fort, and is surrounded with strong walls. It consists of houses of dark granite, roofed with black slate, and of steep, narrow streets, the whole having a very dull and unattractive appearance, aggravated by the abominable filthiness which prevails, and, in hot weather, becomes almost pestilential. It is the seat of a court of commerce, and of a hydrographical school of the third class; contains a parish church of gray granite, with sculptured capitals, and in the late flamboyant style; and an hospital; and has a harbour with a noble pier, so strongly built as to be capable of mounting cannon, and in which, though it is left dry at low water, the tide rises occasionally from 40 to 44 ft. The chief employments are coasting, fishing, and shipbuilding, and the trade is in wine, brandy, oil, salt provisions, rennet apples, iron, and pitch. There is an annual fair. Granville was attacked, without success, by the Vendéans in 1793, and bombarded by the British in 1803. It is much frequented for bathing quarters. Pop. 8315.

GRAO (VILLANEVA DEL), or **GRAO DE VALENCIA**, a seaport tn. Spain, prov. of, and 4 m. E. Valencia, of which it is the port, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir or Turia. It has a townhall, parish church, prison, and two schools. Inhabitants chiefly fishermen. Pop. 2736.

GRAPPENHALL, par. Eng. Chester; 2550 ac. P. 2495

GRASBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1720 ac. Pop. 374.

GRASHOLM, or **GRESHOLM**, an isl., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 13½ m. N.W. Milford Haven; lat. 51° 43' 54" N.; lon. 5° 28' 45" W. (n.); about ½ m. in circumference, and 146 ft. high; generally the first land seen on approaching Milford from the N.—2, An islet, Orkneys, S. of Shapinsay.

GRASLITZ, **GREKLIS**, or **GRADLITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Elbogen, in a valley, between high hills, at the confluence of the Silberbach with the Zwoda, 89 m. W.N.W. Prague. It has a handsome church; manufactures of musical instruments, woollen and cotton cloth, lace, spoons, and various articles in wire and brass, and an extensive bleachfield. Near it are some mines. Pop. 3600.

GRASMERE, a par., vil., and lake, England, co. Westmorland.—The **VILLAGE**, picturesquely situated at the head of the lake, 3 m. N.W. Ambleside, contains an ancient church, in the churchyard of which is the grave of Wordsworth the poet.—The **LAKE** is of an oval form, about 1 m. long, by ½ m. broad, and completely surrounded by mountains, presenting beautiful scenery. Area of par. 24,550 ac. P. 1681.

GRASMERE FELL, a mountain, England, co. Cumberland, near Crummock Water, height 2756 ft.

GRÄSÖ, an isl. Sweden, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, and only separated from the mainland, on which the town of Öregund stands, by a narrow channel; in lat. 60° 25' N. It consists of a long narrow tract, stretching S.E. and N.N.W., and very much indented on its E. side; greatest length, about 18 m., and average breadth not more than 3 m.

GRASSANO.—1, A tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 25 m. E. by S. Potenza, r. bank Carmine. It has a church, a convent, and a benevolent association for endowing poor girls. Pop. 3370.—2, (or **GRAZZANO**), A vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, on the Rotaldo, about 8 m. from Casale. It has an ancient parish, and several minor churches; a tannery, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1360.

GRASSE, a tn. France, dep. Var, beautifully situate on the S. slope of a hill, on which the town rises in the form of an amphitheatre, 23 m. E.N.E. Draguignan. The unevenness of the site makes the streets steep and winding, but, on the whole, it is well built, is abundantly supplied with water from several fine fountains, is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, possesses a communal college, a secondary ecclesiastical school, and an agricultural society; contains a large Gothic church of ungainly appearance, a handsome and well-arranged hospital, a public library, and a theatre; and has, next to Paris, the largest manufactures of perfumery in France. The materials are furnished by the flowers of roses, orange, lemon, heliotrope, &c., which are cultivated on so extensive a scale in the surrounding districts, that the nurseries of Cannes alone are said to be sold, on an average of years, at £8000. Pop. 6706.

GRASSINGTON, a vil. and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.E. Skipton, with mines yielding nearly 1000 tons of lead annually. Pop. 1056.

GRASVILLE-L'HEURE, or GRAVILLE, a vil. and com. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. E.N.E. Havre. It was originally situated on a height commanding a bay, to which the Norman pirates used often to resort, but the bay has been completely silted up, and the village is now about 2 m. from the sea. It contains two churches, finely situated on a plateau, but one of them a mere ruin. Pop. 8481.

GRATALLOPS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 24 m. from Tarragona, with a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1177.

GRATELY, par. Eng. Hants; 980 ac. Pop. 141.

GRATWICH, par. Eng. Stafford; 800 ac. Pop. 119.

GRATZ, or GROSZKO, a tn. Prussia, prov. of, and 22 m. S.W. Posen. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a Bernardine monastery, manufactures of leather, woollen and linen cloth, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. P. 3321.

GRATZ, [Latin, *Gratium*; Slavonic, *Nimetski-Grad*], a tn. Austria, cap. duchy Styria, on both sides of the Mur, at the end of a long but narrow plain, called the Grätzer Feld, surrounded with gentle hills, covered with gardens and fine villas, 90 m. S.W. Vienna, on the railway thence to Trieste. It consists of the inner town, l. bank of the river, surrounded by a wall with six gates, and once defended by a citadel, strongly placed on a hill near its centre, but now demolished, and converted into a promenade; and of three suburbs, with which a communication is maintained by three bridges. It is irregularly built, and has generally dark, narrow, and steep streets, well paved, but by no means clean. The houses are, for the most part, large and substantial, and not a few are remarkable for their elegance. The Murgasse, the widest and finest street, is lined with good shops and other buildings of a substantial and showy appearance; and the principal squares, the Hauptwacheplatz, inclosing a large space, of a triangular form, and the Franzensplatz, so called from containing a statue of the Emperor Francis I., are both regular and handsome. The public edifices include no fewer than 22 churches, 4 monasteries, and 3 nunneries. The most deserving of notice are—the Dom, or cathedral, built in 1456, a majestic Gothic structure, with a pavement of marble, a superb high altar, and several fine frescoes, statues, and paintings; near the cathedral, the mausoleum of the Emperor Ferdinand II., a neglected chapel, in the Italian style, where, through an opening in the coffin-lid, is shown a little dust, the only mortal remains of that relentless persecutor of the Protestants; the Refectory, the largest building in Gratz, now converted into a public school; the parish church, conspicuous by its handsome, lofty tower; the Burg, an old palace of the Styrian dukes, an irregular structure, now forming the governor's residence, the Landhaus, in which the Estates hold their meetings, and in one wing of which there is an arsenal, with a curious collection of old armour; the university, founded in 1586, possessed of an extensive library and good botanical garden, and attended by about 800 students; and the Johanneum, so called from its founder, Archduke John, a noble institution, designed to encourage art and science generally, and the manufactures of the duchy in particular, by the delivery of gratuitous lectures, and the formation of a library and a collection of minerals and other productions. The educational establishments, in addition to the university, include 15 superior schools for general

education, 9 Sunday schools, a normal high school, gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary, military school, swimming school, music school, and school of design, &c. The benevolent institutions include a general infirmary, with a lying-in institution and a lunatic asylum attached; an Elizabeth, military, burgher, and several other hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen, cotton, and silk tissues; leather, and numerous articles of ironware. The trade is chiefly in iron, timber, flax, hemp, and seeds. The two annual fairs are numerous attended by dealers from distant quarters. Gratz is the see of a bishop, the seat of the superior courts and offices of the duchy, and possesses literary, agricultural, musical, and other societies. The environs afford numerous fine promenades; but great devastation is often committed by the flooding of the Mur. The celebrated orientalist, Von Hammer, is a native of Gratz. Pop. (1846), 51,349.—The CIRCLE is for the most part hilly, but is well wooded; contains much arable land, numerous orchards and vineyards, and is rich in minerals, including some coal, and valuable mines of argentiferous lead. Area, 1568 geo. sq. m. Pop. 335,700.

GRATZEN, or BÖHMISCH GRATZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 19 m. S.E. Budweis, on a height above r. bank Danko. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, contains an old castle, seated on its highest point; two other castles, a church, and Servite monastery; and has three mills, a weekly market, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1572.

GRAUBÜNDEN, Switzerland. See GRISONS.

GRAUDENZ, or GRUDZIADZ, a tn. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It stands in a fertile plain, and is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls and ditches, and otherwise fortified; contains a Protestant and five R. Catholic churches, a normal and superior burgher school, a nunnery, house of correction, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of cloth, tobacco, and carriages; breweries and distilleries; a trade in cloth and corn, some shipping, and four annual fairs. Pop. 8607.—The CIRCLE, for the most part flat, is watered by the Vistula and Ossa, and is fertile. Area, 253 geo. sq. m. P. 47,195.

GRAULHET, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 14 m. S.W. Alby, agreeably situated, l. bank Adou. It has manufactures of linen, hats, and leather; numerous tanneries and bleacheries; and a considerable traffic in horses. Pop. 2684.

GRAUN, a vil. and par. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 30 m. S.S.W. Imst, near a lake of same name, and more than 4500 ft. above the sea. It contains two churches, one of them adorned with a fine altarpiece; and a school. Pop. 736.

GRAUPEN, or KRAUPEN, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, in a deep valley, 2 m. N.E. Teplitz. It contains three churches, a townhouse, and remains of an ancient nunnery; and has manufactures of hosiery, and two annual fairs. Tin is worked in the vicinity; and on an adjoining hill stand the ruins of the old castle of Rosenberg. Pop. 1408.

GRAUS, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 36 m. E. Huesca, on a height, above r. bank Esera. It is well built and well paved, has lighted streets, and a large and handsome square; a large but somewhat ungainly parish church, a townhouse, with prison; a Latin and a primary school; manufactures of paper and leather; a trade in wine, fruit, and silk; and three large annual fairs. Pop. 1783.

GRAVE, or GRAAP [Latin, *Gravia*], a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S.W. Nijmegen, on the Maas. It is walled, and recently fortified anew, and surrounded by a wide, deep ditch, filled with water from the river. The land round about is low, and annually flooded, so as to render the site of the town, for the time being, an island. It has three gates; one of which, the Hampoort, is a strong bomb-proof building, esteemed the finest of the kind in the kingdom; and so large, that, in time of siege, it will hold concealed two battalions of infantry. Of twelve streets of which the town is composed, four open out on a large open area or market-place, surrounded by good houses, and in which stand the townhouse, an elegant building; the watchhouse, and the R. Catholic church, founded in 1290. There are several charitable and benevolent institutions, and several schools. Some common stripes are woven, and there are cotton-printing factories. Lace is made; and there are several silver and gold smiths, four breweries, and a gin distillery. Pop. 2478.

GRAVEDONA, a tn. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. and 27 m. N.N.E. Como, on the Lario, near lake Como. It is well built, and is terminated at one extremity by a beautiful parish church, and at the other by the palace of the Duke of Alvitto. It is the seat of a court of justice, and residence of many Italian nobility; and has several silk mills. Pop. 3200.

GRAVELAND [Dutch, 'S Graveland], a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 16 m. S.E. Amsterdam. It is a regularly built, neat place, with a Calvinistic church and a school. Near it are numerous linen bleacheries. Pop. 1207.

GRAVELINES, a seaport tn. France, dep. Nord, 11 m. W. Dunkirk, in a marshy country, near the mouth of the Aa, in the English Channel; lat. 50° 6' N.; lon. 2° 6' 45" E. (N.) It is tolerably well built, but has a desolate and deserted look, and is only deserving of notice for its fortifications, which are themselves of great strength, and may be rendered almost impregnable by opening the sluices, and laying the surrounding country under water. It makes a considerable figure in the wars of Flanders. Pop. 1838.

GRAVELLONA, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 10 m. S.E. Novara, r. bank Terdoppio. It is the seat of a court of justice, has a parish church, and two monasteries: a weekly cattle market, and a trade in rice, corn, wine, and vegetables, particularly asparagus, which is sent as far as Milan. Pop. 1904.

GRAVELY, two pars. England:—1, Hertford; 2110 ac. Pop. 403.—2, Cambridge, 1558 ac. Pop. 294.

GRAVENDEEL, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. S. Dordrecht. It is a neat, beautiful place, with a church, a school, and an annual fair. Pop. 928.

GRAVENEY, par. Eng. Kent; 1920 ac. Pop. 214.

GRAVENHAGE (S'), Holland. See HAGUE.

GRAVENHURST, two pars. England, co. Bedford:—1, (Lower), 1240 ac. Pop. 50.—2, (Upper), 385 ac. Pop. 373.

GRAVENSTEIN, or GRAASTEEN, a vil. Denmark, Schleswig, in a fertile and well-wooded district of same name, on the Nibel-Roer, 11 m. N.N.E. Flensburg. It contains a castle, with a chapel and fine garden. Pop. 500.

GRAVERE [Latin, *Grælarie*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Turin, r. bank Dora-Reparia, not far from Susa. It stands exposed to the ravages of a torrent called the Gelasca, from which it is defended by a number of strong embankments; contains an ancient parish church, a minor church, and a palace; and has a trade in wine, wood, chestnuts, and other kinds of fruit. Pop. 1756.

GRAVESEND, a municipal bor., river-port, tn. and par. England, co. Kent, r. bank Thames, 21 m. E. by S. London, on the N. Kent railway, and on an acclivity rising from the river. The older and lower part of the town is irregular, streets narrow, and not very clean. In the upper and newer portion the streets are more spacious, and the houses much handsomer, with a number of neat detached villas. The town is generally paved, lighted with gas, and tolerably well supplied with water. The townhall is a neat and conspicuous structure, in the Doric style of architecture; the literary institution and assembly-rooms is also a tasteful building in the Grecian style. There are, besides, a theatre, commodious market-house, custom-house, and bazaars; likewise several piers, two of which, both very handsome and convenient structures, are mostly of cast-iron. The church, which stands near the centre of the town, is a neat brick building. There are also a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics. The charitable bequests for the relief of the poor are numerous, and comprise a free school, and several almshouses. Ship-building is carried on here to a considerable extent, and ropes and twine are manufactured; but the principal trade of the place arises from supplying the numerous ships which, on their passage outward, stop to take in stores, &c.; and furnishing the seamen with slop-clothing. The convenient distance of Gravesend from London, the mildness and salubrity of its air, and the beauty of its scenery on all sides, attract numerous visitors, for whom every accommodation is provided—excellent inns, numerous lodging-houses, baths, assembly and reading rooms, libraries, &c. About a mile from the town a new cemetery has been formed, occupying 5 or 6 ac., tastefully laid out.

Gravesend is the boundary of the port of London, where all vessels arriving from foreign countries deliver in their main

festos, and take on board the revenue-officers, &c. On the opposite side of the river, which is here about 1 m. broad, is Tilbury fort, with which there is communication by a steam ferry. Pop. of par. 6414.

GRAVEZANDE [anc. *Arena Comitiz*, and formerly shortened *Zande* or *Sande*], a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. S.W. the Hague, on the sand-downs on the sea-coast, and near the Hook of Holland. It was formerly walled, and larger than it is now, and had also a harbour, but it now stands back from the shore, and consists chiefly of a broad, well-paved street; and has a church, townhouse, and school. Pop. 1346.

GRAVINA, a tn. Naples, prov. and 34 m. S.W. Bari, l. bank Gravina. It is a bishop's see, has a cathedral, several churches, convents, a college, and two large annual fairs. It was anciently a place of considerable strength, and was besieged unsuccessfully by the Saracens in 975. Pop. 8690.

GRAY [Latin, *Greium*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, on a hill overlooking a beautiful meadow watered by the Saône, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 27 m. N.W. Besançon. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and at a distance presents an attractive appearance; which is, however, belied by a nearer inspection; the streets being so narrow and irregular, as to make walking in them anything but agreeable. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and commerce; possesses a communal college and an agricultural society; contains a parish church, townhouse, courthouse, public library, cavalry barrack, and an ancient castle; and has manufactures of hair-cloth, Paris paint, starch, glue, leather, and refined wax; and an elegant quay, serving both as a promenade, and furnishing great facilities for trade, which is chiefly in iron, corn, wine, timber, and colonial produce. There are also six annual fairs. Pop. 6448.

GRAYINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1930 ac. Pop. 157.

GRAYS THURROCK. See THURROCK GRAYS.

GRAYSTOWN, a par. Ireland, Tipperary; 7802 ac. Pop. 2546.

GRAZALEMA [anc. *Lacidulemium*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 58 m. E.N.E. Cadiz, on a slope at the foot of the sierra of same name. It is indifferently built, and has only one square, of small extent, but well laid out in flowery walks; contains a parish church, a large and handsome Gothic structure; another church, which belonged to a suppressed Carmelite monastery; a townhouse, four primary schools, and four hermitages, one of them called Aurora, a strong, massive structure, in which, during the Peninsular war, a number of the inhabitants successfully defended themselves and part of the town against an incursion of the French. The manufactures, of more importance than usual in Spanish towns, consist of woollen and linen cloth, flannel, soap, leather, ordinary and cordovan; and there are several dye-works, carding machines, fulling, walk, and thread mills. The above articles of manufacture employ about 4000 persons, and furnish the materials of a considerable export trade. The chief import is grain. Pop. 8388.

GREAN, par. Irel. Limerick; 7191 ac. Pop. 3755.

GREASLY, par. Eng. Notts; 8010 ac. Pop. 5184.

GREAT and LITTLE TOMBS, two small isls. Persian Gulf; the former lat. 26° 15' N.; lon. 55° 23' E.; and the latter lat. 26° 15' N.; lon. 55° 12' E. (N.)

GREAT BEAR LAKE, America. See BEAR LAKE.

GREAT BRITAIN. See BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT FALLS, a vil. U. States, New Hampshire, at Quamphigan falls, Salmon Falls river, 40 m. E. by N. Concord. It contains four churches, and extensive cotton and woollen factories. Ships of 250 tons come within a mile of the village. Pop. 2500.

GREAT FISH BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, W. coast Africa; lat. (Tiger point) 16° 30' 12" S.; lon. 11° 46' E. (N.)

GREAT FISH RIVER. See FISH RIVER (GREAT).

GREAT ISLAND.—1, An isl. Ireland, co. Cork, the largest in Cork harbour. It is about 5 m. long, by 2 m. broad; has much fine scenery, a productive soil, and many beautiful seats. On the S. side is situated the town of Cove, or Queenstown (which see). Pop. 10,681.—2, An islet, Ireland, co. of, and 1½ m. N.E. Wexford, on the N. side of Wexford harbour.—3, An isl. Bass's Strait, between Australia and Van Diemen's Land, being the largest of the Furneaux group. It is 40 m. long, by about 15 m. broad, and is much frequented by sea-fowl and seals.

GREAT SALT LAKE.—1, A lake, U. States, Utah or Mormon territory, intersected by lat. 41° N. and lon. 113° 20' W. It is 4000 ft. above sea-level, 70 m. N. to S., and 43 m. E. to W. Five gallons of its water yield, by evaporation, fourteen pints of salt. It has several islands, which, with its shores, are whitened by the salt; and it receives the Bear, the Utah, and several other streams, but contains no fish.—2, A county, same territory, and the most populous of the seven into which it is divided. Pop. 6157.

GREAT SOUTH BAY, a navigable bay, U. States, New York, S. side of Long Island, 50 m. long, and 5 m. wide, with a lighthouse on its W. end.

GREATCONNELL, par. Irel. Kildare; 4848 ac. P.212.

GREATFORD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1540 ac. Pop. 264.

GREATHAM, three pars. England:—1, Durham; 2430 ac. Pop. 687.—2, Hants; 4230 ac. Pop. 205.—3, Sussex; 1030 ac. Pop. 64.

GREATWORTH, par. Eng. Northamp.; 1010 ac. P. 184.

GREBE, or GRIFT, a small river, Holland, forming part of the boundary between provs. Utrecht and Gelderland, flowing S.E. and S.W., and falling into the Rhine, near the village of same name, 2 m. E. Rheenen.

GREBENSTEIN, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Niederhessen, 11 m. N.N.W. Cassel. It is walled, has six gates, a church, chapel, hospital, and infirmary; manufactures of linen, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2455.

GRECIAN ARCHIPELAGO. See *ÆGEAN SEA*.

GREDDING, a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, 1. bank Schwarzbach, 33 m. W.N.W. Ratisbon. It has three churches, two castles, one of them in ruins, and a poorhouse; manufactures of tobacco-pipes and coarse woollens; and several breweries and mills. Pop. 1075.

GREECE (Greek, *Hellas* (Ελλάς); Latin, *Grecia*; French, *Grèce*; German, *Griechenland*; Arabic, *Roum*), a kingdom in the S.E. of Europe, between lat. 36° 23' and 39° 13' N.; lon. 20° 45' and 26° E.; separated from Turkey, on the N., by an irregular line which stretches between the Gulf of Arta, on the W., and the Gulf of Volo, on the E., in the direction of Mount Othrys; and bounded on all other sides by the sea—the Ionian Sea on the W., the Mediterranean proper on the S., and the Ægean sea on the E. (cap. Athens.) It consists partly of mainland, and partly of islands. The mainland forms two peninsulas, united only by the narrow Isthmus of Corinth; a N. peninsula, called N. Greece, or Livadia; and a S. peninsula, called the Peloponnesus or Morea. The islands are chiefly on the E. and S.E. The far largest is Eubœa, only separated from the mainland of Livadia by the narrow channel of Euripo. The other islands form three principal groups:—The N. Sporades, on the N.E. of Negropont, including Skiatho, Kiliidromi, Skopelo, Polognesi, and Skyro; the W. Sporades, chiefly in the Gulf of Egina, or between it and the Gulf of Nauplia, including Hydra, Spezzia, Poros, Egina, and Koluri or Salamis; and the whole of the Cyclades, with exception of Chios, Samos, Lesbos, and some islands on the coast of Asia Minor, which still belong to Turkey. The Cyclades are divided into three groups—a N., a middle, and a W. The N. includes Andro, Tino, Myconio, Syra, Thermia, Zea, and Serpho; the middle—Naxia, Paro, Nio, Sikyno, Policandro, Milo, Argentiera or Kimolos, and Siphanto or Siphnos; and the S.—Amorgo, Stampalia, Anaphi, and Santorin. Area estimated, by some authorities, at 14,368 geo. sq. m.; by others at 11,480 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1840), 956,000.

By the enactment of June 22, 1838, Greece was politically divided into 24 departments or governments, and 7 sub-departments or governments; but in the end of 1845 it was resolved to revert to the arrangement established April 15, 1833; according to which the country is divided into 10 nomes or nomarchies, and 49 eparchies or dioceses:—

	Nomes.	Capitals.
Livadia, or N. Greece	Attica and Boeotia.....	Athens.
	Phocæa and Phlœas.....	Salma.
	Acarnania and Etolia.....	Valeari.
	Eubœa or Negropont.....	Chaleis.
	Argolis and Corinth.....	Nauplia.
Morea, or S. Greece...	Acarnania.....	Trupoza.
	Lacœnia.....	Sparta.
	Messénia.....	Areodia.
	Argolis and Elis.....	Patras.
	Cyclades.....	Hernapoli.

Physical Features.—On looking at the map of Greece, the first thing which strikes the eye is the comparatively vast extent of its coast line, formed by numerous gulfs, which penetrate into it in all directions, and give it a remarkably broken and ragged appearance. Proceeding round the coast, from the N.W. to the N.E., we are presented in succession with the gulfs of Arta, Patras, continued inland by that of Corinth; Areadia, Koron, Kolokythia or Marathon, Nauplia, Egina, Molo or Zeiton, and the channels of Talanti and Tricheri. Another characteristic feature is the mountainous character of the interior. The range of the Pindus, which in the N. is linked to the Dinaric Alps, proceeds S.; and, on reaching the N. frontiers of Greece, divides into numerous minor chains, which, with their ramifications, extend over the whole length and breadth of the country, and cover the far greater part of its surface, leaving little intermediate space for valleys and plains. The principal branch, stretching E. and W. along the N. frontier, attains, in Veluchi, near the sources of the Ellada and in Chelodonia, near Karpenitza, heights varying from 7000 to 8000 ft. Further E., in the chain of Oeta, is Mount Guiona, 8240 ft., the culminating point of Greece. Another branch, stretching in an E.S.E. direction towards Attica, forms the celebrated range of Parnassus, which, in Liakhura, its loftiest summit, exceeds 8000 ft. Other summits, continued in the same direction, though more distinguished for their classic celebrity than their elevation, attain, in Cithæron, Parnes, Pentelicus, and Hymettus, the respective heights of 4630, 4640, 3640, and 3370 ft. Another range, to the N. of the former, and nearly parallel to it, stretches longitudinally through the island of Eubœa; and in the Delphi Mountains, not far from the N.E. coast, attains the height of 5400 ft. Several other summits of this range exceed 3000 ft. Quitting N. Greece, a branch from Mount Cithæron proceeds across the Isthmus of Corinth into the Morea, and stretches over it in all directions. Many of the summits exceed 5000 ft.; and Taygetus, W. of ancient Sparta, forming part of the range which proceeds S. to the extremity of the Morea, attains in its culminating point, Makryno or St. Elias, 7829 ft. The rock most largely developed in the mountains of Greece is limestone, where it often assumes the form of the finest marble, and has been extensively used, both for building and statuary. To the E. of Attica mica slate occurs in connection with the limestone; and also is seen in the mountains, both of the S.E. and N.W. of the Morea. Granite and gneiss are found only in the N., in the E. ramifications of the Pindus. Tertiary formations prevail in the N.E. of the Morea; and in the N.W., along the shores of Elis, are considerable traits of alluvium. Volcanic rocks are not seen on the mainland, but form considerable masses in some of the islands; one of which, Santorin, is indeed only a recently extinct volcano. In addition to marble and limestone, already mentioned, the minerals include traces of gold, argentiferous lead, copper, lignite, sulphur, salt-petre, alum, asbestos, millstones, whetstones, serpentine, fullers', and porcelain earth.

Rivers, &c.—Owing to the nature of the surface, the rivers are more remarkable for their number than for their importance. The largest is the Aspropotamos [anc. *Achelous*], which, rising in Albania, on the W. slope of the Pindus, enters Greece in lat. 39° 9' N.; flows S.S.W. through the W. part of N. Greece, and falls into the Ionian Sea opposite to the isle of Ithaca. The only others deserving of notice—not so much on their own account, as of the interesting associations connected with them—are, the Ellada or Sperchius, the Gavrioz or Boeotian Cephissus, the Cephissus of Attica, the Ilissus, all, likewise, in N. Greece; and the Rhoupia or Alpheus, and the Eurotas, in the Morea. The principal lakes are, in N. Greece, the Topolia or Copais, Vrachori, Ambrakia, and Ozeros; and in the Morea the lagoons of Agolinitza, Kaiâpha, and Muria, famous for their fisheries.

Climate.—This is mild but variable. None of the mountains attain the limit of perpetual snow; but several of them are so lofty as to retain a covering of it after the summer has far advanced. In general, the first snow falls in October, and the last in April. In the lower grounds it often becomes six inches deep, but melts quickly away; and winter, properly so called, cannot be considered as lasting beyond two months. Summer is extremely warm. The thermometer often rises above 100°; and the heat would become almost unsupport-

able, were it not greatly modified by breezes from the sea. At this season rain scarcely ever falls, and the channels of almost all the minor streams become dry. The air is then remarkably clear, and a month will sometimes pass away without a cloud being seen. A sudden change, however, takes place towards the end of harvest. Rains become frequent and copious; and the streams which had been dried up not only fill their channels, but frequently overflow them, and lay considerable tracts under water. In this way stagnant pools and marshes are occasionally formed; and, as the heat increases, the vapours arising from them become almost pestilential, and intermittent fevers prevail. Even the plague has sometimes made its appearance; but, on the whole, there cannot be a doubt that few countries in the world can boast of a climate better adapted for the vigorous development, both of animal and vegetable life.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Beyond the height of 5500 ft. vegetation is almost confined to wild alpine plants. Below this height, magnificent forests, principally of pine, with a considerable mixture of hard wood, including oak, clothe the sides and summits of the mountains; and, notwithstanding the havoc which mismanagement and gross waste have made, are still capable of yielding large supplies of excellent timber. Still lower down both the chestnut and walnut are frequently met with. It is not, however, till we descend to a height not exceeding 1500 ft. that the full force of vegetation is displayed. The extensive zone reaching from this height to the level of the sea constitutes the proper agricultural range, and exhibits as great a variety of valuable cultivated trees, shrubs, and plants, as is to be found within the same limits on any other portion of the earth's surface. All the fruits of the latitude—figs, almonds, dates, oranges, citrons, melons, &c.—are grown in abundance, and of excellent quality, without receiving any great share of attention. The vine also grows vigorously; and, with a little more skill and care in the management of its produce, would not only suffice for the home consumption, as it even now does, but leave a valuable surplus for export. Another article, the culture of which attracts considerable attention, is the currant. But, unquestionably, the culture which in Greece takes precedence of all others is that of the olive. Both the soil and the climate are alike favourable to it; and amid all the changes to which the country has been subjected, the favour with which the olive was regarded in the earliest times has never been withdrawn, and still continues unabated. It would seem, however, that the processes of pressing and refining the oil are susceptible of great improvement; since the greater part of it is of secondary quality, and ranks far below that of Provence. The culture of the mulberry, for the production of silk, has recently been greatly extended, and already promises important results. Owing to the mountainous nature of the country, the arable land is of limited extent, and much of the soil of a thin, and by no means fertile nature. Even under a proper system of agriculture, the produce, in such circumstances, could not be abundant; and hence it is easy to understand how, under a system so antiquated, that the plough in use differs in no respect from that which Hesiod described 3000 years ago, the grain raised barely suffices for two-thirds of the consumption. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and maize. The domestic animals are neither numerous nor of good breeds. The raising of artificial grasses for their maintenance may be said to be unknown; and the scanty herbage which natural pasture affords, in a country where the scorching heat of summer is seldom mitigated by a shower, must be alike incapable, either of rearing good stock or of preventing it from degenerating when it may have been imported. Accordingly, asses are almost the only beasts of burden employed; and the only animals from which dairy produce is obtained are the sheep and the goat. The latter manage to pick up a subsistence among the barest rocks; and the former, of which numerous flocks are often kept, are moved alternately to the mountains and the plains, so as always to be provided with a tolerable supply of food. No attention, however, is paid to the improvement, either of the carcass or the fleece; and though the quantity of wool produced is considerable, it is of a coarse description, and is chiefly worked up for domestic use. The only exceptions are in some parts of N. Greece, and in Arcadia, where a kind of Barbary sheep, and also merinoes, are frequently kept, and

yield a wool which is much admired, both for its length and its fineness. In the same districts, goats of a superior description are kept, and, having long fine hair, are regularly shorn.

Manufactures and Trade.—The former are extremely limited, and are chiefly confined to clothing and other articles of domestic use, which can be prepared at home by the females, or at spare hours by the males. In some of the large towns, however, the weaving of woollen, cotton, and silk tissues, forms the regular employment of many of the inhabitants, and to them may be added embroidery in gold, silver, silk, and cotton; earthenware, leather, harness, cutlery, and firearms. But unquestionably, the most important branch of manufacturing industry is shipbuilding, which is carried on to a considerable extent on various points of the coast and on various of the islands, particularly at Galaxidi, a town on the N. shore of the gulf of Corinth, at the islands of Syra, Hydra, Spezzia, and Skiatho. The Piræus, also, to which was anciently famous for its ships, has again begun to distinguish itself; and at two building-yards recently established in it, a considerable number of merchant vessels, of large burden, have been built. Several of them built there and elsewhere, are from 600 to 700 tons register, a much larger number between 300 and 400 tons, but the great majority are mere boats of from six to seven tons. The whole have been roughly estimated at 4000 vessels, measuring 150,000 tons, and employing 30,000 seamen. Much of the trade carried on is merely coasting, but the foreign trade also is of considerable extent, having advanced with wonderful rapidity since the independence of the country was established. It consists of three principal branches—the corn trade of the Black Sea and Alexandria, carried on—on an extensive scale wherever open markets can be found, but chiefly by Turkey, Italy, Spain, France, and England; the export trade of the countries bordering the Levant, principally to London, Trieste, and Marseilles; and the import of the cotton and woollen manufactures of England and Germany, into Greece, Turkey, and Persia. In regard to the last branch, the peculiar advantages which the Greeks possess, in their knowledge of the language, and acquaintance with the habits and wants of the people of these countries, have given them almost a complete monopoly. Even the English, who have long tried to compete with them, have begun to find it hopeless. The principal exports of Greece are valonia, oil, emerystone, silk, dried figs, currants, raisins, honey, wax, madder, &c.; the imports cotton, woollen, and silk goods; colonial produce, indigo and other dyes, iron and other metals, hardware, earthenware, corn, &c.

The Weights and Measures of Greece have for their basis the Pik, which is the standard linear measure, and is very nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard. For minor lengths, the Palmé = $\frac{1}{10}$ Pik, and for greater lengths, the Stadion = 1000 Piki are used. The principal square measure, forming a multiple of the square Pik, is the Strema, nearly equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of an English acre. The principal weight is the Oké, about 3 lb. 5 oz. avoirdupois; 20 Okés make a Kilo, the common coin measure, and 44 Okés, the Cantar or Quintal. The money standard is the Drachmé, consisting of nine parts silver and one part copper, and having a value of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. English. It is coined into pieces of five drachmés, a half drachmé and a quarter drachmé. Gold drachmés are also coined in pieces having the value of 10, 20, 40, and 50 silver drachmés. The principal copper coin is the Lepta, so minute in value, that 100 are contained in one silver drachmé. It is coined in pieces of 1, 2, 5, and 10 Lepte.

Government and People.—The government is a hereditary monarchy, established, in the line of Prince Otho of Bavaria, under the express condition that the crown can never be united with that of Bavaria or with any other. As first drawn up by the allied powers, the monarchy was nearly absolute; but, in 1844, important modifications were made, and a constitution granted, in the framing of which those of Great Britain, and of France under Louis-Philippe, were taken as models. By this constitution, the executive power belongs solely to the king; the legislative jointly to the king, a senate, and a representative chamber. The Greek church alone is established, and is governed by 10 bishops, but all other forms of religion enjoy toleration. Justice is administered, on the basis of the French civil code, by a supreme court (*Άνω Πάγκος*), which has its seat at Athens; two royal courts (*Εφετμοί*), one at Athens, and another at Nauplia; 10 courts

of primary resort (*Προεδριον*), one in each principal town; and three courts of commerce (*Εμπορικη*), one each at Syra, Patras, and Nauplia. The public revenue, derived chiefly from the rent of national property, the produce of forests, indirect and direct taxation, was estimated, in 1850, at 20,670,285 drachmés (£732,000). Of this, £203,000 were required to meet the interest of debt. The army is estimated at 8918 men, and the navy consists of a few armed sailing vessels, only two of which mount each 26 guns; and two steamers, one of which mounts six guns. The impoverished condition of the finances cripples all the powers of the state, and is the great obstacle to the advance of the national prosperity, the Government obviously feeling paralyzed, and incapable of giving effect to many enlightened views which it is understood to entertain. The population, in 1840, estimated at 956,000, contains a considerable intermixture of foreign stocks, among which the Albanese are the most numerous; but the great majority, though not without some taint in their blood, are of genuine Greek extraction, and, both in physical and mental features, bear a marked resemblance to their celebrated forefathers. It is true that the degrading bondage, to which they were subjected for centuries, has sunk them far below their natural level, and too often substituted sycophancy and low cunning for the intellectual superiority which, in earlier and better times, displayed itself in immortal productions of the chisel and the pen; but that the original elements of greatness still exist, has been proved by the noble struggle which they made for independence, and the readiness with which they have availed themselves of their altered circumstances, to form schemes and execute measures of improvement. The national dress of the Greeks resembles the Albanian costume. In the males



COUNTRY PEOPLE OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ATHENS.
From Stackelberg, Costumes de la Grèce Moderne.

it consists of a tight jacket, generally scarlet, wide trousers depending as far as the knee, and embroidered gaiters; in the females it consists of a vest fitting close to the shape, and a gown flowing loosely behind. Such means of education as the limited resources of Government enabled it to afford, have been generally embraced with the greatest eagerness, and not a few of the more wealthy Greeks have come liberally forward to assist in the establishment of schools both for ordinary and superior education. The language, too, named *Romaic*, though somewhat encumbered with barbarisms, and deprived of several of its peculiar graces, makes a nearer approach than any other living language to its dead original, is still sonorous, flexible, and rich; and, though no genius has yet arisen to test its powers, is obviously capable of conveying the loftiest conceptions in the most attractive form.

History.—The early history of Greece, like that of all ancient nations, is involved in great uncertainty, notwithstanding the extraordinary ingenuity and learning that have been employed in attempting to unravel it. The original in-

habitants, consisting of various tribes, now generally classed under the common name of Pelasgi, were gradually expelled or drawn into inaccessible fastnesses by the Hellenes, apparently a people from the East, who are said to have first arrived in the year B.C. 1384. So little is known of them for two centuries after, that the whole period extending to the war of Troy, in 1184, is designated the Heroic Age, and the most authentic records relating to it must be sought for in the poems of Homer. Some centuries later, Greece is found divided into a number of independent states, in all of which, with the important exception of Sparta, a republican form of government was established. The ambitious aims and mutual jealousies of these states led to almost incessant warfare, till the appearance of a foreign oppressor, in the person of the King of Persia, obliged them to bury their animosities, and unite in one general league, as the only means of saving their independence. The first great battle, fought at Marathon, B.C. 490, was only the commencement of a series of glorious victories, which issued in the complete discomfiture of the Persians, and left them no inclination to renew their aggressions. The epoch embracing the next century and a half (480–336 B.C.), is the most illustrious in Grecian annals. During this period all its greatest writers, orators, sculptors, and architects appeared; and it was not only able to repel attacks on its own independence, but to assume the offensive, and enrich its treasury with foreign spoils. As usual, prosperity proved more trying than adversity had been. Wealth introduced luxury; and the process of degeneracy once begun, advanced with fearful rapidity. Not only were the jealousies and enmities of the different states revived, but each state became unscrupulous as to the means of its aggrandizement, and hesitated not to seek the oppression of its neighbours by calling in foreign aid. It was not necessary to go far to obtain it. Immediately on the outskirts of Greece a power had been gradually rising into importance. While the Greeks were wasting their energies in acts of mutual oppression, Philip of Macedon was calmly maturing his plans; and, had not death overtaken him, must shortly have made himself as absolute master of the destinies of Greece, as his celebrated son Alexander afterwards became. Notwithstanding Alexander's death, and the dissolution of his empire, the power of the Macedonian sovereigns continued permanent in Greece till the Roman conquest, B.C. 146. The early spirit of independence which had animated the Greeks appeared to be now completely broken, and they were ready to be handed over from master to master without even the semblance of a struggle. The crowning disaster commenced A.D. 1438, when the Turks first obtained a footing. A long series of exterminating wars ensued, during which the Venetians and Turks contended for the mastery. The latter ultimately prevailed; and, in 1718, the highest honour which Greece could claim was that of being a Turkish province. Nearly a century of the grossest misrule followed; but, in 1821, when degradation seemed to have reached its lowest possible limit, a strong reaction commenced, a new spirit began to appear, and the Greeks, as if throwing off their lethargy, declared their determination to be free. A protracted struggle took place, but the issue was still doubtful, when the great European powers interfered, and compelled the Turks, in 1829, to acknowledge Greece as an independent state. The constitution, framed in a spirit of absolutism in 1832, has since been greatly improved; and Prince Otto of Bavaria, on whom the crown was bestowed, is now a constitutional monarch.

GREEN BAY, a bay, U. States, E. side of Wisconsin territory, in the N.W. of Lake Michigan. It is 100 m. long, and 15 to 30 broad; receives the Fox and Menomine rivers, and is navigable throughout for vessels of any burthen. At its entrance is a succession of islands extending for 30 m.

GREEN CASTLE, two vils., U. States:—1, Pennsylvania, 56 m. from Harrisburg. It contains five churches, and several factories. Pop. 1500.—2, Indiana, 42 m. W. by S. Indianapolis, with a courthouse, jail, seminary, and two churches. Pop. 500.

GREEN ISLAND.—1, One of the Philippines; lat. 12° 8' N.; lon. 119° 49' E. It is of moderate height, may be seen 15 m. off, and is covered with trees. A coral reef, extending about one-third of a mile, surrounds the island.—2, An isl. China Sea, lat. 0° 43' N. in a direct line between the Tambelan and easternmost St. Esprit Islands, rather

nearer than mid-channel to the latter. It is of a square form, with a sandy beach, and covered with trees.—3, Two small isls. China Sea, S. coast of China, called by the Chinese Tsang-Chow, at the entrance to Bias Bay; lat. 22° 22' N.; lon. 114° 40' E.—4, An isl. Australia, N.E. coast, Trinity Bay; lat. 16° 46' S.; lon. 145° 56' E. (R.)—5, A small isl., N. America, in the St. Lawrence, 115 m. below Quebec; lat. 48° 3' 24' N.; lon. 69° 26' W. (R.)—6, An isl. British N. America, Hudson's Strait, near its E. entrance, N.E. point; lat. 61° 2' N.; lon. 67° 25' W. (R.)

GREEN MOUNTAINS [so called from the forests of green trees with which they are covered], a mountain range, U. States, commencing near Newhaven, Connecticut, and extending N. through Massachusetts and Vermont, between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut River. The highest summits are Mansfield Mountain and Camel's Rump, both in Vermont, respectively 4279, and 4188 ft. high.

GREEN RIVER, U. States, Kentucky, flows generally W. and N.W., and enters the Ohio, 200 m. below Louisville. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for boats for about 200 m.

GREENBUSH, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, l. bank Hudson, nearly opposite Albany. It has two churches, a tannery, a distillery, two flour-mills, and several stores. Pop. 3701.

GREENFIELD, several places, U. States:—1, A vil. and township, Massachusetts, 3 m. W. by N. Boston. The village is neatly built, has four churches, a seminary, and considerable manufactures and trade. Pop. 1756.—2, A township, New York, 40 m. N. by W. Albany, with several mills and factories. Pop. 2803.—3, A vil. Ohio, W. bank Paint Creek, 72 m. S.W. Columbus. It contains four churches, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 600.

GREENFORD (GREAT), par. Eng. Middlesex; 2070 ac. Pop. 588.

GREENHITHE, a hamlet, England, co. Kent, pleasantly situated on the Thames, 3 m. E.N.E. Dartford. It has a small pier, from which great quantities of lime and flints, procured in the neighbourhood, are conveyed in barges to London and other places. Pop. 1056.

GREENLAND [Danish and German, *Grønland*; French, *Groënland*], an extensive territory, N. America, belonging to Denmark, but, from the inaccessible nature of much of its coast, so imperfectly known that it still remains to be ascertained whether it is partly joined to the Continent, and forms a large peninsula, or entirely separated from it, and consists of one large and several smaller islands. Part of its boundaries is thus unknown. Its W. coast, which has been most accurately examined, is washed by Davis' Straits and Baffin's Bay, and stretches from lat. 59° 43', commencing at Cape Farewell, to about 78° N. Its E. shore, commencing at the same cape, is washed by the N. Atlantic, but, from the immense quantities of drift ice which cover the whole of the adjoining sea, and render navigation impossible, it is only the S. part of this coast that can be considered as explored. The Danish colony extends N., on the W. coast, to the Bay of Disco, in lat. 69° N., where the sun remains below the horizon from November 30, to January 12, though the long darkness is much reduced by bright moonshine, the stars, and the N. lights. In summer, on the other hand, the light of the sun is continued, without intermission, for a similar period. Farther S., where the sun regularly rises and sets throughout the year, a short but warm summer, during which the snow does not melt even in the valleys before July, is followed by a long and dreary winter, the cold of which, though very great, particularly in February and March, is greatly modified on the coast by the sea, and therefore not so extreme as the latitude might seem to indicate. The interior is lofty, and has the appearance of one vast glacier, with occasional spots of a dark or grayish hue, on which, from their smoothness and steepness, snow and ice have not been able to accumulate, and some heaths and mosses succeed in maintaining an existence. The whole of this interior is uninhabitable, and all the villages, whether of natives or Europeans, are confined to the coasts, which are generally rocky and precipitous, but occasionally flattened down and open into low valleys, are lined with numerous islands, and deeply penetrated by fiords. In the low shores and valleys vegetation is confined, and amounts to nothing more than grass and stunted brushwood. In the

most sheltered spots, the birch and alder gain a height of about 6 ft., and a stem from 3 to 4 inches in thickness. The attempts to raise oats and barley have failed, but potatoes have been grown towards the S. extremity. Turnips attain the size of a pigeon's egg, and cabbages grow very small. The radish is the only vegetable which seems not to be checked in its growth. With the exception of about 250, the inhabitants, in 1851, stated to number 9400, are all Esquimaux (*which see*). The hardships endured by the missionaries who undertook their conversion, and the success which suddenly crowned their labours after they had almost resolved to abandon them in despair, form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of missionary enterprise. The number of native Christians is estimated at about 1100. For administrative purposes, Greenland, or rather its coast, is divided into the two inspectorates of N. Greenland and S. Greenland, each subdivided into six colonies or districts. Godhavn, pop. 250, on the island of Disco, and Godthaab, pop. 740, where Hans Egede, the Norwegian clergyman, established the first European colony, being the residences of the N. and S. inspectors, may be regarded as the capitals; but the best inhabited district is that of Juliansbad, in S. Greenland: its pop. is 2200.

GREENLAW, a tn. and par. Scotland, Berwickshire. The town, 17 m. W. by S. Berwick, is on the Blackadder, between two rising grounds, is cap. of the co., and has straight and tolerably well-kept streets; is well supplied with water, and improving. The county hall is an elegant Grecian edifice, and there are a jail, Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches; two schools, a friendly society, and a public library. The manufacture of coarse woollen goods is carried on to a small extent, but the inhabitants, generally, are employed in agriculture. There are two annual fairs. Pop. 814. Area of par., about 25 sq. m. Pop. (1851), 1450.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

GREENOCK, a parl. bor. and seaport tn. Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the S. shore of the estuary of the Clyde, which is here between 3 and 4 m. wide, about 20 m. W. by N. Glasgow; lat. 55° 56' 54" N.; lon. 4° 45' 15" W. (N.) It stands partly on a narrow level tract of land, stretching along the margin of the sea; and partly on some fine commanding heights, which rise behind, and to the W. of the lower parts of the town. The view from these eminences is singularly beautiful, comprising the extensive bay in front, with the shores and hills of Dumbartonshire and Cowall in the distance; while the neat and tasteful villas with which they are crowded, impart to them a very pleasing and picturesque appearance, when viewed from the sea. A number of elegant residences, also, line the shore to the W. The lower and older parts of the town are mean and crowded; the lanes and streets narrow, crooked, and indifferently kept, though recently drained, and much improved; but in the more modern portions, the streets are spacious, airy, and clean, and the houses all of the better class; many of them remarkably handsome. The town is well lighted with gas; and amply supplied with water by the Shaws Water Company, from a large reservoir situated on the high ground behind the town, and which also furnishes water-power to several mills and factories. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches—some of which are very beautiful structures—are the Custom-house, a handsome, oblong, Grecian edifice, with a fine portico, situated on the quay; the Town and Exchange; the Watt monument, in the Elizabethan style, occupied as a museum, library, and lecture-rooms, and containing a marble statue of Watt, by Chantrey; Townhall, Infirmary, Glasgow Railway station, Gas Works, &c. There are in Greenock five churches in connection with the Establishment, one of which is Gaelic; six Free churches, one of which also is Gaelic; four U. Presbyterian, and one each Reformed Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, Episcopal, R. Catholic, and Catholic Apostolic; with an Independent, a Baptist, a Methodist, and a Seaman's chapel. The schools comprise the Grammar School, Mathematical school, Highlanders' Academy, School of Industry, Ragged School, parochial schools, a number of schools in connection with the different churches in the town, several charity, and about 40 private schools. The principal charitable institutions are the Greenock Hospital or Infirmary, and the Mariner's Asylum; the latter, an elegant Elizabethan building, endowed by the trustees of the late Sir Gabriel Wood, for masters, mates, and seamen belonging to the

counties bordering the Clyde; but besides these there are several others, though of less prominence. The literary and scientific institutions comprise a public library; a mechanics' institute, with library; several libraries connected with the churches in the town; a medical and chirological association, and two public reading-rooms. S.W. of the town, overlooking the Clyde, is a beautiful well-laid-out cemetery. Recently Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart has gifted to the town the grounds of Well Park, near the centre of Greenock, to be laid out as public walks; and the same beneficent donor has granted a piece of ground towards the E. end of the town for games for the working-classes.

The manufactures of Greenock include 11 sugar-refineries, some of them on a large scale; five ship-building yards, six iron-foundries and machine establishments, for the construction of land and marine engines, locomotives, and iron steamers; two iron-forges, a cotton, a worsted, a woollen, a flax, and a paper-mill; three dyewoods, six grain, four saw, and sundry other mills; two sail-cloth factories, five roperies, and five sail-making establishments; an extensive biscuit-bakery, a distillery, two breweries, five tanneries, two soap and candle works, a pottery, &c. There are, besides, chemical works, where sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, phosphate of soda, and saltpetre, are made; the only manufactory of these substances in Scotland.

In addition to the manufactures, Greenock carries on a considerable foreign and coasting shipping-trade; importing large quantities of sugar, molasses, timber, grain, and a more limited quantity of cotton; and exporting pig-iron, dry goods, machinery, beer, &c.; and numerous ships annually clear out with emigrants for America and Australia. The following table exhibits the increase which has in late years taken place in the shipping trade:—

	Total Tonnage.			Total Tonnage.	
	Inward.	Outward.		Inward and Outward.	
1830.....	201,711	230,871	.....	432,582	
1850.....	426,488	424,318	.....	850,805	
1851.....	498,538	501,409	.....	999,947	

This does not include the tonnage of steamers or other craft trading on the river inside of the Cumbraes.

The following table exhibits the progressive increase in the imports of the principal articles:—

	1830.	1840.	1850.
Sugar, tons.....	15,500	13,741	24,898
Molasses, tons.....	3,057	9,131	20,917
Timber, loads.....	21,245	47,048	51,141
Deals and battens, hundreds.....	283	1,973	3,336

The harbours of Greenock are spacious, and possess every accommodation for shipping, including dry docks, &c. The E. quay is 530 ft. in extent; entrance to the harbour, 105 ft.;—custom-house quay, 1035 ft.; entrance to the harbour, 105 ft.;—W. quay, 425 ft.; extreme length, 2201 ft.; Albert quay, 605 ft.; quays of the new Victoria Harbour, about 350 ft.; entrance, 150 ft.; breadth of piers, 60 ft. On the quay of the last-mentioned harbour there is a crane capable of lifting 75 tons' weight. The quays can be approached by steamers at any state of the tide; and vessels of the largest class can enter the harbours. The Victoria Harbour has 14 ft. of depth at low water of spring-tides.

Greenock, little more than a century ago, possessed but few slated houses. James Watt was born there, January 19, 1736. It sends one member to Parliament; constituency (1851), 1165. Pop. (1841) 38,860; (1851), 39,391.

GREENOGE, par. and tn. Irel. Meath; 1488 ac. P. 274. GREENORE.—1, A headland and fishing station, Ireland, co. Louth, S. shore of Carlingford Bay, 2 m. E.S.E. Carlingford. It has a lighthouse.—2, A headland, co. Wexford, 7 m. S.S.E. the entrance to Wexford harbour.

GREENS-NOITON, par. Eng. Northampton; 2490 ac. Pop. 822.

GREENSPOND, an isl. and maritime vil. N. America, off E. coast Newfoundland, 29 m. N.W. Bonavista. The island, of granitic formation, is about 4 m. across; and the little harbour is formed by several other smaller islands. The VILLAGE, a straggling place, has a decent church, and some large stores; and the fishermen's houses are neat and clean. Fresh water has to be obtained from the mainland, about 3 m. off. A considerable trade in dried fish is carried on.

GREENSTEAD, par. Eng. Essex; 2610 ac. Pop. 159.

GREENWICH, a parl. bor. and par. England, co. Kent, r. bank Thames, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. London Bridge, the W. terminus of the Greenwich Railway; lat. (Observatory) $51^{\circ}28'38''$ N.; lon. $0^{\circ}0'0''$; partly on an acclivity, but chiefly on low, marshy ground, a large portion of which is below the level of the Thames. The streets, 157 in number, are in general narrow and irregular, and many of the houses mean in appearance; though, recently, numerous handsome new houses have been built. The town is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It contains four handsome Episcopal churches, one of which, St. Alphege's, was one of the fifty churches appointed, in the reign of Queen Anne, to be built in London and its suburbs from the proceeds of the tax on coal and culm. There are, also, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, R. Catholics, and Scotch Presbyterians. The educational institutions, public, private, and charitable, are numerous; as are also the benevolent and charitable institutions; among the latter may be named Norfolk college, supporting 20 decayed tradesmen.

The object of by far the greatest interest in Greenwich, is its magnificent Hospital for the maintenance of veteran, wounded, or unfortunate seamen. This noble structure, originally a palace of Charles II., and erected on the site of the ancient 'Greenwich House,' which, so far back as the year 1390, had been a favourite residence of royalty—in which Henry VIII. and his queen daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, were born; and where, too, Edward VI. breathed his last—was converted to its present purpose in the reign of William and Mary, although not opened for the reception of inmates until 1705, when 42 were admitted. Commenced at the Restoration by Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones, it was carried on under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, and finished after his designs by his successor, Sir John Vanbrugh. It stands on the bank of the river, on an elevated terrace, 865 ft. in length, and covers, with the schools, civil offices, lawns, and burial-ground attached, a space of 40 ac. It consists of four quadrangular piles, built principally of Portland stone, each bearing the name of the sovereign in whose reign it was erected—namely, King Charles, Queen Anne, King William, and Queen Mary. Two of the wings front the river, and two the park. In the N.W. wing, or that erected by Charles II., are the governor's residence, and the officers' and pensioners' libraries. The N.E., or Queen Anne's, is appropriated as a residence for the officers and men. In the S.W., or King William's, is the Painted Hall, a noble apartment, 106 ft. long by 56 ft. broad, and 50 ft. high, painted by Sir James Thornhill, and containing a fine collection of pictures, consisting of portraits of naval heroes, and representations of sea fights. The fourth, or S.E. wing, commonly called Queen Mary's, contains the chapel, the interior of which, designed by Athenian Stuart, is richly and elaborately ornamented. The complement of in-pensioners, or of those who reside in the hospital, is about 2710; each of whom, besides clothing, food, &c., receives a shilling a week, as tobacco-money. To a section of them, averaging about 450, an allowance is given in place of rations; this, which varies with the price of provisions, is at present (1852), £15, 4s. 8d. a-year. Though many of the pensioners attain a great age, the annual mortality among them is 12 per cent. There are, besides, numerous out-pensioners, who receive each about £11 or £12 a-year. The whole revenue of the hospital from property, freightage charged on treasure conveyed by H. M. ships, &c., amounted, in 1849, to £148,731, 6s. 6d.; expenditure the same year, £146,957, 18s. 2½d. The establishment is managed by a governor, lieutenant-governor, two chaplains, and numerous other officers. The office of governor (once filled by Captain Cook) is generally held by some eminent naval commander. Connected with the hospital is the royal hospital-school for the children of decayed non-commissioned officers, seamen, and marines, and for the sons of commissioned and ward-room warrant officers; of which last there must always be 100 in the school. It numbers, in its two sections of upper and lower, 800 pupils; and is now the first nautical seminary in the world. It is conducted by a chaplain, a staff of 15 masters, 16 youths brought up in the school, who are being educated as seamen's schoolmasters and navigation teachers in the outports, and a lieutenant and eight sergeants of marines. In the upper

school, which sends every year at least eight officers to the naval service of the country, the education is carried as far as nautical astronomy and the theory of navigation; while the principles of engineering and practical navigation form the limit of the instruction in the lower. These boys are instructed, also, in gymnastics and naval tactics, and remain in the school four years. The mortality per cent. is 0.22 yearly. There are extensive iron-works, and steam-engine factories, roperies, silk-weaving, gold-lace, and chemical factories, and two noted pleasure fairs.

Greenwich Park, an open, undulating piece of ground behind the town, area, 180 ac., is finely wooded, well stocked with deer, and, having a diversified surface, its appearance, altogether, is exceedingly picturesque. The celebrated Observatory of Greenwich stands upon an eminence in the park, 160 ft. above the river. It was erected by Charles II., for Flamstead, the well-known astronomer. The work here performed is principally dedicated to one branch of astronomy—namely, that depending on meridional observations, and the calculations connected with them; latterly, however, meteorology and magnetic phenomena have occupied a considerable share of attention. The longitude of all British maps and charts, and also of those issued by the government of the United States of America, is computed from this observatory, which is 2° 20' 23" W. (R.), from the Observatory of Paris; and 18° E. (R.), from the meridian of Ferro. The bor. sends two members to Parliament; constituency (1851) 6347. P. 34,801.

GREET, par. Eng. Salop; 1040 ac. Pop. 112.

GRETHAM, two pars. England:—1, Lincoln, 1180 ac. Pop. 177.—2, Rutland; 1630 ac. Pop. 533.

GREETWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1300 ac. Pop. 42.

GREGAPOJEE, or GREEJEE, a tn., Dahomey, about 10 or 12 m. N.W. Whydah; lat. 6° 12' N.; lon. 1° 32' E. On a rising ground overlooking the great lagoon which runs along this part of the coast of the Bight of Benin. It has the most extensive market of any of the settlements on the lagoon, except Whydah. Well supplied with cotton, both raw and manufactured, by the natives; with Manchester cottons, and a great variety of useful native manufactures and products. P. 1200.

GREGORIO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 18 m. E. Campagna, in a fertile valley, in which excellent wine is produced. Pop. 4000.

GREGORY (Sr.), par. Eng. Suffolk; 1250 ac. P. 1893.

GREIFENBERG, several places, Prussia, particularly:—1, A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 35 m. S.W. Liegnitz, r. bank Queiss. It is walled; and has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, two schools, and an hospital; and important manufactures of linen, dye-works, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2717.—2, A tn., prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 41 m. N.E. Stettin, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Rega. It is surrounded by walls, with three gates; is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, contains a castle, church, and three hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and hats, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 4461.—

THE CIRCLE is flat, and somewhat sandy, but fertile. Area, 222 geo. sq. m. Pop. 35,090.

GREIFFENHAGEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 11 m. S. by W. S. Stettin, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Regelitz. It is partially walled, has two gates, is the seat of a law court, and several public offices; has two churches, a town and burgher school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a distillery, brewery, fishery, some general trade, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 5389.—The CIRCLE is flat, well watered, contains many lakes, and is fertile. Area, 275 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1846) 34,427.

GREIFSWALDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 18 m. S.E. Stralsund, cap. circle of same name, on a lake formed by the Ryckgraben, which communicates with the Baltic, about 3 m. below, and is navigable by small vessels. It was early fortified, and is still surrounded by a wall, with three gates; is the seat of a superior appeal court, with extensive jurisdiction, and several public offices; contains three churches, a university, founded in 1456, attended by about 225 students, and possessed of a library of 20,000 vols.; a museum, observatory, anatomical theatre, and botanical garden; a gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary, and several other schools; a theatre, house of correction, orphan asylum, three

hospitals, and other benevolent endowments; and has manufactures of pins, soap, candles, tobacco, and leather; a small building-yard, some shipping, and shipping trade; several distilleries and oil-works, and four annual fairs. Pop. 12,691.

—THE CIRCLE is flat, well watered, and fertile, producing much corn, and feeding large numbers of cattle and sheep. Area, 290 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1846), 47,468.

GREIN, or GREGNA, a tn. Upper Austria, l. bank Danube, 27 m. E.S.E. Linz. It is tolerably well built, has two churches, an old castle, a townhouse, theatre, and hospital; and manufactures of tobacco. Near it the Danube forms an island, close to which is a dangerous whirlpool. Pop. 1420.

GREINORD, a bay, Scotland, N.W. coast Ross-shire, S.W. of Loch Broom; 4 m. wide, extending inland about the same distance; with an island of same name at its entrance.

GREINTON, or GREXTON, a par. England, Somerset; 1140 ac. Pop. 213.

GREIZ, or GREITZ, a tn. Germany, principality Reuss, and cap. lordship Greiz or Reuss-Greiz, belonging to the elder branch of the Reuss family, in a valley, r. bank Elster, 16 m. S. Gera. It is the residence of the prince, and seat of several courts and public offices; is walled, and for the most part well built; contains a castle, finely situated on a height; church, theological and normal seminary, and lyceum; and has several tanneries, dye-works, and bleachfields; a worsted, paper, and other mills. Pop. 6215.—The LORDSHIP is richly wooded, and is watered by the Elster, Goltzsch, and Weida. Area, 66 geo. sq. m. Pop. 22,000.

GRENAE [often *Grinae*], a tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 32 m. E. by S. Randers, l. bank Grenaa, about 1 m. above its mouth in the Kattegat. It has a church, and at the mouth of the river, a winter haven of the fifth class, with 6 ft. water. The chief employment is agriculture. Pop. above 1000.

GRENADA [French, *Grenade*], one of the British W. Indian islands; lat. (S. point) 11° 59' N.; lon. 61° 45' W. (N.) It is of an oblong form, 24½ m. long, N. and S., and 10 m. broad; area, 80,000 ac. There are several bays and creeks



on both sides of the island, affording good and safe anchorage. The principal of these are—St. George's Bay, near the S.W. part; Egmont Harbour, on the S. coast; and Grenville Bay, on the E. Grenada is one of the most beautiful of the W. India islands, rugged and picturesque in the interior, being traversed, N. to S., by an irregular mass of volcanic moun-

tains, which attains elevations of 3000 and 3200 ft. above sea-level; and from which hills of less height branch off in lateral directions. Between these lie valleys, which contain some alluvial tracts of great fertility. On the S.E. coast there is a considerable extent of low, swampy ground, rendering this locality extremely unhealthy—particularly in autumn. In the centre of the island, about 1700 ft. above sea-level, there is a circular lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. circumference, inclosed by lofty mountains. Rivers and rivulets are extremely numerous; and most of the former capable of working sugar-mills. The climate is oppressively hot on the low lands, though greatly tempered by the sea-breeze; but cool and pleasant on the hills. The island is not much subject to hurricanes—three only having occurred since 1650; and these were by no means so violent as those that visit the more northerly islands. July, August, September, and October, are more sultry and rainy than the other months. There are no venomous reptiles, excepting a few scorpions and centipedes; and the bite of these is not dangerous. But, in the latter part of the last century, an ant, most destructive to the sugar-cane (*Formica saccharivora*), appeared in such infinite hosts in this island, as to put a stop, for a time, to the cultivation of that vegetable. They also destroyed many domestic quadrupeds, and even birds; until at length annihilated by torrents of rain, accompanied by a dreadful hurricane. The soil varies; but consists principally of a rich black or reddish-coloured mould, well adapted to every tropical production. Cotton was formerly the chief article of cultivation; but at present sugar, rum, and molasses, stand first in the exports, which amounted, in 1849, to £104,228, and the imports to £101,054. During the same year, 7654 tons of shipping were entered inwards from Great Britain.

The island is divided into six districts, and, like the other W. India islands, has a lieutenant-governor, and a local legislature, consisting of a council, and a house of assembly, of seventeen elected members. The common statute law of England is in force, unless particular laws of the island interfere. The revenue for 1849 was £19,091, and the expenditure £12,777. The Established church has seven clergymen, six churches, and two chapels; the R. Catholics six, and various Dissenters have seven ministers. The capital is St. George Town (*which see*). Grenada was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage, in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs, who were subsequently exterminated by the French, by whom the island was colonized, about the middle of the 17th century; and in whose possession it remained till 1762, when it was taken by the British. It was recaptured by the French in 1779, and restored to Britain in 1783. Pop. 28,927; of which about 5000 are whites and persons of colour, the remainder blacks;—males, 13,732; females, 15,195.

GRENADA, two places, France:—1, (*-sur-Garonne*), [anc. *Granata*], A tn., dep. Haute-Garonne, in a fertile district, r. bank Save, a little above its confluence with the Garonne, 16 m. N.N.W. Toulouse. It is built of brick, with great regularity; and has manufactures of coarse woollens and serge, a trade in corn, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2783.—2, (*-sur-l'Adour*), A tn. and com., dep. Landes, 9 m. S.S.E. Mont-de-Marsan, r. bank Adour. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, fustians, linseed-oil, and leather; and three annual fairs, at which great numbers of swine are sold. P. 1500.

GRENADINES, a chain of small islands and rocks, West Indies, between the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent; lat. $12^{\circ} 30' N$.; lon. $61^{\circ} 30' W$. The two principal islands, Carriaco and Beconya, are inhabited, and produce coffee, indigo, cotton, and sugar. The islands contain a few springs, but no rivers. Pop., altogether, about 3000.

GRENAGH, par. Irel. Cork; 13,558 ac. Pop. 2660.
GRENCHEN [French, *Grange*], a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 7 m. W.S.W. Solothurn, beautifully situated near the S. foot of the Jura, in a valley traversed by a rapid torrent. It is well built, contains a church, finely seated on a height, and one of the handsomest village churches of Switzerland; a large school-house, with two schools; and has a trade in wine. In a beautiful valley, in the vicinity, is the bathing establishment of Bachthalenbad. Pop. 1423.

GRENDOB, five pars. Eng.:—1, Northamp.; 3120 ac. Pop. 595.—2, Warwick; 1650 ac. Pop. 523.—3, (*Bishop's*), Hereford; 1800 ac. Pop. 231.—4, (*-Underwood*), Bucks; 3670 ac. Pop. 384.—5, (*Warren*), Hereford; 630 ac. Pop. 34.

GRENELLE, or **BEAU GRENELLE**, a vil. France, dep. Seine, l. bank Seine, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, about 3 m. S.W. Paris. It is situated on an extensive plain, contains a handsome modern church and a theatre, and has manufactures of glue, starch, paints, wax-tapers, varnished leather, wax-cloth, chemical products, &c. In 1793, extensive powder-mills which had been established here blew up with a fearful explosion, and killed many persons. An artesian well, sunk in the plain of Grenelle, yielded no water till the depth of 1800 ft. was attained, when a copious stream burst forth, and continues still to flow. Pop. 3938.

GRENNÄ, a tn. Sweden, län of, and 20 m. N.N.E. Jönköping, picturesquely situated at the foot of a mountain, on the S.E. shore of Lake Wetter. It consists chiefly of one street, the houses of which have rows of cherry-trees in front of them; and contains a handsome church. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 638.

GRENOBLE [Latin, *Clavaro*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Isère, agreeably situated in a fertile, well-watered, and well-wooded basin, surrounded by lofty mountains, on the Isère, near its confluence with the Drac, 60 m. S.E. Lyons; lat. $45^{\circ} 11' 57'' N$.; lon. $5^{\circ} 43' 43'' E$. (L.) It was regularly fortified by Vauban; but the heights which commanded it made it incapable of standing out against any enemy who should obtain possession of them. Considerable improvements, however, have recently been commenced; and by extending the works, and including some of the more commanding heights within them, it is expected to make Grenoble one of the strongest places in the country. It consists of two parts, separated by the river. The part on the right bank, occupying a narrow space terminated by the heights, consists of a single street, of considerable width, but lined, generally, by irregular and mean houses, though great improvements have been made, by the construction of fine quays, and the forma-



GRENOBLE.—From *Voyages dans l'Antique France*.

tion of a fine walk along them. A chain-bridge leads to the left bank, where the other part of the town is situated. It contains several good squares, and the houses are of three or four stories, with flat, tiled roofs; but the streets, though well paved and regular, are far too narrow. The whole town

is lighted with gas. The public buildings are few, and not possessed of much merit. Among objects deserving of notice may be mentioned the cathedral, a heavy, ungainly structure, partly ancient, partly modern; the public library, of 60,000 volumes; the college, with museum attached; the bishop's palace; the courthouse, an interesting old building, originally the palace of the dauphin; the bronze statue erected in one of the squares to the Chevalier Bayard, the theatre, and arsenal. One of the finest features in the town is its public garden, which is both extensive and well laid out. The manufactures consist of leather gloves, which may be considered the staple; linen goods, and fine liqueurs. There are also numerous tanneries, especially for the preparation of tawed leather; and a great number of hands are employed in the carding of hemp, which bears a high name, and is largely exported. The trade includes, in addition to it and the other articles of manufacture, iron, marble, and timber; and there are four annual fairs, each of which lasts four days. Grenoble is the see of a bishop, and seat of a royal court for departments Isère, Drôme, and Hautes-Alpes, and of courts of first resort and commerce; and possesses a consulting chamber of manufactures, corn exchange, a royal college, with courses of medicine, surgery, and botany; a gratuitous school of design, and societies of agriculture, science, and art. Its foundation is of ancient date. It existed in the time of Cæsar, but never acquired much importance under the Romans; though Gratian, who had improved it, withdrew its ancient name of Cularo, and called it, after himself, Gratianopolis. Its subsequent history possesses no interest. During the last European war it was twice occupied by the Allies. Pop. 23,227.

GRESFORD, par. Wales, Denbigh; 12,000 ac. P. 3928.

GRESHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1220 ac. P. 340.

GRESHOLM, a small isl. off the coast of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, between St. Bride's Bay and Milford Haven, 12 m. W. N. W. St. Ann's Head. It is lofty, precipitous, and nearly circular, and is generally the first land seen on approaching Milford from the W.

GRESIK, tn. Java. See GRISSEH.

GRESSENHALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2520 ac. P. 957.

GRESY [Latin, *Gressiacum*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, r. bank Isère, 16 m. E. Chambéry. It has an ancient and a modern parish church, the latter very handsome; an old castle, a trade in corn, hemp, and vegetables, and an annual fair. Pop. 1486.

GREY-SUB-AIX, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Savoia-Propria, l. bank Sieroz, 11 m. N. Chambéry. It has a parish church, a trade in corn and wine, and a large annual fair, chiefly for horses, mules, and cattle. Near it are quarries of black and variegated marble. Pop. 1441.

GRETA, two small rivers, England:—1, Co. York (N. Riding), rising in Stainmoor Forest, and after an E. course of 15 m., falling into the Tees, 2½ m. E. by S. Barnard Castle. —2, (or *Greate*), Co. Cumberland, an affluent of the Derwent, which rises near Thirlmere, and passes Keswick.

GREUNA, or GRAITNEY, a par. Scotland, co. Dumfries; 18 sq. m. Pop. 1761; with vil. of *Gretna Green* 22 m. E.S.E. Dumfries, a station on the Caledonian Railway. The village lies on the Sark, here crossed by a bridge, near its junction with the Solway Firth, and 9 m. N.W. Carlisle. Its proximity to England rendered it, for many years, a favourite place of resort for run-a-way marriages from the sister kingdom, by parties who wished to be united more summarily than was practicable according to the law of England.

GRETTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 4450 ac. Pop. 859.

GREUSSEN, a tn. Germany, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, l. bank Helbe, 10 m. S.S.E. Sondershausen. It is walled, and tolerably well built; has a church and a lyceum, manufactures of flannel and frieze, a spinning, and several other mills, tile-works, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2165.

GREVE.—1, A tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 11 m. S.S.E. Florence, l. bank Greve near the S. base of a lofty hill. It is an ancient but well-built place, contains a fine square, the houses of which are supported on arcades, and a parish church; is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, and has a much-frequented weekly market, and some transit trade. Pop. tn., 1057; com., 10,143.—2, A river, Tuscany, which rises in the W. slope of a hill called Stinche, flows N.W., and, after a course of about 24 m., joins l. bank Arno, 3 m. below Florence.

GREVEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 22 m. E. Münster, r. bank Ems, with a R. Catholic church, school, infirmary, poorhouse, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1160.

GREVENBICHT, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 12 m. N. by E. Maastricht, with an old chapel. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, and in shipping on the Maas. Pop. 942.

GREVENBOICH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 13 m. S.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circle of same name, on the Erft, with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, and a spinning-mill. Pop. 854.—The CIRCLE, area, 69 geo. sq. m., is flat, well watered, and tolerably fertile. Pop. 34,192.

GREVENMACHER, a tn. Holland, grand duchy of, and 15 m. E.N.E. Luxemburg, near the Prussian frontier, and at the foot of a vine-planted hill. It has a R. Catholic church, a respectable townhouse, and a school; three factories of playing cards, a trade in cattle, wine, and grain, and six annual fairs. A third part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1820. Pop. 2500.

GREVISMÜHLEN, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle of, and 18 m. N.W. Schwerin, cap. bail. of same name, on the Glocks and Yieldeck Lakes. It is entered by two gates, contains a triangular market-place, an ancient church, townhouse, and courthouse, and has four annual fairs. The poet Theobald Rosgarten was born here. Pop. 2660. Area of bail., 36 geo. sq. m. Pop. 5547.

GREWELL, par. Eng. Hants; 850 ac. Pop. 280.

GREY.—1, An inland co. W. Australia, about 65 m. E. to W., its limits N. not yet defined. In the E. parts are some extensive open downs. It contains a large and beautiful sheet of water, called Lake McDermott.—2, (*Cape*), A headland, N. Australia, W. coast Gulf of Carpentaria, forming the S. side of Caledon Bay; lat. 13° S.; lon. 136° 42' E. (n.); remarkable for the round hummock on its extremity.

GREY ABBEY, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The VILLAGE, 6 m. N.E. Newtonnans, has a neat church, and the interesting remains of the once-celebrated abbey from which it derives its name. The weaving of muslin is carried on. Area of par., 7689 ac. Pop. 3890.

GREY TOWN, or SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, a seaport tn. Central America, Mosquito Territory, on the river San Juan; lat. 10° 55' N.; lon. 83° 43' W. (n.) It has a considerable trade in the export of hides, indigo, and specie; and though its population is at present small, it is rapidly increasing, and many new houses and stores are in course of erection. Its inhabitants consist of emigrants from England, the U. States, Germany, France, and Spain, besides the native Indians; and thousands throng hither on their way to California by the San Juan River, and the Lake of Nicaragua. Two steamers from New York, and two from New Orleans, arrive monthly with passengers, while a Bremen ship occasionally fetches a load of Germans. The harbour is one of the finest on the coast of Central America, and was declared a free port on January 1, 1851. The communication with the Pacific Ocean is through a healthy and eminently picturesque country, and, by aid of steamers on the rivers and on Lake Nicaragua, the transit has been accomplished in 36 hours.

GREYSTOKE, par. Eng. Cumber; 47,940 ac. Pop. 2786.

GREZ-DOICHAU, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 16 m. S.E. Brussels. It has manufactures of elichory, a paper-mill, limestone quarries, and limekilns, and a trade in tobacco grown in the district. Pop. 2589.

GRISOWETZ, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 33 m. S.S.E. Vologda, cap. circle of same name, in an open arable district, on the Rhowetz. It has a church, and manufactures of hosiery, and iron and copper ware; dye-works, and three important annual fairs. Pop. 1011.—The CIRCLE, undulating and tolerably fertile, produces corn equal to the consumption, and good crops of flax, hemp, and hops. Area, 2432 geo. sq. m. Pop. 67,700.

GRIESBACH.—1, A watering-place, Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 22 m. S. Baden, in the valley of the Rench, about 1500 ft. above the sea. The water is alkaline, temperature of 50°; and the bathing establishment, which is large, is much frequented.—2, A market tn. Lower Bavaria, 15 m. W.S.W. Passau, with two churches, a castle, and a trade in horses and corn. Pop. 740.

GRIESHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 4 m. from Darmstadt. It contains a Protestant deanery

church, and has a trade in corn and seeds. Great quantities of peats are cut here. Pop. 2859.

GRIESKIRCHEN, a tn. Upper Austria, pleasantly situated N. of a hill near the Tratnachbach, 22 m. W.S.W. Linz. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, and has a church, three chapels, and a school. Pop. 1600.

GRIETH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle of, and 5 m. E. Cleves, on the Rhine. It contains a R. Catholic church, and has a trade in corn and cattle, and an annual fair. Pop. 898.

GRIETHAUSEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, on an arm of the Rhine, 3 m. N.N.E. Cleves. It is well built, has several public offices, a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 667.

GRIFFEN'S COVE, a small inlet, Lower Canada, Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. coast of Gaspé dist., N.W. Cape Rosier.

GRIET (De), a river, Holland, prov. Gelderland, flowing N.N.E., and joining I. bank IJssel, 2 m. S. Hattem. By deepening, and sluices, it has been rendered navigable for small vessels.

GRIGAN, one of the Ladrone or Marianne isls., N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 18° 48' N.; lon. 145° 40' E. (U.) It is about 8 m. wide, has the form of a dome: height supposed to be about 2300 ft.: shores almost perpendicular. There is only one small village in the island, S.W. side.

GRIGNANO, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, 3 m. S.W. Rovigo. It has a parish church, and a trade in silk, which is produced extensively in the neighbourhood. P. 1900.

GRIGNASCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 21 m. N.N.W. Novara, I. bank Sesia. It has a handsome parish church, and a trade in wine. Kaolin and steatite are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1765.

GRIGNO, or **GRINGO**, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle of, and 4 m. E.S.E. Trent, in the Brenta, in the Val di Sugana. It has a parish church, and a ruined castle. Much silk is produced in the district. Pop. 818.

GRIGORIOPOL, a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson, I. bank Dniester, 80 m. N.W. Odessa. It is regularly built, has two churches, manufactures of morocco leather, and is inhabited chiefly by Armenians, who have received large grants of the land of the surrounding district, yet neglect its cultivation, and occupy themselves with trade. Pop. 2500.

GRÍJO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 14 m. S.S.E. Oporto. Pop. 2111.

GRÍJOTA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 4 m. N.W. Palencia, in a beautiful and well-wooded district, on the canal of Campos, which encircles it on the N.W. and S. It is tolerably well built, has a parish church, townhouse, with prison attached, a primary school, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in flour and game. Pop. 1170.

GRÍJSKERK, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 9 m. W.N.W. Groningen. It consists of a single, broad, closely-built street; has a Calvinistic church, and a good transit trade to Friesland. Pop. 611.

GRIM (CAPE), the N.W. extremity of Van Diemen's Land, and the S. boundary of the W. entrance to Bass' Strait; lat. 40° 43' S.; lon. 144° 42' E.; a low, steep, black headland, having two contiguous rocks of similar aspect, and directly to the S. of Hunter Islands.

GRIMALDI, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 12 m. S.S.W. Cosenza. It contains two churches and a convent. Pop. 2719.

GRIMAUD (GULF OF), an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, S. coast of France, dep. Var, called also the Gulf of St. Tropez. It is named from the small town and castle of Grimaud or Grimaldo, on its shore, 15 m. S.S.E. Draguignan. Here Napoleon embarked for Elba in 1814.

GRIMBERGHEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 6 m. N. by W. Brussels, on an affluent of the Senne. It has several mills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and rearing cattle. Pop. 3344.

GRIMLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 2250 ac. Pop. 723.

GRIMLINGHAUSEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 4 m. S. Düsseldorf, with a R. Catholic church, and several distilleries. Pop. 830.

GRIMMA, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 17 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, cap. bail. of same name, in a deep valley, I. bank Mulde, here crossed by a long and massive bridge. It is surrounded by walls with five gates, and consists generally Vol. I.

of spacious streets, lined with well-built houses. It contains five churches, the principal one a long and narrow structure with towers, in a kind of bastard Gothic, with some tolerable sculptures; a normal, and four other schools, one of them called the Landes or Fürstenschule, with a library and some good collections; and an old castle, once strongly fortified. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, calicos, flannel, starch, and tobacco pipes; a bleachfield, two printfields, several dye-works and mills, a trade in wine, fruit, and cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 5034. Area of bail, 128 geo. sq. m. Pop. 25,377.

GRIMME, or **GRIMMEN**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 15 m. S. by W. Stralsund, cap. circle of same name, on a kind of peninsula, on the Trebel. It contains a church and a castle. Pop. tn., 2384; circle, 23,884.

GRIMOLDBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1850 ac. Pop. 267.

GRIMSBY (GREAT), a parl. bor., market tn., and seaport, England, co. of, and 30 m. N.E. Lincoln, the E. terminus of the Lincolnshire, and of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railways; on a plain, S. shore, and near the mouth of the estuary of the Humber. The principal streets extend along the W. side of the old haven or dock: they are well built, amply supplied with water and gas, but are indifferently drained. The houses are of brick, and mostly tiled, but since the opening of the railways, by which slates are brought, the latter are now preferred for covering. The church is an ancient, spacious stone building, of light and elegant appearance. The other places of worship are one Wesleyan, one Primitive Methodist, and one Baptist chapel. There are a grammar, preparatory, and girls' schools, the last for the gratuitous education of freemen's children, a mechanics' institute, and some benefit societies. The new dock works comprise an area of about 150 ac. of land reclaimed from the sea; the dock itself having a water area of upwards of 25 ac., including a timber-pond. The works are now completed; and the dock was opened on March 23, 1852; with entrances from the Humber by two spacious locks, the larger being 70 ft. wide, 200 long between gates, and capable of admitting the largest war-steamer; average depth on sill at half-tide, 16 to 17 ft.; at three-quarters, 20 to 22 ft. Coke is manufactured, and there are flour and saw-mills. Principal trade in timber, coals, and salt. In the vicinity of the town are some remarkable natural springs, called 'blow wells,' consisting of deep, wide, circular pits, in some of which the waters rise to the surface only, while in others they overflow copiously. Great Grimsby returns a member to the House of Commons; registered electors (1851), 824. Pop. 3700.

GRIMSEL, a mountain, Switzerland, Bernese Alps, of which it is one of the principal summits, situated on the frontiers of Bern and Valais, about 15 m. W. of Mount Gothard, not far from the source of the Rhine, composed chiefly of granite. A pass across it leads from Oberhasli in Bern, to Obergesteln in Valais. The summit of the pass is 8400 ft. (see Alps, p. 104); and nearly 1000 ft. below, in a rocky hollow, one of the dreariest spots imaginable, is a hospice, converted into a regular inn, with about 40 beds, all of which, during the summer months, are usually occupied. Below the hospice is a black tarn or lake, which never freezes, because supplied by a warm spring. In 1799, a corps of Austrians encamped on the Grimsel, and could not be dislodged, till, by the treachery of a peasant, a path, leading to a commanding position in their rear, was shown to the French. The whole corps perished by the sword, or in the chasms of the rocks, where bones, weapons, and tattered clothes are still seen. To the W. of the hospice, the Aar has its sources in two enormous glaciers called the Ober and the Unter Aar Gletscher. In the centre of the latter rises the lofty Finster Aarhorn, and near the Schreckhorn also is conspicuous.

GRIMSTAD, or **GRÖMSTAD**, a seaport, Norway, on the Skagerrack, bail. Nedenæs, 28 m. N.E. Christiansand, 11 m. S.S.W. Arendal. It has a church, two schools, and a savings'-bank; carries on ship-building, 10 to 15 of the larger class being built annually. About 8000 tons of shipping are engaged in the foreign trade—the principal exports consisting of iron and wood. Pop. (1845), 712.—(Kraft's *Haandbog*).

GRIMSTEAD (WEST), par. Eng. Wilts; 1430 ac. P. 227.

GRIMSTONE, three pars. Eng.—1, Leicester; 920 ac. Pop. 175.—2, Norfolk; 4240 ac. Pop. 152.—3, (North), York (E. Riding); 1350 ac. Pop. 175.

GRINDELWALD, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 36 m. S.E. Bern, in a valley of the same name, 3250 ft. above the sea, and in the vicinity of some of the most magnificent Swiss scenery. It consists of a large number of picturesque wooden cottages, scattered over the valley, the S. side of which is formed by three lofty mountains, the Eiger [giant], Mettenberg [middle mount], and Wetterhorn [weather or tempest horn]. Between these mountains, and on either side the Mettenberg (the nearest mountain seen in the accompanying illustration, the Wetterhorn being that most distant), two immense glaciers, forming part of the great field

are built with raw brick, plastered with clay and cow-dung. Lime enters largely into the composition of the clay, and, consequently, the brick will not stand when burnt, but in the raw state it endures the weather well. The Griquas are a tribe of recent origin, descended from the Hottentots by Dutch fathers, inhabiting an undefined tract N. of the Orange river, about lat. 29° S.; lon. 24° E. They are indolent, apathetic, and content with little, but have made considerable progress in civilization and improvement. They are regular in their attendance at religious worship, and are distinguished by taste and skill in vocal music.

GRIS-NEZ (CAPE), [anc. *Itium promontorium*], a headland, France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, being the nearest point of the French shore to that of Britain (S. Foreland). It has a revolving light, 195 ft. high; lat. 50° 52' 12" N.; lon. 1° 35' 15" E. (n.)

GRISIGNANA, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, 24 m. S. Trieste, l. bank Queto. It stands in a district covered with vineyards, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1370.

GRISLEHAMN, a small seaport, Sweden, län of, and 60 m. N.N.E. Stockholm, opposite to the island of Britain (S. E. Foreland). It has a regular ferry, The telegraph, communicating with Åland and Stockholm, has a station at Grislehamn.

GRISOLIA, a vil. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 28 m. N.N.W. Paola. Pop. 2000.

GRISOLLES, a tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 17 m. S.S.E. Castel-Sarrasin, near the Garonne, on the site of an old Roman road. It has a quaint church of the 14th century, and a manufactory of cutlery. In the environs are several ancient tumuli. Pop. 1758.

GRISONS [German, *Graubünden* or *Bünden*], the largest can. of Switzerland; bounded N. by cans. Glarus, St. Gall, principality of Liechtenstein, and the Tyrol; E. the Tyrol; S.E. Lombardy; S. Lombardy, and can. Tessin; and W. can. Uri; greatest length, E. to W., 90 m.; greatest breadth, 52 m.; area, 2629 geo. sq. m. Its limits are determined almost throughout by lofty mountain ranges, and a great part of the interior, particularly toward the E., is covered by their ramifications, and including more than 20 peaks above 9000 ft. The valleys which lie between the ranges are generally narrow, though, in a few instances, they attain a considerable breadth, as those of the upper and lower Engadine. Only a small portion of the E. and S.E. of the canton belongs to the S. side of the great watershed of Europe, and is drained chiefly by the Inn, and by small affluents of the Adige and Adda. The boundary of this portion is determined, on the W., by a continuous mountain range, which commences on the S. a little E. of the Splügen, and stretches across the canton in a N.N.E. direction to the Tyrol. The rest of the Grisons W. of this range, amounting to at least two-thirds of the whole, belongs to the basin of the Rhine, whose two head streams, the Vorder and the Hinter Rhine, which here originate, with their affluents the Glenner, Albula, Plessur, Lanquart, &c., are the principal water-courses of the canton. The lakes also are numerous, and many of them present scenery of the most magnificent description, but individually they are of limited extent. The most deserving of notice are those of the Sils, Silvaplana, St. Moritz, and Poschiavo. The climate is much more diversified than is usual even in the Alpine districts of Switzerland. Often, after travelling for days over bleak and elevated tracts, where perpetual winter seems to reign, the traveller suddenly arrives at some deep valley, where the air is not only mild, but may almost be said to be Italian. In the loftier districts, situated at the height of nearly 6000 ft., the snow lasts to the end of May, and in some years continues late into July, while in the lower valleys, situated on the S. slopes, the labours of the plough commence in the middle of February or beginning of March. In general, however, the plough has a very limited range, and the whole



THE GLACIERS OF GRINDELWALD.—From Barnard's Sketches in Switzerland.

of ice which occupies a large portion of the highlands of the Bernese Alps, issue out and descend to the bottom of the valley, below the level, and within a stone-cast of the village. In extent the Grindelwald glaciers are inferior only to the Mer-de-Glace of Chamouni; while in beauty they yield to none, being fringed by green pastures, and a graceful border of forest firs. The inhabitants are all employed in rearing cattle and making dairy produce. Pop. 2550.

GRINDON, two pars. England:—1, Durham; 3900 ac. Pop. 337.—2, Stafford; 3240 ac. Pop. 414.

GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a vil. and par. England, Notts; 4280 ac. Pop. 790.

GRINSDALE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 890 ac. P. 115.

GRINSHILL, par. Eng. Salop; 970 ac. Pop. 255.

GRINSTEAD.—1, (East), A market tn. and par. England, co. Sussex. The TOWN, 26 m. S. London, on an eminence on the road to Brighton, is irregularly built, but contains many good houses, and a handsome church, with a finely proportioned tower, two chapels for Dissenters, a fine quadrangular building, called Sackville College, founded, in 1616, by Sackville, Duke of Dorset, for 24 aged persons, of both sexes, and a free grammar school. Market on Thursday, and several fairs annually. Area of par. 13,390 ac. Pop. 3586.—2, (West), A par. England, co. Sussex; 6110 ac. Pop. 1225.

GRINTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 49,810 ac. Pop. 4811.

GRION, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on a height above the Grionne, 2800 ft. above the sea, 27 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. There is much fine scenery in the district, and in the vicinity is a remarkable rock, bearing a considerable resemblance to the human form, and known by the name of La Pierre du Sauvage. It forms the subject of a romance by Bridel. Pop. 436.

GRIQUA, or KLAARWATER, a tn. S. Africa, Griqua country, N. from the Gariep or Orange river, about 510 m. N.E. Cape Town; lat. 28° 50' S.; lon. 24° 30' E.; on the edge of an extensive limestone plain, and at the foot of a range of low hills of silicious schist, producing yellow asbestos. It contains the houses of the missionaries and teachers, with schools, a chapel, and other buildings. Many of the houses

is eminently pastoral, feeding large numbers of cattle and sheep, and producing much excellent dairy produce. In some lower districts not only cereals, but maize are grown. Hemp and flax, too, are cultivated to some extent; and, though figs and almonds attain maturity only on part of the Italian side of the mountains, cherries, apples, and chestnuts abound in many quarters. In a few spots a little indifferent wine is produced. On the mountains, particularly in the N., are dense forests, chiefly of pine and birch. At lower altitudes the oak, beech, and elm are common. The mountains on the N. side of the canton are chiefly composed of argillaceous schist and limestone; those in the S. and near the centre, chiefly of primitive rocks. Minerals of value, particularly iron, occur in extensive seams, but are not worked. Considerable quantities of gold have been gathered at different times, and in 1813 about 160 gold pieces were coined with the arms of the canton. White marble of excellent quality, fit for statuary, might be worked to any extent. There are no manufactures of any consequence, but a considerable transit trade is carried on between Italy and Germany. The principal exports are cattle and wood. The constitution is very democratical, the legislative power being lodged in a council elected by a universal suffrage, which includes all citizens who have attained the age of 17. The canton is the 15th in the confederation (*cap. Coire*), and is divided into three principal parts or *Bünden*—the Ober, or Graue Bund, subdivided into eight districts (*hochgerichte*); the Gotteshaus-Bund, subdivided into eleven districts; and the Zehngerichten-Bund, subdivided into seven districts. Both the Calvinistic and the R. Catholic religion are established. The language of the public acts is German, and of the people three-eighths speak German, one-half Romansh, and one-eighth Italian. Pop. (1849) 89,840.

GRISSEH, GRISSE, or GRISSE, a maritime tn., isl. Java, prov. of, and 12 m. W.N.W. Soerabaya, on the Strait of Madura. It is a populous, bustling place, inhabited chiefly by Javanese and Chinese, the latter of whom have an elegant temple. The principal inhabitants dwell along the shore, and in a large plain, and the houses are agreeably shaded by large tamarind trees; the part of the town farther inland is much scattered, but it is not very healthy. The house of the Dutch resident is large and commodious. There are here several ship-building yards; and numerous vessels, both for war and commerce, are built. The roadstead is spacious, and the safest on the coast. In the neighbourhood are salines; in the hills saltpetre is found; and in caves hard by the nest of the edible swallow. Grisseh is one of the oldest towns in Java; here Mahometanism first took root, and in its vicinity are numerous graves much revered by the Islamites.

GRISTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1370 ac. Pop. 227.

GRITA (La), a tn. Venezuela, on river of same name, prov. of, and 55 m. S.W. Merida; greatly fallen off since the revolution. The river rises about 12 m. S.E. the town, flows N.W. and joins the Zulia. Total course, about 80 m.

GRITTLETON, par. Eng. Wilts; 2060 ac. Pop. 351.

GRIVEGNÉE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and about 2 m. S.E. Liège, r. bank Ourthe. It has extensive manufactures of articles in iron, steam-engines, nails, copper-wire, and musical strings; brick-works, worsted and fulling mills. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2655.

GRIZON, one of the smaller Grenadines, W. Indies, between Grenada and Carriacou; lat. 12° 18' N.; lon. 61° 40' W. It is uninhabited, having no fresh water.

GROAHIKAS, a lake, Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, about 16 m. S. Natal. It is about 12 m. in circuit, of considerable depth, and well supplied with fish. The town of Arez stands on its shore, and it contains several islands, one of which was fortified by the Dutch.

GROAIS, a small isl. off the coast of Newfoundland; lat. (N. point) 50° 19' N.; lon. 55° 30' W. (a.)

GROBBENDONCK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 18 m. E. Antwerp, on the Little Nèthe. It has a salt refinery, a brewery, ropeworks, several mills, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1028.

GROBMING, a market tn. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 40 m. N.W. Judenburg. It contains a church, hospital, and poorhouse, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 1000.

GROBOGAN, a dist. isl. Java, with vil. of same name, in the E. part of prov. Samārang. It is hilly, but fertile, and has several volcanoes, among which is Padan, 4101 ft.

high. The village lies at the junction of the Tjidoerian with the Tjihgurum; lat. 6° 45' S.; lon. 110° 45' E.

GRÖBZIG, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, on the Fuhne, 15 m. N.N.W. Halle. It contains a church and an hospital, and has a brewery, mill, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1283.

GROCHOW, a vil. Russian Poland, 3 m. E. by S. Warsaw, the scene of a combat between the Poles and Russians, February 19 and 21, 1831.

GRÖDE, a vil. Denmark, off W. coast Schleswig, 10 m. W. Brødstedt, and about 3 m. long by 1 m. broad.

GRODEK, or GRUDEK, two places, Austria, Galicia:—1, A tn. circle of, and 18 m. S.S.W. Lemberg, situated partly on a height between two lakes, and partly on three small islands. It contains a Greek parish church and a synagogue, and is inhabited chiefly by German colonists, though a particular quarter is allotted to the Jews, by whom a trade in flax is carried on. Pop. 3780.—2, A market tn. circle of, and 30 m. S.S.E. Czortkow, at the confluence of the Seret with the Dniester. It contains a Russian church. P. 3800.

GRÖDEN, or GARDENA, one of the most remarkable valleys of the Tyrol, circle Botzen, about 15 m. E. Klausen. It stretches W. to E. about 12 m., and is hemmed in by mountains of dolomite, which do not occur in any other part of the Alps, and assume the most fantastic forms, sometimes starting up in pinnacles and needle-like obelisks, and at other times extending in serrated ridges, or opening into chasms toothed like the jaws of an alligator. Many well-built villages are scattered over the valley, occupied by about 3500 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in making the animals and other figures of unpainted wood which fill the toy-shops of many of the principal towns of Europe. The trade in these has been valued at nearly £10,000 per annum.

GRODNO, a W. gov. Russia in Europe, between lat. 51° 30' and 54° N., and lon. 24° and 27° 56' E., 270 m. N. to S., and 230 m. at the broadest part; area, 11,552 geo. sq. m.; bounded, N. by gov. Wilna, E. by Minsk, S. by Volhynia, and W. by Poland and prov. Białystok. The surface, with exception of a few chalk hills, is nearly an entire level, and a great portion of it covered with forests of pine and swamps, the former belonging chiefly to the Crown. There are, however, extensive tracts of fertile land, which produce heavy crops of rye and barley, exceeding the home consumption. Hops, hemp, and flax, are also raised in considerable quantities. Fruits and vegetables are grown, but do not abound. The cultivation of bees occupies much attention, and large quantities of excellent honey and wax are obtained. The forests abound with wild boars, wolves, and bears. Elks and roebucks are also met with. The principal rivers are the Niemen, Bug, and Nawet. The climate is extremely rigorous in winter, and the air is often damp and misty. Horned cattle and sheep are raised in considerable numbers. The minerals, of which there are few, consist of iron, limestone, building stone, clay, and saltpetre. The manufactures, not very extensive, consist chiefly of woollen stuffs, hats, and leather. The principal articles of exportation are grain, cattle, wool, leather, hops, honey, and wax, sent chiefly to Memel, Riga, and Königsberg. The inhabitants of the N. parts are of Lithuanian descent, the greater portion of the remainder are Russiaks, with about 74,000 Jews, some Tartars, and German colonists. The prevailing religions are the R. Catholic and the united Greek church. The government is divided into eight districts. Principal towns—Grodno, the capital; Novogrodek, and Slonem. Pop. (1850), 925,000.

GRODNO, a tn. Russia, cap. of above gov., on an eminence, and partly in a valley, r. bank Niemen, 210 m. N.E. Warsaw. It is irregularly built, and consists of stone and wood houses intermingled. Two or three of the streets are well paved, and tolerably well kept, but the others are in great disorder, and excessively dirty. It contains three handsome palaces, one of which was erected by Augustus III., king of Poland. The market-place is spacious and convenient. There are nine R. Catholic churches, two Greek, one Lutheran, and a synagogue; a gymnasium, a medical school, with a library; a cabinet, containing objects of natural history; and a botanic garden. Woollens, silk stuffs, linen, hats, cards, fire-arms, &c., are manufactured, and there are three annual fairs. There is also a considerable traffic on the Niemen. Grodno is as old as the 12th century, and was formerly considered the second town of Lithuania. Pop. 16,000.

GROEDE, a decayed vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 10 m. S. S. W. Middelburg. It has an old Calvinistic church, a small dissenting chapel, an Evangelical Lutheran, and a R. Catholic church, and two schools; limited manufacture of buckram, and four corn-mills. Pop. 2408.

GROENENDIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 15 m. S. E. Goes, with a R. Catholic church. Pop., agricultural, 573.

GROENLO, shortened to *Grol* or *Grolle* [Latin, *Grolia*], a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 19 m. E. S. E. Zutphen. It was formerly fortified, and a deep, broad ditch still surrounds it. It has a respectable townhouse standing in the market-place, a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; a Latin and a town school, and formerly there were two convents. Some cotton spinning and weaving are carried on, but the principal trade is in eggs, which is very extensive. There are six annual well-frequented cattle fairs. Pop. 1850.

GROESBEEK, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S. E. Nijmegen, in a beautiful and elevated situation, rendering the land in the immediate vicinity difficult to cultivate from want of water in dry summers. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic Church, and a school. Pop. 733.

GROENDE, a tn. Hanover, prov. Calenberg, cap. bail. of same name, 1. bank Weser, over which there is here a ferry, 7 m. S. S. E. Hameln. It contains a castle, and has a custom-house and building-dock. A battle was fought here in 1421. A monument marks the spot. Pop. tn., 836; bail., 6566.

GROISY, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, 7 m. from Annecy. It has a parish church, an old castle, once the property of St. François de Sales; a trade in corn and fat cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1337.

GROITZSCH, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 15 m. S. Leipzig, 1. bank Elster. It contains a castle, and has a spinning-mill and two annual fairs. Pop. 2351.

GROIX, GROAIX, or GROAIS, an isl. France, dep. Morbihan, about 3 m. off the coast, 32 m. W. Vannes; lat. (light, which is 193 ft. high) 47° 38' 54" N.; lon. 3° 30' 30" W. (R.) It is about 4 m. long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, rocky and moorish, but with some fertile spots, on which wheat and lentils are grown. The population is mostly seafaring, and their chief occupation is fishing. Pop. 3153.

GROMITZ, a small seaport, Denmark, Holstein, bail. Cismar, on the shores of the Baltic, 24 m. N. E. Lübeck. It has a parish church, situated on a considerable height, and some coasting trade, but the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and agriculture. Pop. 1000.

GROMO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 20 m. N. E. Bergamo, on an isolated height, above 1. bank Serio, in the Val Seriana. It contains a parish church, and the remains of two strong castles, which figure in the early history of Italy; and has steel-works, and manufactures of cutlery. The sword-blades of Gromo once competed with the best of those of Spain, but the manufacture has been extinct for more than a century. Pop. 769.

GRONAU.—1, A tn. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, cap. bail. of same name, on a small isl. of the Leine, opposite to the confluence of the Dep, 20 m. S. Hanover. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and an old Dominican monastery, now used as a prison. Pop. 1919. Area of bail., 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 8242.—2, A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 29 m. N. W. Münster, r. bank Dinkel; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle and horses, and two annual fairs. Pop. 993.

GRONDSVELD, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 3 m. S. E. Maastricht, with a church and school, and an annual fair. Pop. 607.

GRONE, a tn. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, on a small stream of same name, at its confluence with the Leine, near Göttingen. It contains a parish church, and an old castle, formerly an imperial palace. Pop. 986.

GRONE, a river, France, formed in the S. of dep. Saône-et-Loire, by the union of two torrents which descend from the mountains of Beaujolais. It flows circuitously N. N. E., through a mountainous district, and joins r. bank Saône, about 5 m. below Chalons, after a course of about 40 m. A great number of paper-mills have been erected on its banks.

GRÖNBACH, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Aach, 46 m. S. W. Augsburg. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a chapel, castle, and hospital; ma-

nufactures of flannel and calico, tile-works, an oil and other mills. The Kleferer baths are in the vicinity. Pop. 1712.

GRONINGEN, the most N. E. prov. of Holland; bounded, N. and N. E. by the North Sea and the estuary of the Ems, E. by Hanover, S. and S. W. by prov. Drenthe, and W. by Friesland; extreme length, N. W. to S. E., about 50 m.; extreme breadth, in its N. part, S. W. to N. E., 34 m.; area, 682 geo. sq. m. It is generally flat, and in some parts marshy; and is watered by the Hunse and the Ahe, which enter it from Drenthe, and unite at the town of Groningen, and by other small streams, flowing to the Dollart, the Ems, and the North Sea; and it has numerous canals, among which are the Damsterdiep, Hoendiep, Boterdiep, &c. The soil is, in general, of clay, and is very fertile; so much so, that the N. parts, where meadow and arable land alternate, are among the most densely populated in the kingdom. In the S. W. parts, considerable tracts have been cleared of turf, and now are excellent arable and meadow lands. The horses of Groningen are of the Frisian race, and are somewhat sought after; cattle are extensively reared, and exported to the other provinces; and sheep and pigs are bred in considerable numbers. The principal crops are cole and linseed, and the usual cereals and legumes, and potatoes; various kinds of fruit are likewise successfully grown. The principal trade of the province is in horses, cattle, sheep, wool, pigs, pork, honey, wax, seeds, and grain. Butter is imported from Westphalia, then mixed with Groningen butter, and afterwards sent, by Strobos, to Friesland. There are several extensive ship-building yards, and there are also distilleries of various kinds, tanneries, and saw, oil, fulling, and other mills; manufactures of white lead, &c. The inhabitants nearly all belong to the Calvinistic church. In 1849, there were 200 public schools in the province, attended by 32,216 pupils. Pop. (1850), 188,806.

GRONINGEN [Latin, *Groninga*; French, *Groningue*], a tn. Holland, cap. above prov., 92 m. N. E. Amsterdam, at the junction of the Ahe with the Hunse, forming here the Reitdiep, which is navigable for tolerably large vessels, and enables the town to carry on a direct maritime trade with various parts of Europe; other canals communicate with Leeuwarden, Delfzijl, Winschoten, &c. It is pear-shaped, the broad end being S., and consists of the old town, within the line of the former walls, now planted with trees; and the new town, which forms extensive and well-built suburbs. It has eight gates, is well and regularly, but not closely, built; the town being beautified with numerous gardens and open spaces. It has straight, broad streets, traversed as usual by canals, whose banks are planted with trees, and which are crossed by eighteen bridges. Nineteen of the seventy streets, of which the town is composed, terminate in the two principal markets—the Great Market, called also *Brede-markt*, and the Fish-market, which lie close to each other; and the former of which, laid off in 1447, is the largest in the kingdom. Besides these markets, the *Ossen-markt* [Oxen market] is also very large, and is surrounded by well-built houses; among which are conspicuous the academy printing-office, and the deaf and dumb institution, of whose founder—Henri Daniel Guyot, a French clergyman—it contains a marble statue, erected in 1828. The most important public building in Groningen is the townhall [*Stad-huis*], in the Brede-markt, a large elegant Gothic edifice, completed in 1810. The province-house [*Provincie-huis*], used for the meetings of the provincial government, is a very old building; besides which the stamp-office, courts of justice, civil and military prison, arsenal, weigh-house, butter-house, and corn exchange, are all noteworthy of their kind. The Calvinists have five churches; of which St. Martin's, a Gothic structure, with elegant lofty towers, is the finest in the town. There are also French, Baptist, Evangelical Lutheran, and R. Catholic churches, and a synagogue; and, prior to the Reformation, there were several monasteries and nunneries. The charitable and benevolent institutions are exceedingly numerous, and include the deaf and dumb institution, already adverted to, and founded in 1790; town and military hospital, and a large number of hospitals for the poor and for orphans, both under the local authorities, and under the different religious bodies. The principal educational institution is the academy or high school, founded in 1614, and in 1849 attended by 216 students, of whom 109 were studying law, 55 divinity, and 45 medicine; connected with it are a botanical and an economical garden, school of anatomy,

hospital, library, museum of natural history, cabinet of agricultural implements, and riding school. There are also a Latin school, an academy of art, architecture, mechanics, and naval tactics; two towns, two poor, and numerous common schools; and societies of natural history and of art. The manufactures of Groningen include wool-combing, blue dying, small-shot founding, flax spinning and weaving, tanning, brush, hat, rope, and cord making; printing, brewing, vinegar-making, soap-boiling, &c.; besides which, there are six ship-building yards, and oil, fulling, saw, and other mills, in considerable numbers, driven both by wind and by steam. The grain trade is extensive; in some years Groningen being the greatest corn market in the kingdom. About 600 vessels arrive and leave the port annually. Pop. (1850), 33,695.

GRÖNINGEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 26 m. S.E. Magdeburg, on the Bode. It is entered by three gates; has two Protestant parish churches, two schools, a synagogue, and hospital; manufactures of paper, two distilleries, numerous breweries, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2364.

GRÖNSUND, a channel, Denmark, separating the island of Faister, on the E., from that of Moen, on the W., and giving a communication between the Baltic and the Great Belt. Its length is about 6 m., and its mean breadth little more than 1 m. Two sandbanks at its E. outlet divide it into three channels, which, in their shallowest places, will not float vessels drawing more than 12 ft. Owing to the strong current which runs through the Grönsund, it very seldom freezes.

GROOMSPORT, a fishing vil. and coast-guard station, Ireland, co. Down, at the S. side of the entrance to Belfast Lough, 5 m. N.W. Donaghadee. It has a good harbour for small craft, and a small pier, where the Duke of Schomberg landed with his army in 1690. Pop. 568.

GROOTE EYLANDT [great island], an isl., N. Australia, Gulf of Carpentaria; lat. (Central Hill) 13° 57' S.; lon. 136° 42' E. (N.) Greatest length, N. to S., 45 m.; average breadth, 25 to 30 m. It is of irregular form, its N. end terminating in three distinct peninsulas, while other two project E. and W. respectively, from its S. extremity; the latter terminating in a high rock, the former in a sandy hill. The coast at this end of the island is lined with sandy, sterile hills. At many other points, particularly N. and E., it is beset with reefs and rocky islets.

GROOTE BROEK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 3 m. W. Enkhuizen. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, an orphan hospital, and a school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in cheese and butter making. Pop. 1046.

GROOTEGAST, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 12 m. W. Groningen. It is a scattered place, but shaded with trees, and agreeable; and has a Calvinistic church, a school, and an annual fair. Pop. 785.

GROPELLLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, about 8 m. from Mortara; with two churches and an almshouse; and a trade in corn, rice, wine, and silk. P. 2672.

GROS-BLIDESTROFF, a vil. France, dep. Moselle, near Sarreguemines, with manufactures of cigar cases, pianos, and iron furnaces. Pop. 2124.

GROSSIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, in the Valtelline, prov. of, and 20 m. E.N.E. Sondrio, l. bank Adda, here crossed by a bridge. It stands in a narrow hollow, in a valley, contains a parish and an auxiliary church, and has tanneries, numerous mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 2127.

GROSMONT, a vil. and par. England, co. Monmouth. The VILLAGE, 10 m. N. by W. Monmouth, consists of some scattered cottages, but was formerly a town of great importance. It contains a fine cruciform church, and the remains of an old castle; fairs are held several times annually. Area of par. 5810 ac. Pop. 682.

GROSOTTO, or GROSSOTTO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, in the Valtelline, prov. Sondrio, r. bank Adda, about 2 m. below Grosio, and 6 m. N.N.E. Tirano. It has a parish and four auxiliary churches, and an annual fair. A wholesale massacre of 600 Italian Protestants was perpetrated here in 1620. Pop. 1651.

GROSS-AUPA, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 34 m. N.E. by W. Königgrätz, in a mountainous district on the river in a deep valley of its own name. It has a parish church, a school, four mills, and a limestone quarry. Near it are mines of copper and arsenic. Pop. 2426.

GROSS-BIEBERAN, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, circle Dieburg, with a Protestant parish church, parsonage, and townhouse; tile-works, two mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1493.

GROSS-BITESCH, a tn. Moravia, circle and 18 m. W.N.W. Brünn. It is walled, has a parish church, a court-house, an hospital, and six annual fairs. Pop. 2200.

GROSS-GLOCKNER, a peak, Noric Alps. See ALPS, p. 102. GROSSBOTTWAR, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. of, and 5 m. from Marbach, in the valley of the Bottwar. It contains a church and a Latin school. Pop. 2481.

GROSSE ISLE, an isl., U. States, Michigan, in Detroit river, near its embouchure in Lake Erie. Length, 6 m.; breadth, 1½ m. The soil is alluvial, and remarkably fertile.

GROSSENEHRIG, a tn. Germany, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the Benne, at its confluence with the Helbe, 8 m. S.S.W. Sondershausen. It contains a church, and has an oil and numerous other mills, and an annual fair. P. 865.

GROSSENHAIN, tn. Saxony. See HAIN.

GROSSENLINDEN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, circle, and 4 m. S. Giessen. It has a Lutheran parish church, a townhouse, and school; important dye-works, an oil, and several other mills. Pop. 992.

GROSSENLÜDER, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. of, and 5 m. N.W. Fulda, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Lüder. It contains a church and a chapel, and has a salt spring, from which much salt is annually made; two mills, and an annual fair. Pop. of tn., 1567; of bail., 4079.

GROSSETO, a city, Tuscany, cap. prov. of same name, and see of a bishop, 45 m. S.S.W. Sienna, near the r. bank Ombrone. It is tolerably well built, surrounded by walls, entered by two gates; and has a large and handsome square, wide and well-kept streets, a spacious cathedral, parish church, hospital, municipal offices, a barrack, two convents, and, in the centre of the square, a colossal statue of Leopold II. Manufactures:—silken and woollen fabrics, leather, paper, soap, and glass. Pop. 2315.—THE PROVINCE, bounded, N. by prov. Sienna, E. and S.E. by the Papal States, and S.W. and W. by the Mediterranean; area, 1801 sq. m.; includes the isl. Giglio, and is divided into 26 communes. It is hilly and well wooded towards the N. and N.E., but lowers down towards the coast, where it becomes marshy, and presents numerous salt pools. The valleys are fertile, and are watered by the Ombrone, Alberga, and Fiori. The climate is temperate and healthy, except in the vicinity of the marshes. Besides cereals, oil and wine are produced, and silkworms reared. Manufactures unimportant. Pop. 67,539.

GROSSGERAU, or GERAU, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circle of same name, on the Schwarzbach, 16 m. S.W. Frankfurt. It is the seat of a law court and other public offices, and contains an old church and an hospital. Pop. of tn., 1996; of circle, 37,107.

GROSSKÖHRSDORF, a vil. Saxony, circle Dresden, 8 m. from Pirna. It has a large and handsome parish church, and is one of the most important localities in Saxony for the manufacture of linen and ribbons. Pop. 3150.

GROSSWARDEIN, or NAGY-VARAD [Latin, *Varadinum*], a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Bihar, on the rapid Körös, 38 m. S.S.E. Debreczin, in a beautiful, but somewhat marshy and unhealthy plain. It consists of the town proper, surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified; and of eight suburbs, or rather distinct villages. It is tolerably well built, is the see of a bishop, and seat of several courts and public offices; contains a R. Catholic cathedral, three other R. Catholic parish, two Greek non-united, and three Protestant churches, a synagogue, several monasteries and nunneries, an ecclesiastical seminary, gymnasium, national school, a courthouse, in which the county meetings are held; an orphan, and other hospitals; and has extensive manufactures of earthenware, a considerable trade, chiefly in wine and other agricultural produce; a marble quarry, and six large annual fairs. In the neighbourhood are thermal baths, well-frequented. Pop. 19,700.

GROTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1580 ac. Pop. 624.

GROTON, several places, U. States:—1, A vil. and township, New York. The vil., 162 m. W. by S. Albany, contains two churches, a flourishing academy, and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. township, 3618.—2, A township, Connecticut, 45 m. S.E. Hartford. It has a good harbour on Mystic river, and several whalers and other

vessels are owned in the township. Pop. 2963.—3. A township, Massachusetts, 33 m. N.W. Boston. It has paper factories, and a variety of mills. Pop. 2139.—4. A township, Vermont, 29 m. E. by S. Montpelier. Pop. 928.—5. A township, New Hampshire, 42 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 870.

GROTTA-MINARDA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 6 m. S.S.W. Ariano, near I. bank Ufita. It has two colleges, a convent, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2500.

GROTtaglie, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 12 m. E.N.E. Taranto. It has a college and four convents. P. 6000.

GROTTAMARE, a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 14 m. S.E. Fermo, near the Adriatic. It contains a large sugarhouse, and has manufactures of cream-of-tartar and liquorice. Pop. about 4000.

GROTTAU, or **KROTau**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, r. bank Neisse, 60 m. N.N.E. Prague. It has a parish church, school, and poorhouse, manufactures of linen and yarn, a bleachfield, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1473.

GROTTE, a tn. Sicily, dist. and 10 m. N.N.E. Girgenti. Near it sulphur is extensively obtained. Pop. 4470.

GROTTERIA, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., dist. of, and 7 m. N.N.E. Gerace, in a fertile valley covered with vineyards and oliveyards. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 4497.

GROTTKAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Oppeln, cap. circle of same name. It is walled, has three gates, and three suburbs; courts and offices for the circle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, two schools, an hospital, infirmary, and poorhouse; and manufactures of vinegar, potass, and tobacco; tile-works, two mills, several dyeworks, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3083.—**THE CIRCLE**, watered by the Neisse and several smaller streams, has both good arable and pasture land; area, 152 geo. sq. m. Pop. 37,469.

GROTTOLE, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 30 m. E.S.E. Potenza. It has a college, a parish church, and an annual fair. Pop. 2216.

GRÖTZINGEN.—1. A tn. Württemberg, circle Black Forest, on the Aich, 10 m. N.N.E. Reutlingen. It is surrounded by lofty turretted walls; contains a church with a fine tower, and several monuments, and has a bleachfield. Pop. 1030.—2. A tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Pfalz, 4 m. E. Carlsruhe; with manufactures of sugar and metal buttons. Pop. 2061.

GROUW, formerly **GROUWE**, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 8 m. S. Leeuwarden, nearly surrounded by water, E. by lake Pik, and N. and W. by the river Grouw. It has a Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a school, a weigh-house, a paved cattle-market; trade in butter, cheese, and grain; cattle-breeding, watch and rope making, and boat-building, sundry mills, and six tan-yards. Pop. 1429.

GROVE, two pars. England.—1. Bucks; 210 ac. P. 25.—2. Notts; 1500 ac. Pop. 91.

GRUB, two places, Switzerland.—1. A vil. and par., can. of, and 10 m. N.E. Appenzel, in a level and fertile valley; with a parish church and parsonage, finely situated on a height, and has manufactures of linen. Pop. 934.—2. A vil. and par., can. St. Gallen, but near the former, the two parishes forming the frontiers of the two cantons. Pop. 605.

GRUBE, a vil. Denmark, Holstein, bail. Cismar, on the S. shore of the lake of same name, 33 m. N.E. Lübeck. It was once a place of more importance than at present, and had a castle, in which Count Gerard of Holstein resided. It contains a parish church and an hospital. Pop. 700.—**THE LAKE** of Grube is about 4 m. long, and varies much in breadth. It is very shallow, and contains several small islands. It discharges itself into the Baltic by two outlets.

GRUBENHAGEN, a principality, Hanover, landrostei Hildesheim. It consists of three distinct parts—one on the W., enclosed between principality Göttingen, and the duchy of Brunswick; another in the E., enclosed betwixt the same duchy and Prussian Saxony; and the third and largest, bounded N. by territory Klausthal and Brunswick, E. Brunswick and Prussian Saxony, S. Prussian Saxony, and W. Göttingen; area of the whole about 376 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous. In particular the second and third parts are covered by the Harz mountains, which have here, in the Ackenberg, one of their loftiest summits. The first, or most W. portion, has few hills of great elevation. The principal streams are the Leine, Ruhme, Oder, Sieber, and Söse,

and several considerable lakes are embosomed among the extensive forests of the Harz. In one or two valleys open to the S., and protected by lofty hills from the northern blasts, hops and tobacco are extensively grown, and in some other districts apples and cherries are so abundant as to be exported. Still, on the whole, the quantity of good arable land is small, and the quantity of corn grown is very limited. The minerals are valuable, and the working of them, and the cutting of timber in the forest, are the great sources of employment. Among the metals are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron, and the quarries furnish in abundance, marble, alabaster, and roofing slate. The principal manufactures are woollens, linens, and lace; and, in addition to these articles, and the produce of the mines and forests, a considerable trade is carried on in cattle and dairy produce. The capital is Einbeck. Pop. 77,002.

GRUDEK, or **GRODEK**, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, circle and 34 m. N.N.W. Kamenetz, on the Smotritza. Pop. 2772.

GRUGLIASCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 5 m. W. Turin. It contains a number of beautiful villas, adorned with gardens, irrigated by a canal from the Dora Riparia; a handsome parish church, with some fine paintings; a monastery, with a church; an old square tower, and an hospital; and has a trade in excellent silk, produced within the district. Grugliasco was once strongly walled, and was considered as a kind of outer defence of Turin. Pop. 2074.

GRUISSAN, a vil. France, dep. Ande, 6 m. S.E. Narbonne, on a small lake, about a mile from the sea-shore, with some coasting and fishing trade. Pop. 2510.

GRULICH, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 41 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, on an elevated plain not far from the Schrenberg, in which the March has its source. It has a parish church, a courthouse, manufactures of woollen cloth, two mills, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. On the Muttergottesberg, in the vicinity, there is a Servite monastery, with a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. P. 2388.

GRUMBACH, numerous places, Germany, particularly:—1. (*Ober* and *Nieder*). A vil. Saxony, circle Dresden, bail. Gryllenburg. It has limekilns, and several stone quarries. Pop. 1402.—2. A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, bail. Wendel, on the Gran. It is the seat of a local court, and contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. In the vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and quicksilver. P. 587.

GRUMELLO DEL MONTE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 12 m. S.E. Bergamo, on the S. slope of a hill covered with vineyards. It consists of a number of well-built, but somewhat scattered houses; contains a large and handsome parish church, an hospital, and two old castles, and is famous for its wine. Pop. 1650.

GRUMO, two tns. Naples:—1. Prov. of, and 6 m. N. Naples; with a church and two convents. Pop. 3000.—2. Prov. of, and 12 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 3136.

GRÜNA, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Chemnitz. It contains several well-built houses, roofed with slates, and provided with lightning conductors, and a handsome turretted school-house, and has manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery, several large bleachfields, quarries, saw and other mills. Pop. 2240.

GRUNAU-CAMENZ, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Frankenstein, r. bank Panschbach. It has a large and handsome church, built in the form of a cross, several mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 986.

GRUNBACH, a vil. Württemberg, circle Juxt, on the Rems, 30 m. S.W. Ellwangen. It contains a parish church. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 1398.

GRÜNBERG, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, cap. circle of same name, 35 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. It is walled, has two suburbs, an old castle, church, an hospital, and manufactures of woollen goods, a tannery, tile-works, dyeworks, a trade in cattle, several mills, and six annual fairs. Pop. tn., 2439; circle, 30,703.

GRUNBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 59 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, on the golden Lunze. It is walled, has four suburbs, several courts and public offices, a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, several schools, a townhouse, poor-house, house of correction, infirmary, hospital, and orphan asylum; important manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, silk goods, and leather; numerous spinning and other mills, two weekly markets, and

four annual fairs, chiefly for wool and cattle. Some indifferent wine is made, used chiefly for making vinegar. Pop. 10,682.

—Area of circle, 255 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1846) 49,579.

GRUND, a tn. Hanover, principality Grubenhagen, dist. Klausthal, at the foot of the Hübichenstein and Iberg mountains, 24 m. N.E. Göttingen. Near it are extensive mines, and most of the inhabitants are miners. Pop. 1416.

GRUNDISBURGH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1421 ac. P. 874.

GRUNHAIN, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 16 m. E.S.E. Zwickau, cap. bail. of same name, in a wooded district. It has a fine forest house, and some brewing, turf-cutting, and mining, three annual fairs, and a little trade. Pop. 1666. Area of bail. 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 23,841.

GRUNHAINICHEN, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Augustsburg, on the Flöha, here crossed by a bridge. It has several mills, and extensive manufactures of wooden articles, many of which are exported to N. America. P. 1076.

GRÜNINGEN, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 13 m. S.E. Zürich, cap. bail. of same name. It was once surrounded by walls, though now open, and is well built. It has a new parish church, and a castle, situated on a commanding height, but now converted into the parsonage; manufactures of cotton, and three large annual fairs. Pop. 1583.

GRÜNSFELD, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on a small affluent of the Tauber, 10 m. S.W. Würzburg. It contains a parish church, and has five large annual fairs. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 1165.

GRÜNSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. can. of same name, r. bank Liss, 10 m. S.W. Worms. It is the seat of a justice-of-peace court; contains a R. Catholic, and two Protestant parish churches, a Latin school, and two old castles, once the residence of the counts of Leiningen-Westerburg; and has manufactures of delft and stone-ware, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. tn. 3522; can. 23,745.

GRUSBACH, or **HRUSOVANY**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 16 m. E.S.E. Znaim, with a parish church, a castle, a mill, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1117.

GRUSIA. See **GEORGIA**.

GRÜTLI [properly *Riedli*, a little meadow], a meadow Switzerland, can. Uri, about 2000 ft. above sea-level, on the E. slope of mount Seelis, W. shore of upper lake Luzern, 7 m. N.W. Altorf. Here it is alleged the first three Swiss confederates, Walter Flist of Uri, Werner Stauffacher of Schwyz, and Arnold am der Halden of Unterwalden, met in 1307, and formed the first compact for the deliverance of their country from Austrian thralldom. This compact was renewed in the same place in 1313; and again in 1713, by 360 deputies of the three original cantons.

GRUYÈRES (German, *Greyzer*), a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 16 m. S. Fribourg, on a hill crowned by one of the oldest and best preserved feudal castles in the country. It contains a church and an hospital, and gives its name to the well-known cheese, of which about 40,000 ewts. annually are made in the surrounding districts. Pop. 904.

GRYBOW, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 12 m. E.N.E. Sandec, on the Biala. It contains a fine castle, and has 12 annual fairs. Pop. 1400.

GRYFE, a rapid streamlet, Scotland, co. Renfrew, falling into the Black Cart near Paisley.

GSTEIG, two vils. Switzerland, can. Bern:—1, A vil. and par., 29 m. S.E. Bern, near Interlaken, close under the lofty and precipitous Mittaghorn. Pop. par., 5522.—2, A vil. in the upper Gsteig valley, 39 m. S. Bern, with a massive church, and so close under Mount Sanetsch, that the sun is not seen for six weeks during winter.

GUACALERA, a small tn. La Plata, prov. of, and 95 m. N.N.W. Salta, near r. bank Jujuy.

GUACARA, a tn. Venezuela, prov. Carabobo, 10 m. E. Valencia, near W. end of Lake Tacarigua. Pop. 4000.

GUACHINANGO, a tn. Mexico, dep. Puebla, 103 m. N.E. Mexico, in the vicinity of which a large quantity of excellent vanilla is raised. Pop. about 6000.

GUACHIPAS, or **GUACHIFE**, a river, La Plata, prov. Salta, rising in the Andes, near lat. 24° 30' S.; lon. 67° W.; flows S., then E.N.E., and is joined by the Arias, 32 m. S. by E. Salta, and forms the main head stream of the Salado (which see). Course about 225 m.; principal affluents, San Carlos and the Negro.

GUACUBA, or **LEON**, a river, New Granada, rising in

the sierra de Veneta, and, after a N.W. course of about 150 m., falling into Choco Bay, Gulf of Darien.

GUADAJAZO, a river, Spain, Andalusia. It is formed near Baena, prov. Cordova, by a number of small streams proceeding from the sierras of Alcalá-la Real and Priego, traverses the E. and central part of the prov., and, about 3 m. S.W. the town of Cordova, joins l. bank Guadalquivir, after a course of about 50 m. It abounds with fish, particularly eels.

GUADALAJARA, a prov. Spain, New Castile, bounded, N. by provs. Segovia, Soria, and Saragossa; E. Saragossa and Teruel; S. Cuenca, and W. Madrid; area, 7012 sq. m. The surface in the N. is mountainous, and contains, particularly in the district of Atienza, some of the loftiest summits of the peninsula, and have their culminating point in the Pena de la Bodera. In the E., also, part of the province is covered by mountains belonging to the Iberian system. The greater part of the remaining surface consists of elevated plains. The principal rivers are the Tagus, in the S.E.; the Tajuña and Henares in the centre, and the Jarama in the W. The soil, which is generally of good quality, varies considerably in different districts. In those of Tamajón, it is well adapted for cereals, but not so well for the vine and olive. In the higher districts, covered by sierras, pasture necessarily occupies the larger portion, and furnishes only occasional tracts for the plough. The district of Alcarria, the most fertile of all, matures, in abundance, all kinds of crops common to the latitude. Among minerals, iron is particularly abundant, and has been worked from the earliest periods, as indicated by the extensive galleries left by the Romans in several quarters. Lead occurs in small quantities, and there are some indications of coal. Both manufactures and trade, at one time of considerable importance, have much declined. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into nine districts, of which Guadalajara is the capital. Pop. 199,746.

GUADALAJARA.—1, A city, Spain, New Castile, cap. above prov., 44 m. N.E. by E. Madrid, l. bank Henares. It is, in general, substantially built, has well-paved streets, a spacious principal, and 19 smaller squares; five parish, seven conventual, and other churches; four existing, and several suppressed convents; an Ionic town and session houses, erected in 1585; a large and handsome theatre, civil, military, and lying-in hospitals; barracks, extensive palace of the Duke-del-Infantado, Latin, normal, and various other schools; public library, and a large and elegant structure, with an octagonal tower, founded, in the reign of Francis V., by Don Pedro Astrug, as a cloth factory, but ceded to the national society of engineers in 1832, and now containing a fine museum, extensive library, laboratory, gymnasium, and other offices. There are four public promenades, and six public fountains, supplied with water by an extensive Roman aqueduct. The chief manufactures are woollen fabrics, soap, earthenware, wine, and oil; trade in grain, fruits, silk, and flax. Pop. 5170.

—2, A tn. Mexico. See **GUADALAJARA**.

GUADALAVIAR, **BLANCO**, or **TURIA**, a river, Spain, Aragon, which rises in a small lake in the sierra Molina, prov. Teruel, flows E. past Albarracín, till it reaches Teruel, when it flows S.S.W., and, shortly after entering Valencia, reaches Ademuz. Here it begins to turn gradually round to the S.E., and falls into the Mediterranean a little below the town of Valencia, after a course of nearly 200 m. Its principal affluent is the Alhambra. It is extensively used for irrigation, and furnishes much valuable water-power.

GUADALAXARA, or **GUADALAJARA**, a city, Mexico, cap. dep. of Jalisco or Guadalupe, l. bank Rio de Santiago; lat. 21° 9' N.; lon. 103° 2' 15" W.; 275 m. W.N.W. Mexico, and about 140 m. from the Pacific. It is a large and handsome city, the streets spacious, and the houses excellent. There are 14 squares, 12 fountains, and a number of convents and churches. In the Plaza Mayor is seen the cathedral, a magnificent structure, although its appearance has been much impaired by the destruction of the cupolas of both its towers by the great earthquake of 1818; on the right side of the same square is the Government House, in a noble and severe style, and with a fine façade; and the arcades, which line the two sides of the square, are very handsome, and are filled with elegant and well-stocked shops, in which almost every description of European and Chinese manufactures may be obtained. The *Alameda* or public walk is beautifully laid out with trees and flowers, with a fountain in the centre, and a

stream of water all round. Various trades are carried on here with success, particularly those of blacksmith, carpenter, and silversmith. There are also manufactures of shawls of striped calico, of paper, and of a particular description of earthen-

N.E., and joins r. bank Ebro, at Caspe, after a course of about 70 m. Its chief affluents are the Pitarque, Calanda, and Gulló.

GUADALUPE-Y-CALVO, a tn. Mexico, prov. of, and 173 m. S.S.W. Chihuahua, in a mountainous district. It derives its importance from the silver mines in its vicinity. The houses are covered with shingles, and the windows glazed in the English manner. Pop. 10,000.

GUADALQUIVIR [anc. *Bætis*], one of the principal rivers of Spain. It drains all the N. portion of Andalusia, which it intersects N.E. to S.W. It originates in an offset of the sierra Sagra, on the frontiers of Murcia, and is rapidly increased by the accession of numerous streams from both sides. Its general course is N.E. to S.W., passing Andujar, Villafraña, Cordova, and Sevilla, where, becoming encumbered with alluvial deposits, and dividing into three branches, it forms the two islands of Isla Minor, and Isla Major, covered with rich pastures, on which great numbers of horses and cattle are fed. The branches form a junction at the S. extremity of



PLAZA MAYOR, GUADALAXARA. —From Nebel, Voyage Pittoresque du Mexique.

ware, and great skill is displayed in leather working. The foreign trade of the place, now very trifling, was formerly carried on through the port of San Blas, on the Pacific, but is now removed to the superior harbours of Mazatlan and Guaymas. Guadalajara was founded in 1551, and, in 1570, was created an episcopal city. Pop. estimated at 70,000.

GUADALAXARA, dep., Mexico. See JALISCO.

GUADALCANAL, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 46 m. N. Sevilla. It is, in general, well built, has regular streets, and a spacious public square; three churches, seven chapels, four convents, an hospital, storehouse, cemetery, and some primary schools. Manufactures:—leather, soap, hats, brandy, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain, cattle, and fruits. In the environs, mines of silver were once wrought. Pop. 5466.

GUADALCANAR, an isl., one of the Solomon group, at the S. entrance to Indispensable Strait; lat. 9° 50' S.; lon. 160° 54' E. (R.) The S. shore is low, and bordered with cocoa trees, but the interior is mountainous.

GUADALETE, a river, Spain, Andalusia. It rises in the sierra del Penal or San Cristobal, prov. Cadiz, flows W.S.W. near the town of Bornos, and past that of Arcos, and falls into the Atlantic near Matagorda, 3 m. E. Cadiz, after a course of about 90 m. Its affluents are, on the right, the Salado, Gato, and Tabajale; and, on the left, the Comares, Majaceite, and Alamillo. It is well supplied with fish. The famous battle which gave the Moors the ascendancy in Spain, was fought on the banks, and bears the name of this river.

GUADALHORCE, a river, Spain, Andalusia, prov. Malaga. It rises on the frontiers of prov. Granada, about 10 m. E. Antequera, flows S.W. and then S.E., and falls into the Mediterranean 6 m. S. by W. Malaga, after receiving numerous affluents. It propels numerous mills, is well-stocked with fish, and is much used for irrigation. Total course, about 80 m.

GUADALIMAR, a river, Spain, formed by the union of several small streams, near Vilaverde, prov. Albacete, New Castile, in the sierra d'Alcaraz. It flows S.W., and joins r. bank Guadalquivir, about 15 m. N. Jaen, after a course of nearly 80 m. It is generally shallow, and abounds with fish. Principal affluents, the Guadarmena and the Guadalén.

GUADALMEZ, a river, Spain, which rises on the N. slope of the sierra Morena, in the N.E. of prov. Cordova, flows W., forming, for some time, the boundary between that prov. and Ciudad-Real, and, after a course of above 50 m., joins r. bank Zuja. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Alendin and Valdezogues; and on the left, the Pedro Moro, Membrillo, Guadamora, St. Muria, and Ciguenuela.

GUADALOPE, a river, Spain, Aragon, which rises near Villroga-de-los-Pinares, prov. Teruel, flows first W., then

into the Atlantic by a broad estuary at the town of Sanlúcar de Barrameda. Its whole course is 250 m., of which above 70 m. are navigable, commencing at Sevilla, up to which, and occasionally for several miles beyond it, the influence of the tide is felt. Its principal affluents are, on the r. bank, the Guadalimar, Guadil, Rumber, Escobar, Jandula, and Yeguas; and, on the left, the Guadiana-menor, Jandullilla, Guadulbulla or Jaen, and the Salado de Porcuna. The basin of the Guadalquivir, about 300 m. long N.E. to S.W., by 125 m. broad, is bounded, E. by the sierras of Huescar, Sagra, Segura, and Alcaraz; S. by the face of the Alpujarras, including the sierra Nevada; and N. by the sierra Morena, and the chain continued W. from it, and forming, on its N. side, the watershed of the Guadiana. In the upper part of its course, the Guadalquivir flows through some very rugged and almost uninhabited districts; but, at Cordova, begins to traverse a flat and fertile, though thinly-peopled country. S. of Sevilla, where it forms the islands already mentioned, the left branch flows along a strip of land called the Marisma, about 37 m. long, and 5 m. broad, a saline, noxious spot, almost abandoned as uninhabitable: the right branch skirts an equally desolate tract, extending over an area of 150 m. At certain seasons, swollen by melting snows, and retarded in its course by high tides, this river often commits great ravages by inundation. It abounds with fish, the taking of which gives employment to a considerable proportion of the persons who live on its banks.

GUADALUPE, an isl. Pacific Ocean, off the N. part of the peninsula of Lower California; lat. 28° 54' N.; lon. 118° 20' W. (R.) It is of volcanic origin, high, with bluff shores on the N. and W. sides, and may be seen from a distance of 45 m. At its S. end it is very barren, but in the N. part, there are several fertile valleys. Wood and water may be obtained here, and goats are numerous.

GUADALUPE, a mountain-range, Spain, New Castile, belonging, according to Bruguère's classification, to the Oretio-Herminian chain. It commences with the termination of the sierra de Montanche, and stretches first in a N.E. and then in an E. direction to the source of the Guadarranque, where it is succeeded by the mountains of Toledo. It forms part of the watershed between the basins of the Guadiana and the Tagus. Its culminating point has a height of 5254 ft., and retains the snow for nine months. In certain exposures there is frost every night throughout the year.

GUADALOPE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 95 m. S.W. Toledo, on the S. slope of Mount Altamira. It is poorly built; streets very irregular, and so damp, as to render the ground floor of the houses uninhabitable. It has

a fine church belonging to the famous monastery of Geronimo, a grammar and a primary school, a townhouse, and prison; a few manufactures of linen, leather, and copper-ware; several oil and flour mills, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 3834.

GUADARRAMA, a river, Spain, which rises in the sierra of same name, New Castile, prov. Madrid, flows S. through that prov., enters that of Toledo, turns S.W. and joins r. bank Tagus, 12 m. below the town of Toledo, after a course of above 70 m.

GUADARRAMA, a mountain-chain, Spain, forming part of the great central chain which separates Old from New Castile, and is continued W. nearly to the coast. It stretches generally between N.E. and S.W., commencing where the Sommo Sierra terminates, near a gorge traversed by the great road from Madrid to Burgos. Its culminating point has a height of 8942 ft. It is almost wholly composed of granite. Through a pass in it, called the Lion's Throat (4593 ft.), a road from Madrid to Burgos, by way of Valladolid, passes.

GUADARRANQUE, a river, Spain, which rises in a deep valley of the mountains of Aljiculas, a ramification of the Villuerca, New Castile, prov. Toledo, flows N. to S., and joins r. bank Guadiana, after a course of about 45 m. It has a shallow stream, which is often dry in summer.

GUADASUAR, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 20 m. S.S.W. Valencia. It is well built, has an ancient but large and handsome parish church, a primary school, and a prison; some trade in oil, fruit, and vegetables, and an annual fair. Pop. 992.

GADELOUPE [Spanish, *Guadalupe*], a gov. of the French W. Indies, including the isls. of Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, les Saintes, Desirade or Desada, and about two-thirds of Martinique. The island of Guadeloupe lies between lat. 15° 47' and 16° 30' N.; and lon. 61° 15' and 61° 45' W. It is composed of two portions or distinct islands, separated by an arm of the sea called Rivière Salée [salt river], from 30 to 100 yards broad, and navigable for small vessels. The W.

Lamentin, and Lezarde, which are navigable for canoes. Grande-terre has only a few springs of brackish, undrinkable water. The climate is hot and unhealthy, the mean temperature being 79°, the ordinary extremes 71° and 97°, and the greatest heat 130°, accompanied with a remarkably humid atmosphere. Hurricanes are frequent and destructive, but the earthquake of 1843, which completely destroyed the town of Point-à-Pitre, and partly ruined the colony, was the first severe one known since the discovery of the island. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, covered with fine forests in the mountainous, untilled parts, and with mangroves and manchineel trees on the marshy coast of Basse-terre. The produce is similar to that of the other W. Indian islands; the Tahiti sugar-cane is the only kind cultivated. The chief articles of export, sent almost all to France, are sugar, coffee, dye and cabinet woods, rum, taffia, cotton wool, annatto, hides, sweat-meats and preserves, copper, tobacco, &c. Imports, cotton manufactures, hides, wheatmeal, salted butter, cod fish, olive oil, wax candles, pottery, glasswares, salted meat, medicines, &c. The principal anchorages of Guadeloupe are the Bay of Mahault and the roads of Basse-terre; the latter in the S.W. part of the island, with the town of same name, the capital, and seat of government on its shore. The anchorage here, however, is unsheltered and inconvenient, with a constant swell, while the bottom at the edge is so steep, that, at two cables' length from the shore, there are from 80 to 100 fathoms' water, with indifferent holding ground. Grande-terre possesses two anchorages, that of Moule and Point-à-Pitre; the latter at the S. entrance to the Rivière Salée, is esteemed one of the best in the Antilles, and on it was situated the important town of St. Louis or Point-à-Pitre, which was destroyed by an earthquake February 8, 1843, on which occasion 4000 of the inhabitants perished.

Guadeloupe was first discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was thus named by him in honour of Sainte Marie de la Guadeloupe. It was taken possession of by the French, in 1635, who kept it till 1759, when it was taken by the English.

It was subsequently captured and recaptured several times by these nations, and finally ceded to the French at the general peace in 1814. Pop. (1841), 131,162.

GUADIANA [ancient, *Anas*], a river, Spain, which rises in its central plateau, New Castile, in the lagoons of Ruidera, in La Mancha, on the N. side of the sierra Alcarraz, and flowing N.W. through a marshy country for about 10 m., is lost at Tomelloso, among rushes and flags. About 13 m. further on, it reappears at a place called Los Ojos [The Eyes] of Guadiana, where it gushes forth in large boiling jets, and immediately forms a magnificent stream. It flows first N.W. and then circuitously S.W., till it reaches a point 7 m. S.W. of Ciudad-Real, when it turns W.N.W., then S.W. into Estremadura, and afterwards circuitously, but directly, almost due W. across that province, past the town of Merida, to that of Badajoz. Here it turns S.S.W., forming part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and passing the strong town of Jurumenha, proceeds in the same direction through Portugal, past Monsaraz, Moura, Moura, and Serpa, till it reaches Mertola in province Alentejo, when it turns first S.E. to Alcoutim, then almost due S. again, forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic between the Portuguese town of Castro Marim, and the Spanish town of Ayamonte. Its whole course is above 400 m., of which only 35 m., commencing at Mertola, are navigable; further progress being stopped by a cataract in a narrow chasm, not many yards in width. The principal affluents are, on the right, the Gígüela, Bullaque, Valdehornos, and Rubial; and on the W., the Azuel, and Jabalon. Its basin, about 373 m. long, N.E. to S.W., and 125 m. broad, lies between that of the Tagus on the N., from which it is separated by the chain of moun-



and larger portion is Guadeloupe Proper, divided into Basses-terre, and Capesterre, and is 27 m. long by about 15 m. broad. The E. portion, called Grande-terre, is nearly 30 m. long by 10 to 12 m. broad. Guadeloupe Proper is of volcanic formation, and is traversed N. to S. by a ridge of hills, having a medium height of 2296 ft. The culminating points are La Soufrière, an active volcano, 5108 ft. high; La Grosse-Montagne, les Deux Mamelles, and le Piton-de-Bouillante, extinct volcanoes. Grand-terre, on the other hand, is generally flat, composed of madreporas, and marine detritus, and nowhere rises higher than 115 ft. above the sea. Guadeloupe is watered by a number of small streams, running in deeply cut beds, but becoming dry in summer; the principal the Goyaves, VOL. I.

tains which stretches across New Castile and Estremadura, and is then continued S.W. through Portugal, and from the basin of the Guadalquivir on the S., by another mountain chain, in which the sierra Morena is most conspicuous. The upper part of its course is through a thinly peopled, monotonous, marshy district, and the country in the lower part of its course, though greatly increased in fertility, is generally flat, causing the current to be both sluggish and muddy. The water is said not to be drinkable, but it abounds with fish of large size, though often not of the finest quality.—2, (*-Menor*). A small affluent of the Guadalquivir, which it joins 28 m. E.N.E. Jaen.

GUADIARO, a river, Spain, Andalusia, prov. Malaga, which rises on a slope of the sierra de Tolun; flows S., passing through the town of Ronda, where it rushes impetuously along in a chasm, more than 600 ft. deep; and falls into the Mediterranean, about 10 m. N. Gibraltar, after a course of about 60 m. Its chief affluents are the Jimena, on the right; and the Géral, on the left.

GUADIATO, a river, Spain, Andalusia, which rises to the N. of the hill of Caravuela, belonging to the sierra Morena, prov. Cordova; flows through that province, in a stream remarkable for its tortuosity, though generally in a S.S.E. direction, and joins r. bank Guadalquivir, 3 m. E. Posadas, after a course of nearly 100 m.

GUADIELA, a river, Spain, which rises in the N.W. slope of the sierra d'Albarracin, on the confines of New Castile, in the N. of prov. Cuena; flows E.S.E. past Priego; and joins l. bank Tago, after a course of 70 m. Its chief affluents, all on the left, are the Cuerva, and Huete.

GUADIX [anc. *Acce*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 81 m. E.N.E. Granada, on the N. slope of the sierra Nevada, above l. bank river of its own name. It is an antiquated place, consisting generally of indifferent houses, many of them lighted only by the door; and of ill-paved and ill-cleaned streets. It is surrounded by ancient walls, is the see of a bishop, said to have been the first erected in Spain; contains a cathedral, a handsome structure, partly Doric, and partly Corinthian; four other parish churches, one of them with three naves, a fine portal, and a tower; a good courthouse, a very indifferent prison, a diocesan seminary, four primary schools, two nunneries, four suppressed monasteries, an hospital, occupying the buildings of a Jesuit college; and an ancient castle, finely situated on a height, but almost in ruins; and has manufactures of hempen goods, hats, earthenware, and saltpetre; a trade in silk, wool, flax, cotton, corn, liqueurs, &c.; two weekly markets, and a much-frequented fair, which lasts eight days. Pop. 10,129.

GUADUAS, a tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 50 m. N.W. Bogota, in a fertile valley near r. bank Magdalena. Some of the streets are paved; and in the public square are a church, some handsome buildings, and a fountain. It has some trade in the produce of its vicinity—rice, sugar, coffee, and fruits. Goitre prevails here.

GUAHAN, or GUAM, an isl. Pacific, being the largest and most S. of the Marianne Archipelago; lat. (S. point) 13° 14' S.; lon. 144° 45' E. (n.) It is about 100 m. in circumference, has several safe and commodious harbours, and contains the capital of the archipelago.

GUAHIBE, or SANTO-AMARO, an isl. Brazil, off E. coast of prov. São Paulo, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It forms one side of the bay of Santos, on which the town of that name stands—the island of Enguacu, or São Vicente, forming the other. It is about 16 m. long, by 12 m. broad; has some fertile land, but cultivation is much neglected. It contains no town, and has very few inhabitants.

GUAIANECO, an isl. group, W. coast Patagonia; lat. 47° 41' S.; lon. 74° 55' W. (n.); composed of two principal islands, and many smaller islets—the westernmost called Byron Island, and the easternmost Wager Island. The trees are not of large growth in these islands, neither is the land thickly wooded; but above the beach, and almost round the coast, there is a breastwork of jungle and underwood, from 50 to 100 yds. broad, and nearly impenetrable; beyond which is a great extent of clear, but low and swampy ground. The two larger islands are separated from each other by Rundle's Passage; about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, perfectly clear throughout its whole extent, but having some detached rocks at its N. entrance.

GUAILAS, or HUAILAS, a prov. Peru, on the W. side of the Andes, about lat. 9° 30' S.; length, 129 m.; breadth 36 m.; watered by the Salta and other rivers, and yielding grain, fruit, and sugar; and pasture for sheep. The rich gold and copper mines are wrought; but those of gold and silver appear to be exhausted. Pop. 40,822.

GUAJABA, an isl. off the N.E. coast Cuba; lat. 21° 55' N.; lon. 77° 36' W. (n.) It is about 10 m. long, and about 3 m. to 4 m. broad.

GUALAN, a tn. Central America, state of, and 93 m. E.N.E. Guatemala, Pop. 2000.

GUALATIERI, or SCHAMA, a volcanic summit, in the W. Cordillera of the Peruvian Andes, 80 m. S.E. Arica; elevation, 22,000 ft. above the sea.

GUALCHOS, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 46 m. N.E. by E. Granada, tolerably well built, having two squares, clean and well-paved, though steep streets; a parish church, townhouse, prison, storehouse, cemetery, and two public fountains. Manufactures:—linen, coarse cloth, soap, earthenware, hardware, wine, oil, and brandy. Trade:—grain, fruits, esparto, silk, and cattle. A large proportion of the people are engaged in fishing, and curing fish. Pop. 2998.

GUALDO, a tn. Papal States, 22 m. E.N.E. Perugia, Pop. 4464.

GUALILLAS PASS, a passage of the W. chain of the Peruvian Andes, 30 m. N.E. Tacna, crossed by the great commercial road leading from the port of Arica to La Paz, and the interior of Bolivia; elevation, 14,830 ft. above the sea.

GUALTIERI, a tn. Modena, r. bank Po, near the confluence of the Crostolo, 15 m. E.N.E. Parma. It has two annual fairs. Pop. 4150.

GUAMA, a river, Brazil, which rises S.E. in prov. Para; flows first N. and then W.; receives the Capim on its l. bank; and, about 40 m. below, falls into the bay of Guajara, near the town of Belem or Para.

GUAMACHUCO, or HUAMACHUCO, a tn. Peru, cap. prov. same name, dep. of, and 66 m. E.N.E. Truxillo, amidst the Andes, with a cold, disagreeable climate.—The ROVINCE, 90 m. by 75 m., is traversed by the main chain of the Andes; sends its waters to the Marañon; has a cold climate; but yields maize, wheat, and cacao; and depastures sheep, from whose wool domestic cloth is manufactured. P. 38,150.

GUAMALIES, or HUAMILIES, a prov. Peru, W. side of the central ridge of the Andes, r. bank Tunguragua; length, 129 m.; breadth, about 30 m. It yields grain, cacao, dyewoods, quinquina; depastures cattle and sheep; has mercury and silver mines; and the ruins of ancient Peruvian fortresses, temples, and palaces. Pop. 14,234.

GUAMANGA, or HUAMANGA, a city, Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov. of same name, in an extensive and beautiful plain, 220 m. E.S.E. Lima. The houses are of stone, with gardens attached; and there are numerous avenues, adorned with rows of trees. The squares and public places are spacious and handsome. It has a splendid cathedral, two parochial churches, and a number of convents. It is the residence of an intendant, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a university. Guamanga was founded by Pizarro, on the site of an Indian village of the same name. It is sometimes called San Juan de la Vittoria. Pop. 26,000.—THE PROVINCE, 279 m. N. to S., by 105 m. broad, is intersected by a ridge of the Andes, which divides it into two portions; one of which sends its waters to the Pacific, and the other, through Amazon, to the Atlantic. It yields wheat, dragon's-blood, and cinnamon; depastures numerous flocks of sheep; and has silver, lead, and salt mines. Pop. 111,600.

GUAMOCO, a tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 30 m. N.E. Antioquia, on the Alara; much decayed, since the silver mines in the vicinity were exhausted.

GUAMOTE, a vil. Ecuador, dep. of, and near Guayaquil, on an island formed by two rivers, and surrounded by lofty mountains. In 1803 it was the scene of a terrible insurrection of the Indians against the Whites.

GUANABACOA, a tn. Cuba, jurisdiction of same name, 3 m. S.S.E. Havana, on the bay of Guanabacoa, which forms a part of the harbour of Havana. Pop. 6634.

GUANACACHE (LAGOS DE), an extensive and irregularly-shaped lake, La Plata, prov. San Juan, intersected by lat. 31° 50' S., and by lon. 68° 40' W.; length, 38 m.; mean breadth, 13 m. It receives several rivers; of which the San

Juan and the Mendoza are the most considerable. It is connected, on the E. side, by the Rio Cruces, with a large morass.

GUANACAS (PARAMO DE), a mountain-knot, S. America, New Granada, at the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca; and at the junction of the E., W., and central Cordilleras of the Andes.

GUANAHANI, or CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahamas. See SALVADOR (St.).

GUANAJA, an isl. Caribbean Sea. See BONACCA.

GUANAPARO, a large river, Venezuela, which rises S. Truxillo, under the name of Bocoimo; flows S., then tortuously E., and joins the Portuguesa, on the r. bank; lat. $8^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $68^{\circ} 3' W.$

GUANAPE, a port, Peru, prov. of, and 30 m. S. Truxillo. It is unsafe, and but little frequented. Off the port are several barren islets of same name.

GUANARE, a tn. Venezuela, 45 m. S.E. Truxillo, on the Guararito. It has broad and straight streets, well-built houses, an hospital, and a large parish church, to which numerous pilgrims resort. A considerable trade is carried on in cattle and mules. Pop. 12,300.

GUANARITO, a river, Venezuela, which rises in the sierra Rosas; flows S. and then E., and joins the Portuguesa, 153 m. S.W. Caracas.

GUANAXUATO, or CANAXUATO, a dep. Mexico (cap. same name), between lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$ and $21^{\circ} 44' N.$, lon. $99^{\circ} 59'$ and $101^{\circ} 47' W.$; bounded N. by the states of San Luis, Potosi, and Zacatecas; W. by Jalisco, S. Michoacan, and E. Queretaro. Area, 4116 sq. m. It is mountainous, and traversed, S.E. to N.W., by the Cordillera of Anahuac, whose culminating point is 9711 ft. high. The only important river is the Rio Grande. Climate mild, and soil fertile; but not easily cultivated, from scarcity of water. The mines of this state were once the richest in the world, yielding gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, antimony, sulphur, cobalt, ochre, salts, crystals, marble, &c. From 1796 to 1833, the gold and silver mines produced, on the average, 73 lbs. gold, and 29,269 lbs. silver, annually. A falling-off took place after 1810, and in 1821 the produce was at its lowest. They subsequently increased rapidly; and in 1833 the amount obtained was 80 lbs. gold, and 11,547 lbs. silver. The precious metals and spices form the chief exports of the state. Guanaxuato is the best peopled state in the Confederation. Pop. (1837), 500,000.

GUANAXUATO, or GUANAJUATO, a city, Mexican Confederation, cap. above dep.; lat. $21^{\circ} N.$; lon. $101^{\circ} W.$; 160 m. N.W. Mexico, singularly situated in a deep, narrow, mountain

tortuous, that no idea can be formed of the extent of the town, but by ascending the heights by which it is overlooked. The houses, however, are in general well built; particularly those belonging to the proprietors of the neighbouring mines, most of which are extremely handsome. But, though of hewn stone, a practice prevails of painting their fronts with the gayest colours—light green being the favourite—producing an effect more extraordinary than agreeable. It contains several elegant churches, numerous chapels, and other religious edifices. The Alhondiga, a large square building, used as a public granary, is a remarkable edifice.

Guanaxuato owes its existence and importance to the gold and silver mines in its vicinity, the richest in Mexico. These mines yielded, between the years 1779 and 1803, \$40,000,000 (£9,000,000), in gold and silver, or nearly \$5,000,000 (£1,125,000) annually. The gold and silver coinage of the mint of Guanaxuato, in 1844, amounted to \$4,635,740 (£1,043,041); being the highest of all the mints of the Mexican republic. There are some manufactories in the town of soap, woollen cloth, linen, powder, and tobacco; also some tanneries. Guanaxuato was founded by the Spaniards in 1545, constituted a town in 1619, and invested with the privileges of a city in 1741. P. (1805), 70,600; (1835), 34,000.

GUANACABAMBA, a tn. Ecuador, near the frontier of Peru, 162 m. S. Cuenca, on the river of same name, near its source, between 7000 ft. and 8000 ft. above the sea.—The river, rising in the E. slopes of the Andes, flows S., then E.N.E.; and, after a course of 105 m., interrupted by numerous falls, joins the Morón, 29 m. S.S.W. Jaen de Bracamoros.

GUANABELICA, or HUANCABELICA, a tn. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov. of same name, 162 m. E.S.E. Lima, in a valley of the Andes. It is surrounded with rich mines of gold and silver. Situated at a high elevation, the air is always extremely cold and penetrating. Pop. 5166.—The province, 144 m. by 102 m., is watered by the Janga and its affluents, and has several lakes. The climate is cold, and the products, maize, wheat, and potatoes, and excellent pasture, on which numerous cattle and sheep are fed—the latter yielding fine wool. There are mines of gold, silver, mercury, and copper. Pop. 30,900.

GUANDACOL, a fertile valley, La Plata, dep. Rioja, between the Famatina mountains and the Andes; lat. $29^{\circ} S.$; lon. $69^{\circ} W.$ —A VILLAGE of same name lies in the centre of the valley.

GUANERO, a river, Venezuela, dep. Apure. It rises on the E. side of the Sierra de Merida, 75 m. W. by S. Varinas; and joins the Apure, on the l. bank, after a S.E. course of about 100 m.

GUANO, a tn. Ecuador, on a small river of same name, in the midst of the Andes, 80 m. N.E. Guayaquil. Woollen stockings are extensively manufactured here.

GUANTA, or HUANTA, a tn. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov. of same name, 21 m. N. Guamanga, near the source of the Rio-de-Sal.

—The province, 180 m. by 54 m., is mountainous; has a mild climate, and yields sugar, fruits, timber, and medicinal plants. Salt and silver are mined. Pop. 27,337.

GUANTAJAYA, a rich mining district of S. Peru, in prov. Tarapaca (which see).

GUANTANAMO, or CUMBERLAND HARBOUR, a spacious harbour, S. coast isl. Cuba, 45 m. E. Santiago; lat. (E. head), $19^{\circ} 53' N.$; lon. $75^{\circ} 15' W.$ It is wide at the entrance, completely sheltered from all winds, and has within it numerous islands, affording safe and excellent harbours. It abounds in fish; but other provisions cannot be readily obtained.

GUANUCO, or HUANUCO, a tn. Peru, 165 m. N.E. Lima, l. bank Huallaga; formerly large and handsome, but now fallen into decay. There are here the ruins of some fine edifices, which belonged to the Incas.—The province, 60 m. by 39 m., has a mild and healthy climate; is fertile, and yields in abundance grain, fruit, cotton, and cacao. Pop. 16,826.

GUANZATE, a well-built vil. Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.S.W. Como; with manufactures of silk. Pop. 1799.



PLAZA MAYOR, GUANAXUATO.—From Nebel, Voyage Pittoresque du Mexique.

defile, 6017 ft. above the sea. It is formed of a number of villages, placed round the mines; and being built on extremely uneven ground, the streets are very steep, and so

GUAPEY, or **RIO-GRANDE-DE-LA-PLATA**, a river, Bolivia, which rises in S. slopes of the Andes of Cochabamba, about 30 m. N.W. Cochabamba, flows S.E. till, reaching the E. extremity of the mountain range, it turns N., and then flows N.W., receiving in its course numerous affluents, chiefly on its l. bank, and from the N. slopes of the Andes of Cochabamba, and ultimately joins the Mamore, in lat. 13° 35' S.; lon. 66° 10' W.; after a course of about 600 m.

GUAPI-MORIM, a vil. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, between the bay of Niterothi and the Serra dos Orgãos. It has a parish church, numerous distilleries of rum, and tile-works, and an important trade in timber, which is floated down the smaller streams into the Guapi-Morim, and thence transported in large barges to Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

GUAPI-MORIM, **AGUAPE**, or **GUAPI**, a river, Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the Serra dos Orgãos, flows S.S.W., and, after a course of about 28 m., falls into the bay of Niterothi, or Rio-de-Janeiro, between the mouths of the Magé and Macaca. Its mouth is unencumbered by shoals, so that large barges can enter and quit it at all times of the tide, or sail up it without interruption, for about 4 m.

GUAPORE, or **ITENEZ**, a river, Brazil, which rises in the Serra Aguapehi, a continuation of the Cordillera of Parecis, between the sources of the Juruena and the Jauru, prov. Mato-Grosso, in lat. 14° 42' S., and commencing in a series of cascades, which follow in succession for nearly 30 m., first flows S. in a course nearly parallel to that of the Jauru; and then, turning gradually round to the W., reaches the town of Mato-Grosso, or Villa Bella. Here it turns N.N.W., and keeps this direction till it reaches lat. 13° 20' S., when it proceeds first almost due W., and then W.N.W., forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and finally unites with the Mamore, in lat. 11° 54' S., in forming the Madeira. Its whole course is about 1000 m., and is much interrupted by numerous cataracts, several of which occur immediately before its junction with the Mamore. Its principal affluents on the left are the Verde, Paragan, Bauré or Baurus, Itunama, or Tunama, and Ubahi. On the right, the affluents, though numerous, are individually insignificant.

GUARAMBARI, a river, La Plata, state Paraguay, which rises in a branch of the Sierra Amambahi, flows S.W. and joins the Paraguay, 25 m. N.W. Concepcion, after a course of about 150 m.

GUARAPARI, a tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo, on river of the same name, where it falls into the Atlantic, 30 m. S. Victoria. It is very poorly built, contains a parish church, and has a small port, much frequented by coasting vessels. Its principal trade is in cotton thread, timber, and balsam of Peru, which are shipped for Rio-de-Janeiro. Both the town and district are rendered extremely unhealthy by extensive swamps and standing pools. Intermittent fevers annually carry off numbers of the inhabitants.

—The river rises in the Cordillera of Aimores, about 20 m. N.E. Benevente, takes an E. direction, forms in its course a number of lakes. Its mouth is narrow, but deep, and easily entered by coasters. Canoes proceed as far up as the Cordillera. The scenery on its banks is remarkably beautiful.

GUARAPARI, a mountain, Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo, about 20 m. W. of the town of its name, in the Cordillera of Aimores. On its slopes Peruvian balsam is gathered.

GUARAPICHE, a river, Venezuela, dep. Cumana, formed by the union of several streams, which descend from the E. side of the Bergantín mountains. It flows first S.E. and then N.E., and falls into the gulf of Paria, 98 m. E.S.E. Cumana, after a course of about 120 m. It receives several tributaries, and is navigable 50 m. from its embouchure; the upper part of its course is obstructed by trunks of trees.

GUARAPUAVA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 300 m. S.W. São-Paulo, in the extensive plains of the same name, near the Iguaça, and on the road from São-Paulo to prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants cultivate the ground and rear cattle, but are much annoyed by the wild Indians in the neighbourhood.

GUARATIBA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. of, and 30 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, near the bar of Guaratiba, which forms the E. side of the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It contains a parish church, and has a small harbour on the sea-coast, at which some export trade is carried on with Rio-de-Janeiro in the ordinary produce of the country. Pop. 4000.

GUARATINGUETA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 120 m. N.W. São-Paulo, r. bank Parahiba. It is very poorly built of mud, but contains a parish church, and two chapels, and is the residence of a justice of the peace. Its situation, on the road from São-Paulo to Rio-de-Janeiro, enables it to carry on a considerable trade in fat cattle and swine, and the ordinary agricultural produce. The district is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, sugar-cane, and coffee. At a short distance from the town is a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. of dist. 7000.

GUARATUBA, or **VILLANOVA-DE-SÃO-LUIZ**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 212 m. S.W. São-Paulo, near r. bank river or creek of same name, about 4 m. from the sea. It contains a parish church, and has a port, which only wants good roads to it from the interior to become of considerable importance. Many of the inhabitants are employed in building boats and sawing timber. Much rice is grown in the district. —The river rises in a serra lying parallel to the sea-coast, in the S.E. of the province, flows E. and falls into the Atlantic, about 4 m. below the town, after a course of about 60 m., of which about 8 m. are navigable for small vessels, and several more for canoes. The Guaratuba is sometimes improperly called a bay.

GUARDA [anc. *Lameia Oppidana*], a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, on an elevated plain, on the side of the Serra-Estrela, near the sources of the Mondego, 65 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. It is walled, and defended by a castle; is a bishop's see, and has a handsome cathedral, four parish churches, a college, a diocesan seminary, an episcopal palace of great size, but indifferent architecture; two convents, two hospitals, and an annual fair. Several severe struggles took place here between the English and French, in 1810–11. Pop. 3894.

GUARDA-MIGLIO, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 17 m. S.E. Lodi, near l. bank Po. The scene of a sanguinary battle in 1796. Pop. 2053.

GUARDA-VENTETA, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. Polesine, l. bank Po, 7 m. S.S.E. Rovigo; with a parish church. P. 1700.

GUARDAFUI (CAPE), or **RAS JERDAFFOON** [anc. *Aromatum-Promontorium*], the most E. point of Africa, at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf; lat. 11° 50' N.; lon. 51° 21' E. (n.); the extremity of the coasts of Ajan and Adel.

GUARDAMAR, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 18 m. S.S.W. Alicante, near r. bank Segura, 1½ m. from the sea. It is surrounded by ruinous walls, and overlooked by a hill, on the summit of which stand the remains of a once strong and extensive castle. Most of the streets are wide and clean, though unpaved, the houses tolerably well built, and the two squares spacious. It has a large church, two chapels, two schools, a townhouse, prison, hospital, and storehouse. Manufactures:—linen, coarse cloth, wine and oil. Trade:—grain, fruit, cattle, and tacking and curing fish. Pop. 2237.

GUARDAVALE, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 27 m. S. Catanzaro. Pop. 2920.

GUARDIA, several places, Spain, particularly—1, (*Guardia La*), A tn. New Castle, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Toledo, near l. bank Cedron; tolerably well built, and surrounded by old walls, flanked with towers. It has wide, clean, paved, though steep streets; two principal and six smaller squares; a parish church, four chapels, Latin and primary schools, a townhouse, prison, and two storehouses. Manufactures:—linen cloth, baize and serge, saltpetre, soap, wine, and oil. Trade:—hemp, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 3113.—2, A tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 5 m. S. by E. Jaen, near l. bank Jaen, on a rock, surmounted by the remains of an old fortalice. It has clean, wide, well paved, though in some cases steep streets; two squares, a spacious and elegant church, a townhouse, prison, two schools, an hospital, and extensive storehouse. Linen, pottery-ware, and shoes, are manufactured; and there is some trade in grain, fruits, and cattle. Pop. 1443.—3, A tn. and port, Galicia, prov. of, and 37 m. S. by W. Pontevedra, on the Atlantic. It is tolerably well built; has a church, several chapels, a townhall, prison, two schools, a custom-house, and convent. Woollen and pottery are manufactured. Pop. 2000.

GUARDIA, numerous places, Naples, particularly—1, (*Alfiera*), A tn., prov. Sannio, 6 m. W. Larino, on a slope, above l. bank Biferno. It is the see of a bishop; and has gypsum quarries, a mineral spring, and a fair which lasts two days. Pop. 1900.—2, (*-Grele*), A tn. and com., prov.

Abruzzo-Citra, 12 m. S.E.E. Chieti. It contains four parish churches and three convents. Pop. 6386.—3, (*Lombarda*), A tn., prov. Principato Ultra, 3 m. N.E. San-Angelo-de-Lombardi, r. bank Lombarda. Pop. 2519.—4, (*Regia*), A tn., prov. Sannio, 20 m. S.E. Isernia, on a slope of Mount Matese. It contains a parish church, an abbey, and an hospital. Pop. 1418.—5, (*San-Framondi*, or *Delle-Sole*), A tn. and com., prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, 13 m. S.E. Piedimonte, cap. circondario of same name. It contains several churches, a convent, and an hospital; and has tanneries. Pop. 4000.

GUARDISTALLO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, dist. Bibbona, among finely wooded heights, in a mountainous country, about 35 m. S. Pisa. Its houses were much injured by an earthquake in 1846. It contains an old castle; and has a trade in wine, oil, and cattle. Pop. 1385.

GUAREÑA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and about 40 m. E.S.E. Badajoz, in a plain, at some distance from the Guadiana. It contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, school, and old nursery; and has several mills and distilleries, a trade in corn, a weekly market, and an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 3226.

GUARENE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 41 m. N.E. Coni, on a hill, l. bank Tanaro. It has a handsome parish church, two monasteries with churches, and a large and splendid palace; several silk-mills, a trade in corn and silk, and a weekly market. Pop. 2368.

GUARICO, a river, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, which rises S.E. Lake Valencia, flows chiefly S., and joins a branch of the Apure, 12 m. E. San Fernando, after a course of about 240 m. Its principal affluent is the Urituco, which it receives on the left.

GUARISAMEY, a mining tn. Mexico, dep. and 70 m. S.W. Durango, situated in a deep, warm valley, in one of the richest mining districts in Mexico. Pop. about 4000.

GUARMEY, a seaport, Peru, 150 m. N.N.W. Lima; lat. 10° 6' S.; lon. 78° 13' W. (n.) The town lies about 2 m. N.E. from the anchorage, l. bank, and near the mouth of river of same name; but is nearly hidden by trees, which grow to the height of 30 ft. It has only one street, and contains about 500 or 600 inhabitants. The HARBOUR is tolerable, having good anchorage everywhere, in from 3½ to 10 fathoms, over a fine sandy bottom. Fire-wood is the principal commodity here. Fresh provisions, vegetables, and fruit, are also plentiful, and moderate; but water is not to be depended on.

GUARO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. W. Malaga, in an exposed situation, on a mountain slope, near the Grande. It is indifferently built; has many unpaved streets; a parish church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools; a distillery, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in figs and agricultural produce. Pop. 2129.

GUAROCHIRI, or HUAROCHIRI, a tn. Peru, cap. prov. of same name, at the foot of the Andes, 60 m. E. Lima, the supplying of which with snow forms its principal trade.—The PROVINCE, 135 m. by 42 m., slopes to the Pacific Ocean; and is watered by the Rimac, Caraballo, and Pasamayo; climate rather cold, but in the valleys temperate; soil good, and well cultivated—yielding grain and fruits. Silver, antimony, cobalt, and coal, are found, but not extensively wrought, from the difficulty of transport. Pop. 14,024.

GUASCAMA (POINT), a headland, New Granada, dep. Cauca, 128 m. W. Popoyan; lat. 2° 30' N.; lon. 78° 30' W.

GUASE, an isl., Persian Gulf. See KENK.

GUASILA, or GOY-ESILI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. and 24 m. N. by W. Cagliari, on a small height, sloping down into a marshy plain. It has a parish church, adorned with marble and sculptures; several minor churches, a monastery, a handsome rectory and primary school; has a trade in corn, wine, wool, and cattle; and an annual fair. Pop. 1807.

GUASTALLA, a tn. Italy, duchy of, and 17 m. N.E. Parma, r. bank Po. It has a castle, a cathedral, eight other churches, several charitable institutions, a number of schools, a public library, containing 12,000 volumes, and a printing establishment. In the piazza there is a good bronze statue of Don Ferrante Gonzaga I., the only work of art in the town. Silk spinning is carried on here; and silk stuffs and flannels are manufactured. There are three fairs during the year. It is a very primitive place, in which two physicians, two surgeons, and one midwife, are paid out of the public funds to do all that is needful for all the members of the com-

munity.—(Murray's *Handbook*). Rice is grown in the vicinity in great quantities. Pop. 2000 to 3000.

GUATAVITA, a small tn. and a lake, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca. The town, 21 m. N.E. Bogota, before the Spanish conquest in 1537, was one of the richest and best fortified towns in America; but since that period, its importance has greatly declined. Pop. about 1200.—The LAKE, near the town, is about 9 m. long, very deep, extremely transparent, and surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. The Indians had one of their most celebrated temples on its banks; and it is reported, that in honour of the god who was worshipped here, treasures of immense value were regularly thrown into the lake. Attempts have repeatedly been made to drain it, and a considerable amount of valuable articles has been from time to time recovered from it.

GUATEMALA, or GUATMALA, one of the states of the federal republic of Central America, having Yucatan and British Honduras, and the Bay or Gulf of Honduras N., the Pacific Ocean S., Honduras and Salvador E., and Mexico W.; lat. 13° 45' to 17° 45' N.; and lon. 88° 10' to 93° 12' W.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 300 m.; breadth, about 180 m.; area, 4420 geo. sq. m. The name was formerly applied to the whole confederation; but is now restricted as above. It is divided into seven departments, each presided over by a corregidor—namely, Guatemala, Solola, Quetzaltenango, Sacatepeques, Totonicapan, Vera Paz, and Chiquimula.

The country is, in general, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; and, like the other states of Central America, it is distinguished by a luxuriant and varied vegetation. 'The change of scene, on entering the state of Guatemala,' says Mr. Dunlop, 'is very remarkable; indeed, it is a singular circumstance that nature, not man, appears to have separated the different states of Central America, each of which is entirely of a different geological and physical character from the rest; and the change from the green undulating hills of San Salvador, to the wild precipitous mountains and rocks of Guatemala, is most striking.'

Guatemala is wholly mountainous, the main chain of the continuation of the Andes traversing it S.E. to N.W., at no great distance from the Pacific, and sending off numerous branches towards the Atlantic; thus forming a great many valleys, but inclosing few plains. Along the main chain are a considerable number of volcanoes. All of them are near the Pacific; and none of them are found in the interior. Six are said to be active—namely, Amilpas, 13,100 ft.; Sapotitan, 13,050 ft.; Atitlan, 12,500 ft.; Agua, which sends forth torrents of water, 15,000 ft.; Fuego and Pacaya. The state is well watered by numerous streams, of which the Lacantan, flowing N.W., and forming part of the Mexican boundary, and the Motagua, and the Polochic continued by the Dulce, both flowing N.E. to the Bay of Honduras, and their tributaries, are the largest; but besides these, there are many streams of comparatively short courses, falling into the Pacific. There are, likewise, several lakes, the most important being Dulce, through which the greater part of the foreign trade is carried on; Amatitan and Atitlan (*vide* *see*); and Peten, near the frontiers of Yucatan, in the little-known province of Vera Paz; and about 30 m. long, by 9 m. broad. On the table-land, of which a considerable portion of the state is formed, the climate is mild, and said greatly to resemble that of Valencia, in Spain; but in more elevated situations, the cold is intense. The soil, generally, is of great fertility, producing maize and wheat of superior quality, excellent rice, legumes, and vegetables and tropical fruits in great variety. But the want of enterprise in the people, and the want of roads through the country, are great drawbacks to agriculture. The most important produce, in a commercial view, is cochineal, the cultivation of which has of late years been rapidly increasing. The total amount of this article produced in the state was, for 1846, calculated to be 20,000 bales—a quantity greater than the entire annual consumption at that date. Cacao, tobacco, sugar, coffee, vanilla, and cotton, are grown to a greater or less extent; and also considerable quantities of indigo; the silk-worm is cultivated; and caoutchouc is obtained.

In the altos or N. parts of the state, considerable flocks of sheep are raised, the wool of which is manufactured by the natives into a coarse twilled fabric, called *gerga*, which, again,

is made into various articles of clothing, including large plaids, called *ponchos*, in which considerable taste is displayed.

The population of the state has been estimated at about 1,000,000; of which 800,000 are Indians, 150,000 mestizos, and between 7000 and 8000 whites. Other estimates make the total number only 600,000. The natives, of negro blood, are principally found on the N.E. coast, and in Amatitlan. With exception of certain portions of the indigenous Indians, particularly those inhabiting the altos, or N. parts of Guatemala, the inhabitants of this state are characterized by all the vices that distinguish the general population of Central America—indolence, gross immorality, and an utter absence of all principle.—(Dunlop's *Central America*; Bailly's *Central America*; *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

GUATEMALA (SANTIAGO DE), or **NEW GUATEMALA**, a city, Central America, cap. state of Guatemala; lat. 14° 36' N.; lon. 90° 13' W.; finely situated at the extremity of a plain, 20 m. in length, by 6 m. in breadth, with a deep ravine on three sides. It lies 4372 ft. above the sea; is in the form of a quadrangle, measuring about 1 m. each way; and the streets are wide, straight, and clean, cross each other at right angles, and are all paved, and many have flagged footpaths. But the houses have a mean appearance, being only one story in height, on account of the frequent earthquakes, with small, grated windows. The city is amply supplied with water of excellent quality, brought, by means of an aqueduct, from a distance of 12 m. The plaza, or market-place, in the centre of the city, is a square of 150 yds. on each side; on one of which is the cathedral, and archbishop's palace; on the opposite, the government-house, and some of the law courts; on the third are the guardhouse, barrack, and some shops; on the fourth a corridor, full of shops, where the principal business of the city is done; and in the centre is an ornamental fountain. There are several other squares, each with its central fountain. The churches, 24 in number, are, some of them, good and massive buildings; the cathedral, already mentioned, being a neat, substantial structure, with a handsome façade, and a well-proportioned, chaste interior. Other public buildings are—the University of San Carlos; the Tridentine College; the Hospital of San Juan, outside the city near the cemetery; four public lavaderos, or washing-places; a circus for bull-fights, &c.; and a slaughter-house. At the S. end of the city a fort, mounting about 20 guns, has been erected; but more for the purpose of overawing the inhabitants than of defence, for it is commanded by a height, at no great distance. There are several private schools, and four or five printing-offices; and two weekly newspapers are published, and three almanacs are issued.

Provisions, vegetables, fruits, and all articles of ordinary consumption, are abundant and moderate; while many descriptions of British manufacture can be had as cheap as in England. The number of shops exceed 300; but the principal trade of the place is carried on by 20 or 30 persons, called importing merchants, who have correspondents in England, and various other countries of Europe.

The following table exhibits the state of the imports:—

1840.....	£200,269	1843.....	£88,463
1841.....	212,431	1846.....	138,217
1842.....	136,627	1847.....	173,598

The inhabitants are represented as courteous, affable, and hospitable to strangers; but are not much given to visiting each other. They have little desire for public amusements of any kind—almost their only recreation being their religious processions, which are frequent. On these occasions, the streets through which the processions pass are strewn with pine-leaves, and adorned with arches, decorated with evergreens and flowers. The building of the present city was commenced in the year 1776; three years after the earthquake of 1773, which nearly wholly destroyed old Guatemala, the former capital. Pop. 35,000 to 40,000.—(Bailly's *Central America*; Dunlop's *Central America*, &c.)

GUATEMALA (OLD), [Spanish, *Antigua Guatemala*], a city, Central America, the former cap. of the state of Guatemala, 10 m. S.W. the new city of same name, dep. Sacatepeques, close by the Volcano de Fuego and the Volcano de

Agua, in a valley, open to the S.W., but on all other sides inclosed by high mountains. It was founded by the Spanish conquerors in 1527, and continued to be the capital of the country till 1773, when it was nearly wholly destroyed by an earthquake; being left, with exception of a few of the more substantial edifices, little better than a pile of rubbish. It covered an extent of 2000 yds. N. to S., and 2500 yds. E. to W.; and had spacious, regular, and generally parallel streets. A new town is now rising upon the site, on the plan, and built of the materials, of the old. Prior to the earthquake, the population is alleged to have been 60,000; it is now about 9000.—(Bailly's *Central America*.)

GUATULCO, a sea-port, Mexico, dep. of, and 110 m. S.E. Oaxaca, on the Pacific; lat. 15° 44' 24" N.; lon. 96° 10' W. (u.)

GUAURA, or **HUAURA**, a tn. Peru, intendancy of, and 73 m. N.N.W. Lima, on the Pacific, near l. bank river of same name. It consists of one very long street, terminated by a bridge over the river, and by a large tower, defended by a redoubt. It has a church, a convent, and an hospital. The harbour is safe and commodious. In the environs are extensive salt-works, and some vestiges of ancient edifices.—The river rises on the W. side of the principal chain of the Andes, flows W.S.W., and falls into the Pacific near the town, after a course of about 90 m.

GUAVIARE, or **GUABIARE**, a large and navigable river, New Granada, formed of several streams, which, rising in the mountains of Bogota, flow S.E. and unite about lat. 2° 47' N.; lon. 72° 30' W.; whence the united stream flows E.N.E., traversing the plains of San Juan, and, after receiving numerous tributaries, joins the Orinoco, in lat. 4° N.; lon. 68° 12' W.

GUAYAMA, a tn. and port, isl. Porto Rico, S. coast. In 1843, 103 vessels, tonn. 12,592, entered; and 119 vessels, tonn. 14,266, cleared. Exports:—tobacco, coffee, and timber. Pop. 5400.

GUAYANA, S. America. See **GUIANA**.

GUAYANILLA, a seaport, isl. Porto Rico, S. coast. In 1843, four vessels, tonn. 724, entered; and 11 vessels, tonn. 1784, cleared.

GUAYAQUIL, a city and seaport, Ecuador, dep. same name, on the Guayaquil, here, about 2 m. wide; lat. 2° 9' S.; lon. 79° 56' W. It is divided into the old and new towns; the former higher up the river than the latter, and entirely occupied by the poorer classes. The framework of the houses is of wood; they are generally of one story, excepting in the principal street, where they are mostly of two; the ground-floor being divided into small shops, occupied by tradesmen of



GUAYAQUIL CATHEDRAL.—From Vaillant, *Voyage autour du Monde*.

different kinds. Some of the buildings are rather handsome, particularly the custom-house. There are also a cathedral, three convents, a college, and an hospital, all respectable edifices. In hot weather the old town is filled with a pestilential effluvia, proceeding from the mud exposed to the action of the sun by the receding tide. This exhalation is the cause of malignant fevers, which render the city a terror to strangers,

and seriously affect the prosperity of the port. In the rainy season the streets are rendered impassable by accumulations of mud and water, there being no drainage, as the town stands on a dead level. The unhealthiness of the place from these causes is increased by an extensive marsh situated behind it, and, to add to the discomforts attendant on a residence in it, the houses are filled with noxious vermin, and the supply of potable water very deficient. Guayaquil is the only port in Ecuador. Its principal exports are cacao and cotton. The number of vessels that entered in 1844 was 167; tonn. 14,718; value, £209,103, 6s.;—cleared, 167; value, £196,194, 2s. European goods are imported in considerable quantities, particularly liquors, and articles of consumption for the table, chiefly Spanish. Pop. 22,000.—The DEPARTMENT, including the provinces of Guayaquil and Manabí; area, 14,400 sq. m., is for the most part level, and has the Andes for its E. boundary. It is unhealthy, but extremely fertile, and produces in abundance cacao, cereals, fruit, rice, cotton, and tobacco; while the forests furnish a variety of useful kinds of timber. Principal cities, Guayaquil and Puna. Pop. 90,000.

GUAYAQUIL (GULF OF), an inlet, Ecuador, part of its S. coast being the N.W. extremity of Peru. Entrance about lat. 3° 10' S.; lon. 80° 10' W. It is the largest inlet on the W. coast line of S. America, N. of lat. 42° S., and extends inland upwards of 50 m., and is 12 m. wide at the principal entrance. At its N. end it divides into two narrow branches, which penetrate several miles into the land, being in part the estuaries of several united streams, on one of which stands the city of Guayaquil. At the entrance of the gulf is the island of Puna, 30 m. long and about 8 m. wide.

GUAYMAS, a seaport in Mexico, state Sonora and Cinaloa, E. shore Gulf of California, at the mouth of river of same name; lat. 27° 54' N.; lon. 110° 52' W. (n.) The harbour is one of the finest on the coast, being sheltered from all winds, and capable of accommodating 200 vessels. It is one of the principal depôts for the commerce between Mexico and China. The houses of the town are mostly of mud, but many of those of recent erection are of more durable materials, large, and well built. Pop. 3000.

GUAYRA (La) [French, *La Goyère*], a tn. and seaport, Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea; lat. 10° 36' 42" N.; lon. 66° 56' 30" W. (n.); 10 m. N. Caracas, closely surrounded by high mountains and rocks. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and ill-paved, and the houses ill-built. For nine months in the year the heat is excessive, giving rise to malignant and putrid fevers, which render a residence here eminently dangerous to strangers. It contains no public buildings worthy of notice. Being the principal port of the republic, its trade is extensive. Its chief exports are coffee, cacao, indigo, and hides; imports, British manufactured goods, provisions, wines, &c. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered the port in 1847, was 163, tonn. 28,378; cleared, 164, tonn. 29,488. Value of imports, £656,743; of exports, £590,753.

The following table shows the quantities of the principal articles exported from La Guayra, for the years 1843-1847:—

Years.	Coffee.		Cacao.		Cotton.		Sugar.		Indigo.		Hides.
	Cwt.	Qrs.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Cwt.	Qrs.	
1843.....	130,191		6018		459		3925		1139		34,628
1844.....	12,225		7895		211		2261		724		52,361
1845.....	111,747		6250		691		4646		480		48,009
1846.....	152,747		7026		476		6878		863		53,692
1847.....	114,561		838		10,171		6471		561		58,913

The port is not a very good one, being unsheltered from N. to E. and W. winds, and the continued E. breeze keeping the sea in a state of constant agitation. The holding ground, however, is good; anchorage, from 6 to 30 fathoms, according to distance from the land. The town is defended by a fort, and several batteries judiciously planted along the shore. La Guayra was nearly destroyed, in 1812, by an earthquake. Pop. 8000.

GUAYTARA, a river, in the N. of Ecuador, an affluent of the frontier river Patia, which it joins after a generally N.W. course of about 75 m.

GUAYTECAS, a bay and group of isls. off W. coast, Patagonia, lat. 44° S. The islands, which form the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago, are much frequented by seals.

GUBBIO [anc. *Iguirano*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. Urbino and Pesaro, 50 m. W.S.W. Ancona. It is a bishop's see, has

a cathedral, six parish churches, 21 convents, and manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs. Pop. 4339.

GUBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 23 m. S.E.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Lubst with the Neisse. It is walled, has three suburbs, four churches, a court-house, and gymnasium; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, leather, iron, and earthenware; a building yard, worsted mill, some shipping trade, and a trade in wool, wine, fruit, and cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. (1846), 11,663.—The CIRCLE is flat, well wooded, and watered, and produces much corn, and depastures large numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine. Area, 327 geo. sq. m. Pop. 45,961.

GUCHILAQUE, a small tn. Mexico, dep. of, and 80 m. S. Mexico, 7000 ft. above the sea, on a mountain range of same name, forming a portion of the Cordillera of Anahuac.

GUDEN, or **GUDEN-AA**, a river, Denmark, N. Jutland, formed by the junction of the Hammerrmølle-aa and the Stongaard-aa, near Tørring, bail. Aarhuus. It flows N.N.E., falls into the N.W. corner of lake Mos; on issuing from which, with its original volume much increased, it passes through a number of small lakes, flows N., and then N.E., passes Randers, and falls into the Randers-fjord, after a course of about 80 m. Vessels drawing 7 ft. come up to Randers, and large barges can proceed up much farther.

GUDENSBERG, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Niederhessen, 11 m. S.W. Cassel. It is walled, contains a church, hospital, synagogue, and industrial school, and has a trade in yarn. There is a colliery in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2097.

GUDOOK, a pass, Persia, 80 m. E. by N. Teheran, one of the greatest leading into Mazanderan from the S. It is supposed by Burnes to be the '*Pylæ Caspiæ*,' or the Caspian gates, through which Alexander the Great pursued Darius.

GUEBWILLER, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 13 m. S.S.W. Colmar, on the Lauch, at the foot of the round-topped mountain called the *ballon* of Guebwiller. It is well built, has two remarkable churches, one of which is of the 11th century; manufactures of cloths, woollens, ribbands, cottons, plain and printed; fine cotton yarn, sewing silk, chemicals, and machines; bleacheries, and a sugar refinery. Near it are coal mines and slate quarries. Pop. 3860.

GUEGUETENANGO, a tn. Central America, Guatemala, dep. Totonicapan, 114 m. W.N.W. Guatemala, in a valley, near the source of the Selegua, with a parish church. Pop., chiefly Indians, 1300.

GUELDERLAND, a prov. Holland. See **GELDERLAND**.

GUELDERES, a tn. Prussia. See **GELDERN**.

GUELEA, a tn. Algerian Sahara, 135 m. W.S.W. Gardaia, consisting of 200 well-built houses, inclosed by a wall, situate on a conical hill, and supposed to be constructed of stones hewn for a Roman city that occupied the same site. It has some trade and manufactures, and near it are rich date plantations.

GUELLÉ, a vil., W. Africa, Fouta-Damga, l. bank Senegal; lat. 15° 18' N.; lon. 12° 45' W. It is an extensive mart for millet.

GUELPH, a tn. and township, Upper Canada, Wellington dist. The TOWN, finely situated on the Speed, 38 m. N.W. Hamilton, has a handsome jail and court-house, and places of worship for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, British Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and R. Catholics. Pop. 1240, chiefly English and Scotch; township, 3400.

GUERANDE, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 42 m. W.N.W. Nantes, on a vine-covered slope. Though now 3 m. from the sea, it once had a harbour, and was a place of importance and strength. It has lofty walls, many towers, and a gloomy aspect; and near it is a massive castle, formerly an outer defence. It likewise has two well-maintained hospitals, manufactures of linens, cottons, and serges, and wool and cotton spinneries. In the environs are *salines*, whence much fine salt is extracted. Pop. 2202.

GUERARA, a tn. Algerian Sahara, Oasis of Wady Mzab, 42 m. E.N.E. Gardaia. It is surrounded by a very high wall, and entered by three gates. The gardens are remarkable for their extent and fertility. All the tribes of the desert frequent this place either to buy or sell horses, asses, sheep, ivory, gold dust, ostrich feathers, cotton, silk, cutlery, &c., brought chiefly from Tunis and Algiers. Pop. very considerable, said to be little inferior to that of Gardaia.

GUERCHE (La), a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Villaine, 24 m. E.S.E. Rennes, with a manufacture of bone-black, and a trade in chestnuts. Pop. 1984.

GUERCINO, a vil. Papal States, deleg. of, and 12 m. N. Frosinone, r. bank Cosa. Pop. 1100.

GUERET (Latin, *Waractum*), a tn. France, dep. Creuse, 40 m. N.E. Limoges. It is tolerably well built, is the seat of a court of primary resort; possesses a communal college, and societies of agriculture, natural history, and antiquities; contains a handsome townhouse, a courthouse, library, prison, and hospital; and has a considerable trade in cattle and butter, and numerous annual fairs. Pop. 3924.

GUERIGUY, a vil. France, dep. Nièvre, 8 m. N.N.E. Nevers, on the Nièvre. Here are some State ironworks, for the manufacture of chain-cables, &c. Pop. 1257.

GUERNSEY, the second largest and most W. of the Channel Islands, lying off the N. coast of France, from which it is about 28 m. distant, and from England about 68 m.; lat. (S.W. point) 49° 27' N.; lon. 2° 41' W. (r.) It is of a triangular form, about 9 m. long, and 3 to 4 m. broad. The N. part of the island is level, the S. more elevated, and intersected by numerous deep and narrow valleys; coast lofty and abrupt, some of the cliffs attaining a height of 270 ft. The island is almost entirely of granitic formation; the rocks are chiefly gneiss, granite, and sienite. The climate, though subject to frequent variations, is extremely healthy; snow is rare, and frosts light, and of short continuance; mean winter temperature, about 41° 62'; that of summer, 60° 7'. During the spring E. winds prevail, and W. during the rest of the year. The soil is fertile; but, from the minute subdivision of property—almost every farmer being proprietor of the patch he cultivates, commonly varying from 5 to 12 acres—little improvement has been made in agriculture. Though the land under tillage is rapidly increasing, and wheat is the crop most generally grown, yet the annual growth of wheat and of barley is far short of the consumption; and oats, beans, and rye are seldom raised. Many of the small proprietors who live near the coast combine the pursuits of fishermen and farmers, three or four clubbing in the ownership of a boat; and, while the husband on his return cultivates his ground, the wife carries the fish to market. But, in most cases, the breeding of cattle and the dairy are the principal objects of attention; and the butter made is highly esteemed. Horses of good breeds and pigs are also reared, the latter attaining a great size. Long leasehold tenure is unknown, but a great part of the land is heavily burdened with a species of irredeemable mortgage peculiar to the Channel Islands. The value of land is extremely high, the rent averaging from £5 to £7 per ac. The houses and cottages of the country people are generally neat and comfortable. The garden produce, including flowers, is remarkable for its variety and excellence; many beautiful plants, which require artificial heat in England, growing here in the open air. Figs and peaches are abundant, melons also are plentiful, but considered inferior to those of Jersey; and there are also extensive orchards, from the produce of which considerable quantities of cider are made, both for home consumption and for exportation. The principal articles of export are cider, apples, potatoes, wines, and building-stone, or granite; hardly a day passing without a vessel being despatched to London, laden with granite in a broken state for the repair of roads, &c., while so many as 15 to 20 vessels so laden have arrived in London in one day. The imports are wheat, flour, British manufactures, wine, sugar, coffee, &c.

The government of Guernsey, as of the other islands, is in the hands of States; some members of which are named by the crown, while others are chosen by the people, and others sit *ex officio*. Causes are determined by their own officers; but an appeal may be made to the sovereign in council. Neither parliament nor council, however, interfere on ordinary occasions with the internal regulations of the island. The legal institutions are a mixture of English with Norman law, precedent, and custom. The language spoken in court is French. Juries are unknown. The States vote money for ordinary public expenses; but new taxes must be sanctioned by the crown. The military government of the island is vested in a lieutenant-governor, who represents the sovereign in the Assembly of the States. The effective strength of the militia is about 2600 men, from 16 to 45

years of age, and is divided into four regiments and an artillery battalion.

The natives of Guernsey are a thrifty and saving people. The dialect of the island is the pure Norman of some centuries ago; but among the upper classes a knowledge of English is general. The principal place of education is Elizabeth College, at St. Peter's Port, the capital, and only town in the island. There is also a school in each of the ten parishes into which the island is divided. Pop. 26,649.

GUESTLING, par. Eng. Sussex; 3180 ac. Pop. 803.

GUESTWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1660 ac. Pop. 200.

GUETARIA, a tn. and port, Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 15 m. N.N.W. Tolosa, on the Atlantic. It is indifferently built, partly surrounded by decayed walls, and has a Gothic church, municipal-house, prison, hospital, and storehouse. Inhabitants mostly employed in fishing, and in weaving linens and woollens. Pop. 1274.

GUEVO UPA (VALLEY OF POISON). See JAVA, sec. Volcanos.

GUGGISBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and S.S.W. Bern, r. bank, Kalte Sense. It consists of the small village of Guggisberg, containing the church and parsonage, and a great number of single houses, scattered over a very hilly district. In one of its valleys, on the N. side of the Ganterisch, where the Kalte Sense has its source, there is a sulphur spring, in high repute among the inhabitants. P. 5203.

GÜGLINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. of, and 1 m. S.W. Brackenheim, l. bank, Zaber. It has a court-house, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1440.

GUGLIONESI, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 7 m. N. Larino. Pop. 3000.

GUGUAN, an isl., N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrões, or Marianne group; lat. 17° 35' N.; lon. 145° 53' E. (n.) It lies N. and S., 2½ m. long, and is one of the highest in the group. There are two peaks on it, one of which is estimated at 2000 ft. To the S. and E. the slope of the hills is extremely rapid, and the rock, which descends to the sea, is composed of lava. The highest point on the N. side is a vast crater whence smoke has been seen to issue.—(Findlay's *Directory for the Pacific Ocean*.)

GUHRAU, or GORA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 42 m. N.N.W. Breslau, cap. circle of same name, on a height. It is surrounded by walls; is the seat of a court, and several public offices; contains two churches, and two chapels, several schools, an hospital, and infirmary; and has manufactures of linen and tobacco, numerous mills, tile-works, a distillery; a trade in corn, garden produce, and cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3779.—The CIRCLE, area 204 geo. sq. m., flat throughout, is watered by the Oder and Bartsch, and has good arable and pasture land. Pop. 37,127.

GUIA, a tn. Canary Islands, isl. Gran Canaria, 11 m. W. by W. Palma. It is well built, and possesses a church, several chapels, two schools, a town-hall, prison, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, baize, hats, and wine. Trade:—grain, fruits, and domestic cattle. Pop. 2230.

GUIAGUILA, a vil. Senegambia, r. bank Senegal, opposite Koungou; lat. 14° 15' N.; lon. 12° 20' W. It is picturesquely situated on a mass of quartz rock, and its central part is surrounded by an earthen wall. The environs are adorned with trees, and with fine plantations of millet.

GUIANA, GUYANA, or GUAYANA, a large territory, S. America, extending between lat. 8° 40' N. and 3° 30' S. and lon. 50° and 68° W.; having the Atlantic and E. course of the Orinoco, N.; the rivers Negro and Amazon, S.; the N. course of the Orinoco and the natural canal of Cassiquiare, W.; and the Atlantic, E. This territory was divided into Brazilian or Portuguese Guiana, Venezuelan, British, Dutch, and French Guiana; but the last three alone are now recognised under this name, and so distinguished on our maps—the other two being absorbed by their respective countries. The three Guianas just alluded to are maritime territories, lying contiguous to each other, N.W. to S.E., in the order in which they are named.

GUIANA (BRITISH), one of the three portions of the above territory, about 560 m. long, S.E. to N.W., and about 200 m. broad, having E. Dutch Guiana, W. Venezuela and Brazil, N. and N.E. the Atlantic, and S. Brazil; lat. 0° 40' to 8° 40' N.; and lon. 57° to 61° W. Neither its W. nor S. limits, however, have been defined. Estimated area,

76,000 sq. m. Its coast line is about 280 m., extending from the river Corentyn to the Punta Barima, about lon. 60° W. It is divided into two counties—namely, Berbice, and the united counties of Demerara and Essequibo. The whole surface of the coast lands is on a level with the high-water of the sea. When drained, banked, and cultivated, they consolidate and sink fully a foot below it; in consequence of which, it becomes necessary to pay unremitting attention to the dams and sluices, to keep out the sea, otherwise great destruction and damage to the land ensues. Shallows, or muddy banks, stretch along the whole line of coast, and run several miles into the sea; they are in some parts dry, in others covered with not more than from 3 to 4 ft. water. The entire absence of all landmarks on these flat and monotonous shores, renders it difficult for strange vessels to ascertain at what particular point of the coast they are. The level country extends from 10 m. to 40 m. inland, when it is arrested by a range of sand-hills, of low elevation; the highest not exceeding 200 ft. Behind these hills, the high land stretches out in level or undulating plains, rising here and there into eminences. Notwithstanding the general flatness of the country towards the coast, the interior is traversed, in various directions, by chains of mountains; few of them, however, of any great height. Of these mountains, the Pacaraima range, nearly in the centre of the country, is the most remarkable, and exhibits the loftiest elevations—the culminating point, called *Roraima* by the Indians, rising to a height of 7500 ft. above sea-level. This group extends about 25 m. N.W. and S.E., is composed, in part, of sandstone, and presents a singular castellated appearance—the upper portions consisting of a perpendicular mural precipice, 1500 ft. high, down which magnificent cascades, of equal height, are seen descending. The other principal ranges are the Sierra Imataca, in the N. part of the country, running also N.W. and S.E., parallel to the coast, at an average distance of 50 m. to 60 m.; the Canneon or Conoon, and the Sierra Acarai—the last occupying the extreme S.E. corner of the territory, forming its boundary in this direction. They are densely wooded, but do not reach a greater elevation than 4000 ft. The geological composition of the mountains of British Guiana is various. Some of them consist of granite, gneiss, and trappan rocks, and their different modifications; others, as mentioned above, are of sandstone; and others, again, appear to be of white quartz, which, from the quantity of the particles of mica they contain, shine like gold. Granite, however, is probably the prevailing formation, particularly in the interior; many huge mountains, several thousand feet high, being wholly composed of this substance, frequently traversed by veins of quartz, and consequently almost destitute of vegetation. Some of the detached masses of granite present the most extraordinary forms; they are generally of a conoidal figure, and often of great height—others partake of both cone and pyramid. Amongst the more remarkable of these is an isolated rock, called Atarai-pu—(which see)—rising 1300 ft. above the sea. Another natural curiosity of this kind occurs at the outskirts of the Pacaraima mountains, about lat. 4° N.; being a column of granite, in the form of the trunk of a decayed tree, about 50 ft. high. Rock crystals and red agate are met with; and very pure white clay is found in the Essequibo. The extensive flats along the shore are composed of alluvial soil and clays, resting upon granite. These alluvial flats are, in many instances, covered with a black vegetable matter, the detritus of numerous rivers.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are—the Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, the Corentyn forming the boundary between British and Dutch Guiana. The first is situated about 10 m. W. from the Demerara river, and is about 15 to 20 m. wide at its embouchure, which is studded with several low, beautifully-wooded islands. The Demerara is about 1½ m. wide at the mouth, and has a course of about 200 m. It is navigable by ships of burden for 100 m. up, when the navigation is interrupted by cataracts and rapids. The Berbice river, 57 m. S.E. of the Demerara, is about 3 m. wide at the mouth. Moderately-sized ships can ascend as far as Fort Nassau, a distance of about 50 m., in a straight line; but vessels drawing not more than 12 or 14 ft. can, it is said, sail 200 m. up. Above this, dangerous cataracts occur.

Climate.—Guiana has two dry and two wet seasons, each continuing for three months; the wet embrace the months of Vol. I.

December, January, and February—and then June, July, and August; the dry the other months. The mean annual temperature is nearly 81° 2'. Violent thunder-storms occur at the change of the seasons; but hurricanes, so destructive in the W. Indies, are unknown. In the dry seasons the climate is agreeable, and in the interior more healthy than in many parts of the W. Indies.

Soil, Agriculture, Vegetable Products, &c.—The soil is, in general, very fertile; and that of Demerara, in particular, well adapted for the cultivation of the sugar-cane; but, in consequence of the numerous large open drains with which the land is intersected, and which have been rendered necessary by its being below the level of the sea, the plough cannot be used. Vegetation, however, is singularly vigorous and luxuriant; its forest trees, which cover about one-half its surface, are of the most magnificent description; especially the mira-tree (*Mimosa excelsa*), described as attaining the height of 130 to 150 ft., and as appearing, at a distance, from its immense size, like hillocks clothed with vegetation. The timber of this tree is said to be equal to the teak of the E. Indies. Among the other principal trees are—the green heart (belonging to the family of the *Laurineæ*), the sawary (*Pekea tuberculosa*), the bully-tree (*Achras bulata*), the sirwahally, crab-wood (*Carapa Guianensis*), and purple-heart. Fruit-trees of various kinds also abound. Amongst the indigenous fruits are—the pine-apple, guava, the marmalade fruit, the anona, the sapodilla, and the Brazil and Suvarrow nuts. The cabbage-tree is common, and there are several varieties of palms. Medicinal plants also abound; including quassia, a species of ipecacuanha, gentian, and many others. Cultivation is chiefly limited to sugar, coffee, yams, cassava, plantains, bananas, sweet potatoes, maize, &c. There are many fibrous vegetables which afford substitutes for hemp and flax; and in the forests dyeing woods, cochineal, gum copal, and a multitude of other valuable and unknown vegetable productions abound. The flora is rich and varied, and includes the Victoria Regia, the largest of the water-lilies, whose immense bright green leaves, and enormous white and pink flowers, are to be seen floating on the reaches of some of the rivers.

Zoology.—The animals are those of tropical S. America generally—the jaguar, tapir, armadillo, agouti, ant-bear, sloth, deer, a great variety of monkeys, iguanas, large alligators, and turtles; several kinds of parrots, macaws, and humming-birds; the flamingo, Muscovy duck, toucan, and spoonbill. In the forests the vampire bat abounds. Snakes are numerous, and many of them poisonous; and troublesome insects are almost intolerably plentiful, as might be expected, from the swampy nature of the coast districts. The rivers abound with a great variety of kinds of fish, many of them highly prized for the table; they include the silurus, which often measures 12 ft. in length, and weighs upwards of 2 cwt. The domestic animals are—horses, mules, hogs, goats, and fowls. Black cattle and horses are reared on the savannas, but are little attended to.

Inhabitants.—The population of British Guiana is composed of aboriginal tribes, and of foreign settlers—Dutch, English, Europeans, Africans, and their descendants. The principal tribes of the aborigines, now greatly reduced in numbers, are—the Arrawaks, Accawai, Carabice, Warrows or Warraus, Macusies, and Wapisianas; the last are tall, fine-looking men, with regular features, and large noses. The Arrawaks, living within the immediate vicinity of the plantations, are the most civilized of all the tribes. They are of small stature, seldom exceeding 5 feet 4 inches in height; are stout and plump in proportion, but not muscular. The Accawais are also of low stature, and their skin of a deeper red than the Arrawaks. They paint themselves with arnotto; are quarrelsome, warlike, capable of enduring considerable fatigue, and are said to be superior in courage to all the other nations, but are accused of being singularly filthy in their habits. They are, however, hospitable, and determined humorists. The Carabice, who are rapidly decreasing, occupy the upper part of the rivers Essequibo and Cayuni. They are brave, credulous, simple, and obstinate. Nothing comes amiss to them in the way of food; rats, frogs, toads, lizards, and insects being devoured indiscriminately. The Warrows or Warraus inhabit the Pomerion coast, and are mostly sailors and boat-builders, at which they excel. They

are said to be intemperate, quarrelsome, improvident, and dirty in their persons; they are only about 700 in number. The Macusies are a kind and hospitable tribe, and appear to be less indolent than the Indians generally; they inhabit the



ARORIGINES OF GUIANA
From Schomburgk's Views of the Interior of Guiana.

vicinity of Pirara, a village far into the interior. There are several other tribes in the interior, of which little is known. Some of those inhabiting the upper regions of the Essequibo are said to be cannibals. The accompanying illustration represents three young natives, who were taken to England by Sir R. H. Schomburgk, after his first journey through Guiana, and there educated for a time. They were quiet, docile, and attentive to their instructors, exhibiting different tastes and different degrees of aptitude. No. 1 is Saramong, a Macusi, the most intelligent of the three; No. 2 is Sororeng, a Parvilhano, once a powerful tribe, inhabiting the banks of the Rio Branco; and No. 3 is Corrienan, a Warrau. One of them died, but the other two returned to Guiana; and Sororeng was afterwards very useful to Sir R. H. Schomburgk and his brother, Richard, on a subsequent journey, from his knowledge of English, Creole-Dutch, and sundry native dialects.

Products, Commerce, &c.—Sugar, rum, coffee, molasses, and hardwood, form the principal articles of export. The exports for 1849 amounted to £674,942, and the imports to £658,140; the former showing a considerable decrease on preceding years. Cotton was also cultivated formerly to a great extent, especially in Demerara; but is now nearly extinct, in consequence of the paucity of labour. The cultivation of coffee has likewise shrunk greatly of late years—the exports having fallen from 4,500,000 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. A large increase in the tonnage and shipping of the colony, and in the internal traffic, has taken place since 1844, including a brisk trade in cattle from the Orinoco.

Government.—British Guiana has no legislative assembly or executive council, but a court of policy, consisting of five official members—namely, the governor, the chief-justice, the attorney-general, the collector of customs, the government secretary, and five non-official members. The expenditure of the colony, in 1849, amounted to £130,701, while the revenue produced only £94,720, being made up by a grant in aid.

Towns.—The principal towns are Georgetown, Demerara, and New Amsterdam, Berbice (*both of which see*).

History.—Guiana is said by some to have been discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, in 1498; others attribute the discovery to Vasco Nuñez, in 1504. The first settlement was formed by the Dutch, in 1580, on the river Pomeroon, and called New Zealand, whence they spread E. to the Essequibo and Demerara. In 1781, the colony was taken by Sir George Rodney; but it was restored to the Dutch in 1783. In 1796 it surrendered to the British, and was again restored to the Dutch, by the peace of Amiens, 1801. It

was again taken by the British, on the breaking out of the war in 1803, and has since remained in their possession. Pop. (1851) 127,695.

GUIANA (DUTCH), or SURINAM, a Dutch colony, S. America, situated between English and French Guiana, having the former on the E., and the latter on the W.; between lat. 1° 30' and 6° N.; lon. 53° 30' and 57° 30' W. Its coast line extends from the river Corentyn to the river Maroni. The length of the territory, N. to S., is 300 m.; breadth, at the widest part, about 280 m.; but does not, generally, exceed 225 or 230 m.; area, about 38,500 sq. m. The general aspect of the country is the same with that of British Guiana above described—flat and swampy on the coast, and mountainous in the interior; well watered by numerous streams, flowing generally S. to N.; and of which the Surinam and its affluents, and the Saramacca with its affluents, and the Coppename, are the chief. It has also a similarly warm, moist climate, is very fertile, and well cultivated, resembling an extensive garden, and yields similar products. On the r. bank of the Surinam river, and about 10 m. from its mouth, is situated the capital of the settlement, Paramaribo; a little N. from which is the fort of Zeelandia, where the governor resides, and where, also, most of the government establishments are situated. The principal exports of the colony are sugar, coffee, cotton, molasses, and rum. Their value in the years 1847–1849, was as follows:—

	1847.	1848.	1849.
	£	£	£
Cotton.....	108,526	77,880	74,132
Coffee.....	27,234	142,898	61,301
Molasses.....	91,815	97,284	87,292
Sugar.....	2,705,123	3,024,115	2,764,872
Rum.....	8,970	11,290	9,408

During the same years the value of the imports amounted to—

	1847.	1848.	1849.
	£126,239	£151,092	£165,418

The Dutch government have recently emancipated their slaves in this territory; but instead of compensation to the proprietors, the slaves remain indentured labourers for a period of 12 years, and work without pay. The pop. amounts to upwards of 60,000, of which between 6000 and 7000 are whites, and about 53,000 or 54,000 negroes. The government is vested in a governor-general and council.

GUIANA (FRENCH) [French, *Guyane-Française*], a French colony, S. America, the most E. division of Guiana, its coast line extending from the river Maroni, on the W., to the river Oyapok, on the E., which separates it from Brazil, a distance in a straight line, of about 200 m.; between lat. 2° and 6° N.; and lon. 49° 38' and 54° 38' W. The greatest length of the colony, N. to S., is about 280 m.; its greatest breadth, about 220 m.; area, 27,560 sq. m. This territory also resembles that of British Guiana, in its physical features, climate, and vegetable productions, with the addition, in the latter case, of pepper, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, &c. The coast is low, consisting of a flat alluvial tract, of great fertility, in some places marshy, and covered with thick forests of mangroves. The highlands, in the interior—the soil consisting of clay, mixed with granitic sand, are also fertile; and the whole country is exceedingly well watered—the principal streams being the Mana, Sinnamary, Oyak, and Aproname. The territory comprises the island of Cayenne (*which see*), celebrated for the description of pepper bearing that name. On this island is situated Cayenne (*which see*), the capital of the colony. The colony is divided into two districts, Cayenne and Sinnamary, and 14 communes or townships. The government is vested in a governor, assisted by a privy council, and colonial council of 16 members, elected by the colonists.

The French first settled in Cayenne in the year 1604. In 1763, the French government, with the view of improving, and otherwise increasing the importance of the colony, sent out 12,000 emigrants; but no arrangements having been made for their reception, or subsequent disposal, they nearly all perished from exposure to the climate, which was then extremely insalubrious. In 1809, the colony was captured by the united forces of the British and Portuguese, and

restored to France at the peace of Paris, in 1814. Pop. (1846), 19,795, showing a considerable decrease since 1836; but the extensive transportation of political offenders to Cayenne by the French President, in the early part of 1852, holds out a prospect of the population being again increased.

GUINIA, a river, S. America. See NEGRO (Rio).

GUICOWAR'S, GYKWAR'S, or BARODA DOMINION, a state, Hindoostan, in its W. portion, subsidiary to the British, and subordinate to the presidency of Bombay, consisting of most part of the peninsula, and of some other detached portions of the province of Gujerat; the whole between lat. 20° 40' and 24° N., and lon. 69° and 74° E.; bounded, on the S.W., by the ocean; N. by the Gulf and Rann of Cutch, and the territories of Odeypoor, &c.; E. by some minor Rajpoot states, and a part of the Bombay presidency, which last surrounds the districts on the E. and N. of the Gulf of Cambay; area of the Baroda territory, or that immediately subject to the Guicowar, 4400 sq. m.; but of the whole, including the dominions of the Kattywar, and other tributary chiefs, 29,400 sq. m. The Sabernutty, Mihe, and Nerbudda rivers, intersect it, flowing S. or W. to the Gulf of Cambay. It is one of the richest parts of India; and its admirable position, with a long line of coast, is highly advantageous to its commerce. Cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, oil, pulses, flax, are principal crops; in some parts are fine pasture lands; and the E. districts in particular are productive of various kinds of grain, more of which is produced than required for home consumption. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos; but include many Mahometans, and Parsees, with wild, aboriginal tribes; the Jains, a religious sect of W. India, are here very numerous. Almost all the Hindoo castes are partially occupied in weaving; and cotton fabrics form, with corn and raw cotton, the principal exports. Cambay, and Surat-Baroach, &c., in the British territories around its gulf, monopolize most of the foreign trade. The dynasty is Mahratta, and the rise of the Guicowar was coincident with that of the Peishwa, in the Deccan; a treaty was first entered into between him and the British, in 1780; and in 1817, the Guicowar's dominions were enlarged, in consequence of the Peishwa's cession of his previous rights in Gujerat. In the same year, the Guicowar agreed to maintain an armed force, subsidiary to the Anglo-Indian army; and consisting of 4000 native infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and a company of European artillery; and in 1829, his tribute to the British was fixed at eight lacs of rupees (£80,000), annually. Baroda is the capital, and the seat of the British resident, who conducts all the foreign relations of the state. Other principal towns are Joonaghur, Poorbunder, Jafferabad, Mallia, &c., in the peninsula of Gujerat. Pop. of the Baroda district, 325,526; of the entire territory, 2,182,900. — (*Trigonometrical Survey of India; Parliamentary Reports, &c.*)

GUIDAKAR, a vil., W. Africa, Wallo, l. bank Senegal; lat. 16° 27' N.; lon. 15° 43' W. It is inundated annually, and, after the retreat of the waters, millet, sweet potatoes, and melons are successfully cultivated.

GUIDIZZOLO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 15 m. N.W. by N. Mantua, with manufactures of silk and bombazine. Pop. 2238.

GUIENNE, or GUYENNE, an anc. prov. France, cap. Bordeaux, comprising the Bordelais or Guienne proper, Périgord, Quercy, Rouergue, Gascogne, Pays-de-Landes, duchy of Albret, Basque country, Armagnac, and Comminges. It belonged to the kings of England from 1152 till 1200, and from 1255 till 1453. From 1453 till 1472, it was an independent duchy, but at the latter date, it was incorporated with France. It is now partitioned among depts. Ariège, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Haute-Pyrénées, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, Landes, Basses-Pyrénées, Arveyron, Dordogne, Gironde, and Lot.

GUIERS, a small river, forming part of the boundary between France and Sardinia, separating, in part, dep. Isère of the former, from prov. Chambery of the latter. It is formed, near Les Echelles, by the union of the Guiers Vif and the Guiers Mort, which descend from the Grande-Chartrouse, flows N.W. past Pont-de-Beauvoisin and St. Genix, and, after a course of about 30 m., joins r. bank Rhone, near St. Didier.

GUILCAGH, par. Irel. Waterford; 3950 ac. Pop. 551.

GUILDEN, two pars. Eng. — 1, (*Morden*), Cambridgeshire; 2506 ac. Pop. 808. — 2, (*Sutton*), Chester; 1130 ac. P. 180.

GUILDFORD (East), par. Eng. Sussex; 2430 ac. P. 127.

GUILDFORD, a bor., market tn., and par., England, co. Surrey. The town stands on a declivity which slopes to the Wey, 29 m. S.W. London, at the junction of a branch of the S. Western with the Guildford and Reigate Railway. It is large, well built, and has altogether a substantial and thriving appearance. The streets, of which the principal one is very steep, are well paved and well lighted with gas; supply of water abundant. The principal public buildings are the churches, of which there are three; an elegant county-hall, guildhall, council chamber, and corn market; a county jail, with a house of correction, and extensive barracks; a hospital, theatre, and several schools and chapels. The churches are old, and one of them, St. Mary's, is a rude structure of chalk and flints. The other places of worship belong to Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends. There are several excellent free schools here, the principal of which is the grammar-school, an ancient collegiate establishment, founded in 1509. There is also a blue coat school, and national and infant schools; several almshouses, and other charities. An institution, called the Guildford institute, was formed, in 1844, by the junction of two literary and scientific societies previously existing. There is an iron foundry, and on the Wey are several corn and paper mills. The retail trade of the place is very considerable and steady. It has also some trade with London in corn, timber, malt, &c., sent by the Wey. Near the town there is a good race-course, where a Queen's plate of 100 guineas is annually run for. Guildford returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 536. Pop. (1841), 4074; parl. bor., 5925.

GUILDFORD, a tn. W. Australia, on the Swan River, 7 m. N.E. Perth, and 4 m. from the foot of the mountains, on a high part of the alluvial flat fringing the river.

GUILLAUMES (Latin, *Willelmum*), a tn. Sardinian States, div. of, and 33 m. N.W. Nice, l. bank Varo, here crossed both by a stone and a wooden bridge. It contains two squares, one of them finely planted; almshouse, and the remains of an ancient fort; and has a trade in corn, wine, and wool, and four annual fairs. There are some remarkable caves and cascades in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1351.

GUILLOTIERE (La), a com. France, dep. Rhone, l. bank Rhone, properly a suburb of Lyon, and cap. of one of the six cantons into which that town has been divided. It consists of one principal street, which is very long, and several minor streets, and is the seat of important manufactures. Pop. 29,843.

GUILMI, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, dist. of, and 14 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 2051.

GUILLOOM, a small river, Senegambia, an affluent of the Senegal, which it joins about 30 m. below Kaheide, after a course of between 80 and 90 m.

GUILSBOROUGH, par. Eng. Northamp.; 3080 ac. P. 939.

GUILSFIELD, par. Wales, Montgomery. Pop. 2577.

GUIMAR, a tn. Canary Islands, isl. Tenerife, 20 m. S.W. Santa Cruz, in a fertile valley. It has a church, four chapels, a school, prison, fountain, cemetery, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and a trade in grain, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 3042.

GUIMARAENS [anc. *Guimaranum*]. — 1, A fortified city, Portugal, prov. Minho, between the rivers Visela and Solio, 26 m. N.E. Oporto; lat. 41° 24' N.; lon. 8° 14' W. It stands on a gentle acclivity, is well built, has several good streets, and public squares, a fine collegiate church, and several other churches, chapels, and hospitals; with manufactures of cutlery, iron-ware, paper, cottons, linen, leather, confections, &c. Guimaraens has hot sulphurous springs (temperature 164°), frequented from the earliest times. It is said to have been first founded about a.c. 500. In 1107, Henry of Burgundy made it the capital of the kingdom. Alphonso I., and Pope St. Domago were born here. Pop. 7210. — 2, A tn. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, N. shore of the bay of Cuma, 50 m. N.W. São Luiz, with a parish church, and a harbour, which admits largish vessels. Pop. dist., 2000.

GUIMARAS, an isl. Philippines, Sooloo Sea, between isls. Pannay and Negres; lat. (Phillips) 10° 30' N.; lon. 122° 20' E.; about 20 m. long, N.E. to S.W., and 11 m. broad.

GUINEA, a geographical division of W. Africa, the limits of which have not been precisely fixed. It may be taken, however, as including the coast line between the

frontiers of Senegambia, at Cape Verga, lat. 10° 20' N., and Cape Negro, lat. 15° 41' S., or Cape Frio, lat. 18° 23' S. It is divided into two districts, lying N. and S. of Cape Lopez, lat. 0° 36' S.; the former, called N. or Upper Guinea, includes Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Grain, Ivory, Gold, and Slave coasts, the States Ashantee, Dahomey, Benin, &c.; the latter, called S. or Lower Guinea, includes Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

GUINEA (GULF OF), that portion of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the shores of Upper Guinea, between Cape Palmas, lat. 4° 22' 6" N., lon. 7° 44' 15" W.; and Cape Lopez, lat. 0° 36' S., lon. 8° 43' E., and including the Bights of Benin and Biafra. The Guinea current flows into this gulf from Cape Palmas, abreast of which, and near the land, it has a velocity of 2 m. an hour; it is lost in the Bight of Biafra, near Prince's Island, lon. 7° E. The islands of Fernando Po, Prince's, and St. Thomas, are the only ones of consequence within this gulf.

GUINEA (New), isl. Pacific Ocean. See *PAPUA*.

GUINEA COMPANY.—1, A tn. of W. Africa, Old Calabar. River about lat. 5° 30' N.; lon. 8° 30' E. Pop. about 5000.—2, (*Little*), A tn. on same river, about lat. 5° 45' N.; lon. 8° 27' E. Pop. about 1000.

GUINES [Latin, *Guina*], a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, in a marshy district, 6 m. S. by W. Calais, on the canal which terminates at this town. It is an ancient place, and was once strongly fortified. It has manufactures of lace, earthenware, and refined wax; some tanneries, breweries, and saltworks; a trade in corn, fax, cattle, poultry, timber, and the coal which is worked in the vicinity; and four annual fairs. Pop. 3754.

GUINGAMP, a tn. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, picturesquely situated on the Trieux, in the midst of large and beautiful meadows, 19 m. W.N.W. St. Briec. It is an ancient place, and was once surrounded by walls, of which part still exists. It has a court of primary resort, and an agricultural society; a parish church, partly Gothic, with a tower and spire; and a handsome trades' hall, with a fine fountain in front of it; manufactures of linen, thread, and hats, several tanneries, a trade in these articles of manufacture, and in wine and spirits, and numerous fairs. Pop. 5787.

GUIONA, mountain. See *GREECE*, page 1129.

GUIPUZCOA, one of the three Basque provs. Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, N.E. France, from which it is separated by the Bidasoa; E. and S.E. Navarre, S. Alava, and W. Biscay; area, about 800 sq. m. The coast is bold and rocky, but so much indented, that it counts no fewer than nine harbours, though none of them are important. The interior is generally mountainous, the Cantabrian Mountains, a continuation of the Pyrenees, bounding it on the S., and covering it with its ramifications. The streams are numerous, but not one of them is navigable. They all fall into the Bay of Biscay. The climate, though moist, is mild, pleasant, and healthy, and the inhabitants often live to a great age. From the nature of the surface, agricultural labours are carried on with considerable difficulty; but the soil, particularly in the lower valleys, is very fertile, and is cultivated with much industry. The produce in grain, however, falls considerably short of the consumption. The chief riches of the province are in its minerals, particularly iron of excellent quality, and its woods, which are largely used in smelting it. The other minerals of value are argenteriferous lead, copper, marble, and gypsum. Fish abound on the coast, and the fisheries employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. The principal manufactures are iron, and the articles made from it. These also, with chestnuts of home growth, and wool derived from the neighbouring provinces, constitute almost the only exports. The inhabitants possess the fine physical forms, simplicity of manners, and bold manly spirit, for which the Basques are generally distinguished. It is divided into four districts—Azpetia, San Sebastian, Tolosa (the capital), and Vergara. Pop. 141,752.

GUIRÁ, a maritime vil. Venezuela, prov. of, and 124 m. E. by N. Cumana, on the Gulf of Paria. It is inhabited by French and Spanish refugees from the island of Trinidad, and is a place of considerable trade: 207 vessels, tonn. 4212, entered, and 617, tonn. 3720, cleared in 1847.

GUISBOROUGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. York, (N. Riding). The town, 40 m. N. York, is beautifully

situated in a narrow but fertile valley, extending along the Tees. It consists chiefly of one broad main street, houses generally neat and substantial, and many of them of freestone. It has a handsome townhall, a church, and places of worship for Independents, Methodists, and Friends; a free grammar and endowed school, and an hospital for old men and women. The first alum works in the kingdom were established here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Chaloner. Area of par. 12,000 ac. Pop. 2015.

GUISE, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, beautifully situated, 1. bank Oise, and traversed by a canal, 12 m. W.N.W. Ver vins. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, and is walled, and otherwise defended so as to rank as a fortress of the third class. It contains two churches, an hospital, and the remains of an old castle; and has manufactures of linen, brickwork, tanneries, oil and cotton mills, a trade in spun hemp, flax, and brandy, weekly markets, and eight annual fairs. Guise figures much in the early wars of France. Pop. 3347.

GUISELEY, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 8890 ac. Pop. 12,274.

GUISONA [anc. *Cissa*], a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Lerida; regularly built; and having an ancient collegiate church, an episcopal palace, now used for public offices, and two primary schools; a trade in corn, wine, and fruit, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1550.

GUIST, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2190 ac. Pop. 425.

GUIXAR, a lake, Central America, San Salvador, between the villages Metapa and Ostua. It receives the Mitlan and several other rivers, and discharges its surplus water by the Lempta into the Pacific. It is about 60 m. in circumference, and in the middle is a large island, abounding in game, and containing the ruins of a considerable town.

GUIXOLS (SAN FELIU DE), a tn. and port, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 18 m. S.E. Gerona, on the Mediterranean, with wide and straight streets. It has a parish church, several chapels, a town-hall, prison, hospital, cemetery, and various convents; manufactures of linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, soap, corks, earthenware, glass, wine, and oil; and a trade in grain and cork, much reduced of late years. Pop. 5487.

GUJAN, a vil. France, dep. Gironde, 30 m. S.W. Bordeaux, near the Bassin d'Areachon, on the railway from Bordeaux to Teste-de-Buch. It contains a large and handsome church of three naves, surmounted by a lofty spire, which forms a conspicuous object at a great distance. Pop. 1958.

GUJERAT, GUJRAT, GOOJERAT, or GUZERAT [*Gurjara Rashtra*], a large prov., W. Hindoostan, Bombay Presidency, between lat. 20° 45' and 24° N., and lon. 69° and 74° E. The S.W. portion is in the form of an extensive peninsula, with the Gulf of Cutch on the N.W. side, and the Gulf of Cambay on the S.E. The central districts form an extensive plain, generally well watered, open, and fertile, but the N. and E. districts are mountainous, rugged, and jungly, and numerous deep ravines intersect many of the flattest portions of the country. Gujerat is traversed by several large rivers, of which the Nerbudda, Mhye, and Sabernutty are the most important; but, in particular tracts, water is so scarce that wells of 100 ft. in depth must be dug to obtain it. The climate is hot in summer, but mild in winter, and not unhealthy even for Europeans. The highest point to which the thermometer has been observed to rise is 102°; in January it sinks as low as 45°. In December and January, E. and N. winds prevail, accompanied by thick fogs during the night. Dry and hot winds from the W. are general in May and June. At the most S. point of Gujerat, the Portuguese are in possession of the small island of Diu, where there is a good harbour and a fort. During the hot and dry months, the surface of the country mostly appears sand or dust, and, in the rainy season, a thick mire; but it is extremely fertile. The fields, in general, except for particular crops, do not require much manure. The natural productions are the same as those of other tropical countries, including cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, saltpetre, hemp, and opium; the latter, however, is grown to a limited extent only. Cotton occupies half the cultivated land, the utmost proportion usually given to that plant in India. Horses and bullocks, of a superior description, are reared on the rich pasture lands of the province. Gujerat is miserably deficient in roads, which has hitherto formed a serious obstacle to the extension of its trade. There was not, in 1850, a single mile of continuous road in the

whole province; a circumstance that entails an amount of labour and expense, in transferring the produce from the interior, which is ruinous to all concerned, besides the damage sustained by property in the transit. The greater portion of this province, including nearly the whole of the peninsular part, is in the Guicowar's dominions; the central portions are British, and the E. in Holcar's and in Scindia's dominions. The population of this portion of India is much diversified, presenting an extraordinary assemblage of sects and castes. The number of inhabitants in the province has been estimated at 6,000,000, in the proportion of one Mahometan to 10 Hindoos.

GUJURU-WALLA, or **GURZERAWALA**, a tn. and fort, Punjab, 43 m. N. Lahore; lat. $32^{\circ} 36' N.$; lon. $74^{\circ} 20' E.$ The fort is a large square structure with mud walls, and surrounded by a ditch. The interior is highly decorated, and the garden is one of the finest in India, abounding in fruit-trees, especially orange-trees. It contains, also, numerous ornamental buildings, and a fountain.

GULANE, or **GOOLANE NESS**, a promontory, Scotland, co. Haddington, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 13 m. W.S.W. the Isle of May. The ancient village of Gulane, on the S. side of the promontory, has a pop. of 270.

GULDBRANDSDAL, a valley, Norway, bail. Christiana. It commences at Lillehammer, where the Løgen falls into the lake of Mjøsen, and continues upwards, along the course of the stream, in a N.N.W. direction, to the foot of the Dovrefield mountains. Its length is about 163 m.; its breadth nowhere more than 6 m. or 7 m., and generally less than 2 m. Its scenery is of the most magnificent description; towering mountains, generally cultivated on their lower parts, and well-wooded far up in their ascent, inclosing it on both sides, while the river, and the numerous torrents which join it, form a succession of rapid and lofty cascades.

GULF STREAM. See ATLANTIC, p. 244.

GULGULA, an ancient, ruined city, of great extent, Afghanistan, in the valley of Bamian, r. bank Koondooz; lat. $34^{\circ} 49' N.$; lon. $67^{\circ} 46' E.$ The ruins are scattered over and around a conical hill, on the summit of which is a ruined citadel, of great height and skilful construction. Numerous excavations everywhere penetrate the hill, and some contain the remains of reservoirs.

GULLEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arrond. of, and 2 m. W. Courtrai, near the Heules. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, several breweries, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 3921.

GULMI, a tn. Nepal, 80 m. W. Goorkha; lat. $28^{\circ} 11' N.$; lon. $82^{\circ} 17' E.$; on a hill. It formerly contained 500 houses, mostly thatched; and a castle, built of bricks, and covered with tiles.

GULNAR, port, Asiatic Turkey. See CHELINDREH.

GULPEN [French, *Galoppe*], a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 10 m. E. by S. Maastricht, in a pleasant valley, traversed by the Gulp, surrounded by lofty hills. It is composed of neatly-built houses; and has a R. Catholic and a Calvinistic church, and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and paper-making. There are also two tanneries, and as many breweries and corn-mills—the last propelled by water-power. Pop. 932.

GULVAL, par. Eng. Cornwall; 3280 ac. Pop. 1941.

GUMBINNEN, a gov. E. Prussia, bounded, N. by Russia, E. S. Poland, and W. gov. Königsberg. Area, 4771 sq. m. It is, almost throughout, a monotonous flat, extensively covered with lakes; the principal of which are—the Spirding, Maner, Löwentin, Talter, Rheinisch, Rosche, Raygrood, and Wyszтын; and watered by numerous streams, particularly the Niemen or Memel, and the Pregel, with its affluents the Inster and Pissa. Much of the surface is densely wooded, and other parts are occupied by morasses and heath; leaving only a comparatively small residue of good arable land. The pastures, though not very rich, feed great numbers of cattle and sheep. Of the latter, a considerable number are merinoes, and yield excellent wool. Neither manufactures nor trade have much progress. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into 16 circles—Heidekrug, Niederung, Tilsit, Ragnit, Palkallen, Stallupönen, Gumbinnen (the capital), Insterburg, Darkheimen, Angerburg, Goldapp, Oletzko, Lyk, Lötzen, Sensburg, and Johannisberg. Pop. (1846), chiefly Protestants, 632,356.

GUMBINNEN, a tn. E. Prussia, cap. gov. of same name, agreeably situated on both sides of the Pissa, 68 m. E. Königsberg. It is regularly built; contains a Lutheran, a German, and French Reformed church; a gymnasium, public library, infirmary, burgher hospital, and several elementary schools; is the seat of superior courts and government offices; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a distillery and brewery, a trade in corn, wool, cattle, and linseed; and three annual fairs. Gumbinnen was only a parish village in 1732, and is the youngest town in the Prussian monarchy. Its rise and prosperity are owing, in a great measure, to the kindly reception given to Protestants, particularly inhabitants of Salzburg, whom cruel persecutions had driven from their homes. Pop. (1846), 6803.

GUMBUT, a tn. Seinde, 12 m. S. Khyrpoor, and 10 m. E. from the Indus; lat. $27^{\circ} 24' N.$; lon. $68^{\circ} 23' E.$ It is one of the principal places in the country for the manufacture of cotton; but the process is rude, and the quantity produced small. Pop. about 3000.

GUMFRESTON, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 128.

GUMHIA, a small tn. in the N.E. of the Punjab, on the S. slope of the Mori mountains, 22 m. S.W. Sultanpoor; lat. $31^{\circ} 56' N.$; lon. $76^{\circ} 33' E.$ The houses are built of stones, cemented with mud, and strengthened with timbers of fir laid horizontally. The roofs are of fir spars, covered with slates; but, as these are laid loose, they form a very imperfect protection against the weather. There is here a mine of rock-salt, which is worked to a considerable extent, but in a very rude manner. The salt is of a reddish colour, and is very compact and heavy.

GUMIEL, two places, Spain:—1, (*Gumiel-de-Izan*), A tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 45 m. S. Burgos, on the sides of two steep hills. It has uneven, dirty, and ill-paved streets; a beautiful parish church, of the composite order, with three naves; a townhouse, a Latin, and a primary school; a trade in wine, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1417.—2, (*Gumiel-del-Mercado*), A tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and about 47 m. S. Burgos, near Gumiel-de-Izan, on a slope. It contains two parish churches, a handsome townhouse and prison, a primary school, and Moorish castle, in ruins; and has several flour-mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1171.

GUMISH-KHANEH [*Silver-works*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the Karshoot, pash. and 100 m. W.N.W. Erzeroom. The whole district abounds in copper and argentiferous lead ore. Though few of the mines are now worked, yet those of lead formerly supplied ore for forty furnaces.

GUMLEY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1550 ac. Pop. 240.

GUMMEISBACH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 28 m. E. Cologne, cap. circle, and on a small stream of same name. It has a Protestant parish church, a superior burgher school, and a courthouse; manufactures of woollen and coarse cotton goods, and tobacco; and two annual fairs. Pop. 1031.—The **CIRCLE** is mountainous, being covered by lofty ridges of the Sauerland, and is generally unfertile. Area, 95 sq. sq. m. Pop. 29,180.

GUMPOLDSKIRCHEN, a market tn. Lower Austria, in a valley, 12 m. S.S.W. Vienna. It has a handsome townhouse, parish church, and hospital; manufactures of silk, gauze, crape, buttons, paper, and fancy articles in wire; a silk, and other mills. Pop. 1606.

GUMRI, a frontier tn. Russian Armenia, on the high road to, and 61 m. N.N.W. Erivan; lat. $40^{\circ} 48' N.$; lon. $43^{\circ} 58' E.$ Extensive fortifications have been erected by the Russians, on the heights N.W. of the town, consisting of bomb-proof buildings, barracks, and field-works. Pop. (1842), 9310.

GUNABAD, or **GOONABAD**, a tn. of E. Persia, prov. Khorasan, 135 m. S. by W. Mushed; lat. $34^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $59^{\circ} 20' E.$ It has no regular wall, but is surrounded by numerous orchards, and its pomegranates are remarkable for their goodness. It has no produce or manufactures of consequence, except that of painted tiles, dishes, bowls, &c., which are in some estimation. Its population, with that of the dependent villages, is estimated at 30,000 to 40,000.

GUNBY, two pars. England, Lincoln:—1, (*St. Nicholas*); 930 ac. Pop. 166.—2, (*St. Peter*); 602 ac. Pop. 58.

GUNDAGAI, a tn. New S. Wales, district of Lachlan, on the river Murrumbidgee, 244 m. S. W. Sidney. Pop. 87.

GUNDAMUK, a walled vil. Afghanistan, 60 m. E. by N. Cabool; lat. $34^{\circ} 17' N.$; lon. $70^{\circ} 5' E.$; 4616 ft. above

sea-level. Here, during the disastrous attempt to retreat from Cabool, made by the British army, in the beginning of 1842, the last surviving force, about 100 soldiers and 300 camp followers, were finally overpowered, one man only escaping.

GUNDAVA, a tn. Beloochistan, cap. prov. Cutch-Gundava; lat. 28° 29' N.; lon. 67° 32' E. It is a small place, surrounded by a high mud wall, and built with some degree of regularity. It has little trade.

GUNDELFINGEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, l. bank Brenz, here crossed by a bridge, 33 m. N.W. Augsburg. It consists of the town proper and a suburb; contains a church, chapel, castle, and hospital; and has two annual fairs. P. 2726.

GUNDELSHEIM, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, r. bank Neckar, 7 m. N.N.W. Neckarsulm. It is surrounded with walls, and contains a castle. Pop. 1111.

GUNDERSHAUSEN, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, circle Dieburg, with a Protestant church, and school, tile-works, and a mill. Pop. 782.

GUNDUCK.—1, A large river, Hindoostan, an affluent of the Ganges, rises in Tibet, on the N. side of the celebrated peak of the Himalayas, Dhawalagiri; lat. 28° 30' N.; lon. 82° 45' E.; whence it flows round the E. side of the mountain, and, cutting through the Himalayan chain, proceeds S.S.E. to Hajypoor, near Patna; lat. 25° 40' N.; lon. 85° 20' E.; where it falls into the Ganges, after a course of about 350 m. In the bed of the river, in its earlier course, the remains of ammonites are found, and carried to all parts of India, where they are worshipped under the name of *Sal-grams*.—2, (*Little Gunduck*), A river, W. from the former, having a S. course of about 90 m., and falling into the Gogora about 85 m. W.N.W. Hajypoor.—3, A dist. Hindoostan, Bejapoor, S. of the Kistna, and principally between the forks of the Malpura river.

GUNDWANA, a former large province, Hindoostan, in the Deccan, extending between lat. 18° and 25° N., and lon. 77° 30' and 86° E.; bounded, N. by Allahabad and Malwah, S. by Hyderabad and the N. Circars, E. by Bahar and Orissa, and W. by Beeder, Berar, and Candeish; between 400 m. and 500 m. long, and about 300 m. broad. It is now partitioned into the states of Nagpore and Rewah, and some of the S.W. districts of the Bengal presidency. It is one of the least civilized portions of India, the S. and S.E. portions being inhabited by Gonds. See *Nagpore*.

GUNGA BAL, a small lake, Cashmere, on the Haramuk mountain; lat. 34° 25' N.; lon. 74° 39' E.; regarded with the deepest veneration by the Hindoos, who perform pilgrimages to its banks, and throw into its waters such fragments of bone as remain undestroyed by the fires in which bodies are consumed. This venerated lake is not more than 1½ m. long, and 200 or 300 yds. wide.

GUNGOOTRI, Hindoostan. See *GANGES*.

GUNNUM, an isl. at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, about 4 m. long, and 1 m. broad. It is very rugged, increasing in height towards the S. extremity, near which stands a high conical hill, between 600 and 700 ft. high: on a small beach at the S. point are a few families of fishermen.

GÜNS, or *Köszegh*, a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Eisenburg, finely situated on a mountain slope, above a small stream of same name, 57 m. S.E. Vienna. It has a very central position, being nearly equidistant from Vienna, Pressburg, Raab, and Grätz; consists of the town proper, surrounded by a wall, but of small extent, and of a very large suburb; contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, one of them a very handsome building, formerly belonging to the Jesuits; an old castle, a Piarist college and gymnasium, a Protestant high school, a Benedictine monastery, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, largely exported to Croatia and Slavonia, a considerable trade in wine and fruits, particularly cherries of remarkable size and flavour, two weekly markets, and six annual fairs. Güns acquired great renown in 1532, by the successful defence of its citizens, aided by a garrison of only 800 men, against a powerful army of Turks, headed by Sultan Solymán, the Magnificent. Pop. 8000.

GÜNSTÄDT, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 6 m. W. by S. Erfurt; with a Protestant church and an hospital, several mills, and a much-frequented annual fair. Pop. 1018.

GUNTERSBLUM, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, on a small affluent of the Rhine, 11 m. N. Worms. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church,

a synagogue, castle, townhouse, three schools, and a poor-house; several distilleries, a gypsum, and two oil mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2592.

GUNTERSDORF, a tn. Lower Austria, 24 m. N.W. Kornburg. It is entered by four gates; has a large public square, an old church, a castle, and two annual fairs. P. 1500.

GÜNTHERSBERGE, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Bernburg, in a narrow valley, 17 m. S.S.W. Halberstadt. It is the seat of a court of justice; has a church, castle, townhouse, and hospital, and several mills, a trade in wood and cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 843.

GUNTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1420 ac. Pop. 334.

GUNTON, two pars. England:—1, Norfolk; 1060 ac. Pop. 69.—2, Suffolk; 560 ac. Pop. 77.

GUNTOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, one of the N. circars, 150 m. E.S.E. Hyderabad; lat. 16° 20' N.; lon. 80° 32' E. It is large, but irregularly built, and composed of mean-looking mud houses.—

The district, bounded N. by the Kistna, E. the bay of Bengal, S. the Pennar, and W. the Nizam's dominions, area, 4950 sq. m., is mountainous towards the interior, but low and muddy towards the sea, yields rice, Indian corn, and cotton, and has mines which once produced diamonds. Pop. 483,831.

GUNTRAMSDORF, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Schwechat, and on the Vienna railway, 18 m. S. Vienna. It has a castle, manufactures of paper and printed cloth, a bleachfield, tile-works, and stone quarries. Pop. 1150.

GÜNZBURG.—1, (*OBER*) [anc. *Guntia*], A market tn. Bavaria, Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, at the source of the Günz, 40 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. It is an ancient place, supposed to be of Roman origin; contains two churches and a chapel, and has manufactures of linen and hosiery, a trade in horses and cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 1334; dist., area 80 geo. sq. m., 10,276.—2, A tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, at the confluence of the Günz with the Danube, with a bridge over each river, 30 m. W. by N. Augsburg. It has old walls, five churches, an ancient castle, an English female institute, a Latin school, and hospital; manufactures of carriages, a bleachfield, and active shipping trade. Pop. tn. 3103; dist., area 96 geo. sq. m., 24,412.

GUNZENHAUSEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Altmühl, here crossed by a bridge, 28 m. S.W. Nürnberg. It is walled, has three churches, a castle, Latin school, and hospital, manufactures of red leather, stoneware, several mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Near it are the remains of a Roman camp, known by the name of *Teufelsmauer*. The reformer Osiander was born here. Pop. tn. 2605; dist. 13,197.

GUR (*LOUGH*), a small lake, Ireland, co. of, and 10 m. S. by E. Limerick, about 4 m. in circumference, and enclosed by lofty hills. It has one island, containing about 60 acres, and three or four islets, but is chiefly remarkable for the extensive Druidical remains with which it is surrounded.

GURDAN DEWAR, a vil. Afghanistan, near the source of the Helmand; lat. 33° 32' N.; lon. 69° 12' E. Elevation 10,076 ft.

GURDAU, or *KURDAU*, a vil. Moravia, circle Brunn; with a church, chapel, and school. Pop. 970.

GURDUSCHY, a vil. of W. Asia, khanat of, and 65 m. N.N.E. Khiva, near l. bank Amou-Daria. It is supposed to have been founded the latter end of the last century by a people who gave it their name, but is now inhabited by Usbeks, Uigurs, and Sarts.

GUREIN [Moravian, *Kurzim*], a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 9 m. N. Brunn; with a church, a castle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1003.

GURGUEA, a river Brazil, which rises in a Serra of same name, on the S. frontiers of prov. Piahiu, proceeds N. through the W. portion of that province, forming in its course lake Pernagua, passes the town of Jerumenha, and about 16 m. below joins r. bank Parnahiba, after a course of about 190 m. Its current is rapid, and at its junction with the Parnahiba much obstructed with rocks. Its water is said to be unwholesome, and the inhabitants who live upon its banks suffer during the greater part of the year from intermittent fevers. Its principal affluent is the Parahim.

GURHWAL, *GURWAL*, or *GARHWAL*, a British Himalayan prov., N. Hindoostan, having S.E. and S. prov. Kumaon and Delhi, N.W. the Sutlej, and N.E. the Himalayas; between

lat. 30° and 32° N.; lon. 77° and 80° E. The entire province consists of an assemblage of hills, some covered with trees and verdure, others perfectly bare and stony. The valleys are all narrow, often little more than mere water-courses between the hills. Only a small portion of the country is either inhabited or cultivated. In this, and the adjoining province of Kumaon, some of the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas occur. These are not found on a continuous ridge, but are grouped together in masses, that are separated from one another by deep depressions, through which flow the streams that drain those parts of the mountains immediately contiguous to the N. Five or six of these peaks are above 24,000 ft. high, and the number that exceeds 20,000 ft. is very great. They are covered with perpetual snow, and present an inconceivably magnificent appearance, especially in November and December, when the perfect serenity of the autumnal air displays the splendid lights and shadows thrown by the setting sun on the wonderful scene. Glaciers also abound amongst them, some of which are of great magnitude.

The climate, in this elevated region, is extremely various, passing from the intense heat of the plains of Hindoostan, to the rigours of an unceasing winter. The rainy months are June, July, August, and the first half of September. In November and December, the weather is usually perfectly serene; but as the cold increases, the sky again becomes covered with clouds; and the winter rains, which begin about Christmas, have their maximum in February, as in the plains below. The power of the sun's rays, at great elevations, is intense in the extreme, forming one of the chief discomforts of the stranger who visits these regions.

The vegetation of Gurhwal, and of the entire region to which it belongs, is, of course, influenced by altitude. The almost entire absence of palms greatly detracts from the beauty of the forests; but this is compensated by the exquisitely cut foliage of the acacias and moringas, the gracefully drooping clumps of bamboo, the saul (*ratia*), with its tall, erect trunk, and brilliant, dark-green leaves, and a number of others equally beautiful and striking. The larger trees are almost entirely restricted to the plains and more level valleys. Tropical vegetation prevails to a height of about 4000 ft.; and in the deep sheltered ravines is carried into the heart of the mountains. In the outer part of the latter, one of the great features of the landscape is the *Pinus longifolia*, which clothes the slopes of almost every hill. Above the height of 4000 ft., oaks and rhododendrons gradually increase in number. In the upper forest region, the trees are oaks, pines, yew, elm, horse-chestnut, walnut, several maples, hazel, &c. These, again, cease rather suddenly at an elevation of 11,500 ft., and are succeeded by shrubs, including the mountain-ash, rose, barberry, lilac, willow, juniper, &c. Higher up, a most luxuriant herbaceous vegetation prevails. In this, and the adjoining province of Kumaon and others, the tea plant has been cultivated with great success, flourishing even in situations where it is occasionally covered with snow. The quantity of tea grown in these provinces is yearly increasing; but comparatively little has reached this country, as it sells at a very high price on the spot where it is produced; and the inferior qualities are carried across the British frontier, into Tibet, where they meet with the teas of China. The population of Gurhwal, and of the adjoining province of Kumaon, mainly consists of Hindoos; the most important tribe being the Khasiyans, who constitute about nine-tenths of the whole. They are a strictly agricultural people, speaking a Hindoo dialect. Besides the Khasiyans, tribes of Tibetan origin, and others of mixed Tibetan and Hindoo race, are found in the N. parts of these provinces.—(Lieut. Strachey, in *Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc.*; *Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition*; *Oriental Interpreter*, &c.)

GURIA, or **GURIEL**, a prov. Asia, one-half of which belongs to Russia, and the other to Turkey, on the E. shore of the Black Sea; having Mingrelia and Imeretia N., Akhalzik and pash. of Trebizond S. E., and the Black Sea W.; area about 900 sq. m., chiefly forest; soil very fertile. The inhabitants are chiefly Georgians, with a few Armenians. Pop. about 37,000.

GURK, a river, Austria, which rises in a deep chasm in Illyria, 9 m. S.E. Laybach, flows S.E., then almost due E. past Neustädtl and Landstrass, and joins r. bank Save, opposite the town of Raun, after a course of about 50 m.

GURKFELD, or **KERSKO**, a tn. Austria, Illyria, on the Save, 49 m. E. Laybach, in a mountainous district. It has a parish church, a Capuchin monastery, and thermal baths. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Noviodunum. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 800.

GÜRLAN, a tn. of W. Asia, khanat of, and 36 m. N.N.E. Khiva, on a canal led off from the Amou-Daria. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls, and lies so low as to suffer much from inundations. It contains three mosques, and is inhabited by Usbeks and Sarts, or Tadschiks, who cultivate the ground, and carry on some trade. The soil in the environs is fertile, and chiefly laid out in excellent gardens.

GURRACOTTA, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, on the Sonar, 109 m. E.N.E. Bhopaul, formerly capital of a petty state, tributary to Scindia.

GURRAH, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, dist. Gurrah-Mundlah, in a singular pass, 150 m. N.N.E. Nagpoor, and stretching for 2 m. along the r. bank of the Nerbudda. —The district was ceded to Britain in 1818.

GURKE, a hamlet, Denmark, isl. Seeland, bail. Frederiksborg, on a lake of same name, 1 m. W. Elsinore. The lake, which is about 3 m. long, and rather less than 2 m. broad, has finely wooded banks, on which stand the remains of an old castle, which, in the 14th century, was the favourite residence of King Wlademar IV., who, according to a popular legend, still hunts every night in the surrounding forests.

GURSK, an isl. off W. coast of Norway; lat. 62° 25' N., and lon. 5° 35' E. It is of a tolerably compact, and somewhat circular shape, and is about 12 m. long by 9 m. broad.

GURUN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, 84 m. E. Kaisariyah, lat. 38° 42' 10" N.; lon. 37° E.; picturesquely situated on r. bank Tokmah-Su, in a narrow glen of fossil limestone, from 400 to 500 ft. deep. The houses are whitewashed and clean, and there is much appearance of comfort and prosperity. Its merchants trade with Aleppo, Marash, Sivas, and Constantinople.

GURUPA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 205 m. W. Para, r. bank Amazon. It is pleasantly situated, contains a parish church, an hospital, and an old fort, built by the Dutch when in possession of the province; and has brick and tile works, and a trade in cacao, sarsaparilla, and cloves, which are extensively grown in the district.

GURUPATUBA, a river Brazil, prov. Para, called by the Indians Iquiriqui. It rises in the N. part of the province, in the serra Tuncucuraque, flows S., and joins l. bank Amazon, at the town of Montalgre, after a course of about 240 m. The alluvium deposited on the flats along its banks is extremely fertile, and produces a great quantity of rice of superior quality.

GURUPI [formerly *Vera Cruz*], a tn. Brazil, prov. Para, 150 m. E.N.E. Para or Belem, on a bay, and at the mouth of a river of same name. It is a poor, miserable place.—The bay, bounded on the E. by a cape of its own name; lat. 1° 2' S.; lon. 45° 53' W. (R.), is 20 m. wide at the entrance, and stretches about 10 m. inland, width pretty equal throughout; it is gradually silting up.—The river rises as the Vincente, about lat. 4° S., flows N., and falls into the bay, after a course of about 250 m.

GURUTUBA, a river Brazil, which rises in the serra Branca, prov. Minas-Geraes, about lat. 16° 10' S.; lon. 43° 10' W.; flows N.N.W., in a valley formed by a serra of its own name; and, after a course of 140 m., joins r. bank Verle, an affluent of the São Francisco. Its sands are tolerably rich in gold.

GUSPINI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 33 m. N.W. Cagliari, on a mountain slope, at the W. extremity of a large valley. The gardens, both within and around it, give it a very pleasing appearance; houses, for the most part, commodious and well built. It has a large parish and two minor churches, a primary school, ancient castle; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, fire-arms, and various articles in iron; and a trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 3808.

GUSSAGE, two pars. England, Dorset:—1, (*All Saint's*); 1400 ac. Pop. 390.—2, (*St. Michael*); 2650 ac. Pop. 280.

GUSSAGO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 4 m. N.N.W. Brescia, at the foot of the hills which separate the lake of Iseo, from the Val Trompia. It is well built, contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, and has manufactures of linen and cotton; and a monthly fair. Pop. 3880.

GUSSING, or **NEMETH UJVAR**, a tn. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, cap. dist. of same name, on the Czenitze, 12 m. E. Stadtleberg. It is walled, has a dilapidated old castle, with a conspicuous tower; a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and a Franciscan monastery, in which is the burying-vault of Count Bathany; and has an annual fair. Pop. 3000.

GUSSOLA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Cremona, in a very fertile district. It contains two parish churches and two chapels, and has a trade in wine. It once stood close to the Po, but the collection of alluvium caused a change of channel in 1702. Pop. 3523.

GUSTAVIA, a tn. W. Indies, cap. Swedish isl. of St. Bartholomew, on its S.W. coast. It has a safe and well-protected harbour, a castle, and 800 houses.

GUSTEN, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Köthen, l. bank Wipper, 26 m. N.W. Halle. It is entered by two gates, contains a church, townhouse, school, and hospital; and has a mill, brewery, tile-works, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1665.

GUSTENDIL, sanjak and tn. Turkey. See **GHUSTENDIL**.

GUSTON, par. Eng. Kent; 1550 ac. Pop. 237.

GÜSTROW, a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wend, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Nebel, 20 m. S. Rostock. It is surrounded by walls, with four gates, and is well built, having many handsome houses. It is the seat of a law court, with extensive jurisdiction; contains a cathedral, with numerous monuments, a fine altar, and good paintings; two other churches; a palace, an ancient and beautiful structure; a courthouse, townhouse, school, theatre, and infirmary; and has manufactures of tallow and wax candles, soap, and tobacco; tanneries, machine-works, iron-foundry, numerous mills, and several important annual fairs. Pop. 9004. Area of bail., 154 geo. sq. m., pop. 12,646.

GUTENSTEIN, two vills. Austria:—1, Illyria, duchy Carinthia, circle and 32 m. E.S.E. Klagenfurt, with a church. Pop. 1200.—2, Lower Austria, 32 m. S.S.W. Vienna, in a picturesque country, with the ruins of a church built of tuff. It has a market, and near it are several forges, where shovels, axes, nails, chains, &c. are made. Pop. 500.

GUTERSLOH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 35 m. S.S.W. Minden, near the Dalka. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church; and has a considerable trade in fine yarn, hams, and a kind of rye-bread, known in Westphalia by the name of *pumpernickel*. The annual fairs, three in number, are very important. Pop. 5114.

GUTHRIE, par. Scot. Forfar; 4000 ac. P. 530.

GUTHSTADT, or **DOBRE MIASTO**, a tn. of E. Prussia, gov. of, and 50 m. S. Königsberg, on the Alle. It has a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; a distillery, brewery, a trade in linen, yarn, and feathers; and six annual fairs. Pop. 3039.

GUTTENTAG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 18 m. E. Oppeln. It has a castle, R. Catholic parish church, synagogue, townhouse, school, and hospital; three distilleries, two dye-works, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2283.

GÜTZKOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 27 m. S.S.E. Stralsund, on a small lake, near the Peene, over which there is here a ferry. It has a church; a trade in corn, horses, and cattle; and three annual fairs. Pop. 1245.

GUUTA, a vil., W. Africa, Bondou, l. bank Falmé; lat. 14° 24' N.; lon. 12° 18' W. It has a citadel, erected by the sovereign of Bondou, as a palace and retreat to Sambala, king of Kasson.

GUYANA, region, S. America. See **GUIANA**.

GUYANDOT, a river, U. States, Virginia, W. part; rising in the Flat-top mountains, flowing N.W., and falling into the Ohio, at the village of its name, 28 m. S.S.W. Gallipolis; total course, about 100 m.

GUYANE FRANÇAISE. See **GUIANA (FRENCH)**.

GUYENNE, prov. France. See **GUIENNE**.

GUYTING, two pars. England, Gloucester.—1, (*Power or Lower*); 3380 ac. Pop. 672.—2, (*Temple*); 6180 ac. P. 523.

GUZEL-HISSAR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **ADIN**.

GUZERAT, Hindoostan. See **GUJERAT**.

GWA, or **GoA**, an isl. Burmah, W. coast; lat. 17° 33' N.; lon. 94° 34' E.; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore. It is of moderate

height; and there is, N.E. of it, a harbour for small vessels, at the S. part of which is the entrance of the small river of same name, on which is Gwa Town, built with bamboos and mats; with a cultivated country around.

GWADEL (CAPE, or RAS NOO), a headland or peninsula, Beloochistan; lat. 25° 4' N.; lon. 62° 15' E. (n.). It is of moderate height, and 6 m. in length. On the W. side of this promontory is an inlet, called West Bay—the promontory of Ras Pishk forming its W. boundary; it is about 9 m. wide, and nearly the same length inland, with regular soundings of 8 to 7 fathoms at the entrance, and 6 to 4 fathoms inside. On the E. side of Cape Gwadel is another inlet, sometimes called Gwadel Bay, in which there is a small town of the same name.

GWAENYSGOR, par. Wales, Flint; 792 ac. Pop. 355.

GWALIOR, a state, Hindoostan. See **SCINDIA'S DOMINIONS**.

GWALIOR, or **GUALIOR**, a city and fortress, Hindoostan, cap. Gwalior, or Scindia's dominions, 68 m. S. Agra; lat. 26° 18' N.; lon. 78° 5' E. The city stands at the foot of the lofty mass of rock on which the fortress is situated. It is not walled; but at the entrances of the parallel streets, which run up to the side of the rocky hill, are stone gateways, with strong gates, affording a short means of defence against an irregular attack. The houses are built with stone, of which the neighbourhood affords an abundant supply. The general appearance of the streets is somewhat mean, and the public buildings are not distinguished for architectural beauty. Trees are intermixed among the houses and minarets, as is usual in Indian towns.—The fortress is the largest, the



THE FORTRESS OF GWALIOR, from the N.W.—From Hodge's Select Views in India.

strongest, and the most magnificent in India. It stands high above the city, on the summit of a rocky hill, which rises precipitously from the plain, and is perfectly isolated. The entire height is about 350 ft.; and the upper part, which is about 200 ft. high, is nearly perpendicular. The area at the top is nearly level, and is covered with numerous buildings, and with cultivated ground. It contains wells and reservoirs of water, and is inaccessible, excepting by steps up the side of the rock. Formidable, and all but impregnable, as this fortress is, it was taken, in 1780, by a British officer, Major Bruce, at the head of a small party of sepoys, who scaled the rock in the darkness of night, by means of ladders, leapt the walls, and drove the garrison, composed of Malhratts, out of the fortress.

GWEEDORE, or **GUIDORE**, a district and bay, N.W. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal, the latter in lat. 55° 3' N.; lon. 8° 23' W. The district extends for some miles along the coast, and the scenery is of the wildest description. The coast is studded with numerous little islands, and lined with bold headlands and precipitous cliffs, against which, in stormy weather, the sea breaks with tremendous violence. In 1838, a considerable portion of this district became, by purchase, the property of Lord George A. Hill. Previous to this period, the condition of the peasantry was most deplorable. They were clothed in rags, most of them without either shoes

or stockings; and whole families had but one bed, generally of straw or dried rushes, amongst them. Their houses, furniture, agricultural implements, modes of working, stock, &c., were of the most miserable and rude description. All this is now changed, through the benevolent exertions of Lord Hill. The land has been more equally and judiciously divided; improved agricultural implements and breeds of cattle introduced; roads have been formed; bridges, mills, and stores built; and markets for corn established. The miserable hovels of former times have given place to neat and substantial cottages, with whitewashed walls and well-thatched roofs, clean and orderly within, with comfortable beds and bedding, and other suitable furniture; and the rags of the peasant have been replaced by decent clothing. The socks, stockings, blankets, flannels, and bed-ticking, made in Gweedore, are now amongst the best manufactured in Ireland; while the quantity produced is most creditable to the industry of the female population of that district. According to the report (1848) of the judges appointed to award the premiums given by the Irish peasantry society, the butter made in the district has been also greatly improved, being now equal to any to be seen in the neighbouring market towns.—(*Facts from Gweedore, &c.*)

GWEEK, a maritime vil. England, co. Cornwall, near Helston. The pilchard fishery is here carried on, and copper ore, corn, and oysters, are exported.

GWEN-DDWR (N. and S.), par. Wales, Brecon. P. 522. GWENNAP, par. Eng. Cornwall; 7940 ac.; containing the most productive mines in the county. Pop. 10,794.

GWERNESNEY, par. Eng. Monmouth; 630 ac. P. 55. GWETTER, a maritime vil. Beloochoistan, prov. Mekran, lay of same name; lat. 25° 15' N.; lon. 61° 25' E.—The bay is 15 m. wide at the entrance, with about 6 fathoms' water, and extends inland 9 m., depth 2 fathoms close to the shore.

GWINEAR, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4400 ac. Pop. 2862.

GWYTHIAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2070 ac. Pop. 625.

GWNWNS, par. Wales, Cardigan; 14 m. by 3. P. 1115.

GWYDDLWERN, par. Wales, Merioneth; 4400 ac. Pop. 1684.

GWYFFLLIOG, or CYFEILLIOG, par. Wales, Denbigh. Pop. 633.

GWYNVE [*Gwinfael*], a chapelry, S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, par. of, and 4½ m. S.S.W. Llangadoek. Pop. 1109.

GWYTHIERIN, par. Wales, Denbigh. Pop. 403.

GY, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 21 m. W.S.W. Vesoul. It is built on a slope, amid large vineyards, and is a neat and thriving place; with a manufactory of druggets, cottons, &c.; and some dyeworks and tanneries. Pop. 2460.

GYALA (O-), a vil. Hungary, co. and 8 m. N.E. Komorn, on the Zsitva. It contains two castles, a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a synagogue; and has an active trade in cattle. Pop. 1610.

GYALU, or JULIA, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. and 10 m. W. Klausenburg, on the Szamos. It has a Protestant and a Greek united parish church, and the ruins of an old castle. Near it are saline springs. Pop. 1400.

GYAN, several places, Hungary; particularly—1, (*Köte-Gyan*), a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, 10 m. from Szalonta, on the Gyepes; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1620.—2, (*Mezo-Gyan*), a vil. near the former. Pop. 1000.

GYANTHA, or ZSINTA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 7 m. from Szalonta, on the Black Körös; with a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1166.

GYARMATHI, numerous places, Hungary; particularly—1, (*Gyarmath-Balassa*). See BALASSA-GYARMATH.—2, (*Füzes-Gyarmath*), a market tn. Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 21 m. S. Kaszony; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1900.—3, (*Fekete-Gyarmath*), a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Arad, on the Black Körös, close to Nagy-Zerend; with a Protestant church. Pop. 950.—4, (*Füzes-Gyarmath*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Honth, 8 m. from Léva; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a flour-mill. Pop. 880.—5, (*Füzes-Gyarmath*), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, on the Beretto, 35 m. S.W. Debreczin; with a Protestant church. Tobacco is extensively grown in the district. Pop. 4070.—6, (*Kököd-Gyarmath*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Gran, 2 m. from Kemend; with a parish church. Pop. 840.

GYEKENYES, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sümegh, in a hilly district, 4 m. from Zakany. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1377.

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GYERGYO-SZENT-MIKLOS, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, in a beautiful valley on the small stream Bekeny, 97 m. E. Klausenburg. It has a handsome Greek united church; and is inhabited chiefly by soldiers belonging to the Szekler military frontier, but partly, also, by Walachians and Armenians. The latter make various articles in wood and leather. P. 5071.

GYERMEL, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Komorn, about 12 m. from Tata, in a mountainous district. It has a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, and some trade in wine. Pop. 1098.

GYFFIN, par. Wales, Carnarvon. Pop. 635.

GYIRES, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the Körös, about 8 m. from Grosswardein; with a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 900.

GYOMA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, in a plain on the Körös, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a Protestant church.

GYON, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Pesth, about 8 m. from Inacs; with a Protestant parish church. It is inhabited chiefly by Slovaks and Jews. Pop. 2040.

GYÖNGYÖS, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 21 m. N.W. Heves, romantically situated at the foot of Mount Matra. It is well built, contains a fine castle belonging to Count Orczy, with fine gardens, and an interesting collection of armour; four R. Catholic churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, and Franciscan monastery; and has extensive manufactures of woollen stuffs, several tanneries, an active trade in cattle and cheese, several well-frequented fairs, numerous mills, and a bathing establishment erected over chalybeate springs. There are alum works in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1846), 15,000.

GYÖR, several places, Hungary; particularly—1, (*Dios-Györ*). See DIOS.—2, (*Kis-Györ*), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Borsod, dist. Erlau, 4 m. from Harsany; with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1615.—3, (*Győr-Falva* or *Gergesdorf*), a vil. Transylvania, co. and 6 m. from Klausenburg, on the little Szamos, and the side of a large forest. It has a Protestant, R. Catholic, and Greek united church. P. 900.

GYÖRGY, numerous places, Hungary.—1, (*Bar-Szent-György*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. and 9 m. N.N.E. Pressburg. It stands in a mountainous district, and has a parish church. Pop. 3179.—2, (*Duna-Szent-György*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Tolna, about 4 m. from Paks. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 1745.—3, (*Felső-Szent-György*), a vil. Thither Danube, in the Jazyger-Land, on the Jazyga. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1485.—4, (*Izka-Szent-György*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. and 4 m. from Stuhlweissenburg, on the side of a mountain. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1150.—5, (*Mező-Szent-György*), *Szent-György-Mesze*, or *Georgenfeld*, a market tn., co. and so near Gran as only to be one of its suburbs. Pop. 1853.—6, (*Sepsi-Szent-György*, or *Gergsmarkt*), a market tn. Transylvania, Szekler Stuhl, r. bank Aluta, 16 m. N.N.E. Kronstadt. It is the head-quarters of a Szekler regiment, and has a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 2000.

GYÖRK, several places, Hungary; particularly—1, (*Heviz-Györk*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Pesth, 4 m. from Bagh; with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1255.—2, (*Vamos-Györk*), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Heves, dist. and 4 m. from Gyöngyös; with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1100.

GYÖRKÖNY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 4 m. from Paks; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1418.

GYÖRK, several places, Hungary; particularly—1, a market tn. Thither Theiss, co. and 12 m. E. Arad. It contains a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1590.—2, (*Szallós-Györök*), a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sümegh, on a slope surrounded by hills, near l. bank lake Balaton, 103 m. S.W. Pesth. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1660.

GYSWYL, a vil. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, 5 m. S.S.W. Sarnen. Near it a small lake was drained during last century, and rendered arable; at the same time much improving the salubrity of the locality. The neat church is in a lofty and conspicuous position. Pop. 1324.

GYULA (MAGYAR AND NEMETH), a market tn. Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.E. Bekes, on the Körös, which is here navigable, and traverses a plain between vineyards and morasses. It consists of two distinct villages, on opposite sides of the

river; has a Protestant, a Greek united, and Greek non-united church, a castle, and court-house; a trade in salt, cattle, and wine, which is extensively grown in the district. The climate is said to be somewhat unhealthy. Pop. (1846), 14,700.

GYULAFALVA, or GYÜLESTY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a tolerably fertile district on the

Mara, 9 m. from Szigeth. It contains a Greek church, and the ruins of an old monastery. Pop. 1070.

GYULAJ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcz, on the boundary of co. Szalthmar, circle of Bathor, and 3 m. distant from Nyir-Bathor. It contains a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1299.

H.

[H is sometimes used interchangeably with G.]

HIAAG.—1, A market tn. Upper Bavaria, 27 m. E.N.E. Munich; with a parish church, castle, and hospital. Pop. 870.—2, A market tn. Upper Austria, in a gorge of the Hausrück mountains, 31 m. W.S.W. Linz. It contains a church, parsonage, and school-house. Pop. 1977.

HAACKSBERGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 25 m. E. by S. Deventer. It has a neat Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church; a synagogue, and a school. Pop., agricultural, 1408.

HAAMSTEDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. Schouwen, 8 m. S.W. Brouwershaven. It is one of the prettiest places in the island; its streets are beautifully lined with trees; and it has a Calvinistic church, a school, an old castle, and an annual fair. Pop. 704.

HAAREN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch; with a R. Catholic church and seminary; and an annual fair. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and fruit-growing. Pop. 1492.—2, A vil. Hanover, prov. Osnabrück, bail. and 6 m. S.E. Meppen; with a custom-house, court-house, and a good deal of shipping. Pop. 2030.—3, A vil., Rhenish-Prussia, gov. and circle Aix-la-Chapelle; with a parish church, an annual fair, and lead mines. P. 1071.

HAARLEM, or HARLEM [Latin, *Harlemum*], a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 10 m. W. Amsterdam, on the railway thence to Rotterdam; and intersected by the Spaarne, which flows from Lake Haarlem to the IJ; and along which a considerable traffic is maintained. The town is well and regularly built; kept clean, and lighted with gas; part of its old fortifications, and some of the ten gates it formerly had, are still to be seen; and the ramparts, being well planted, afford agreeable walks. It has broad streets, traversed by canals, crossed by numerous bridges. The principal streets open into the Grootemarkt [Great market], the largest of the numerous market-places of the town, and in which stand the townhall, an old edifice, containing a collection of good portraits of the counts of Holland; the church of St. Bavon, the finest in Haarlem—containing the celebrated organ, long reputed the largest and finest in existence; but now exceeded in size by the organs of Birmingham and York, and rivalled, if not excelled, in tone and power, by Mooser's organ in Fribourg—and the house and statue of Laurens Janszoon Coster, whom Dutchmen claim to be the inventor of movable types. The Prinsenhof, in which the Estates of N. Holland meet, is an old building behind the townhall; but neither it nor any of the other buildings of Haarlem present peculiar architectural features. There are four Calvinistic, six R. Catholic, and five Baptist churches, a Remonstrant, an Evangelical Lutheran, and a synagogue. The hospitals for the aged, the poor, the infirm, and the sick, and other benevolent institutions, are numerous; and there are a gymnasium, Latin school, normal school for teachers, commercial, industrial, charity, town, and other schools; several literary and scientific societies, with associations for music and art; Teyler's institution for the promotion of learning, with a museum of natural history, and a collection of works of art; a town library, and a gallery of the works of modern artists.

Haarlem was at one time famous for its cotton manufactures, and for its bleacheries; linen from various quarters, even from Silesia, being sent here to be bleached, and subsequently sold under the name of Holland. Along with its population, now not much more than half what it once was, the manufactures have greatly fallen off; still there are here some flourishing cotton factories, several ribbon factories and

bleacheries, a letter foundry, somewhat celebrated for its Hebrew and Greek types; and ship-building, rope-making, and the manufacture of salt, soap, beer, vinegar, Bremen-green, &c., are carried on; and there are saw, mustard, malt, and corn-mills. Haarlem is also the great mart for bulbous roots, especially hyacinths, tulips, and onions, which are extensively cultivated in the outskirts, and sent to all parts of Europe. There are six annual fairs—chiefly for horses and pigs.

In 1573 it capitulated, after a seven months' siege, to the Spaniards, under Alva, who, in the contest, lost 10,000 men. Contrary to the terms of the surrender, Alva caused upwards of 2000 persons—including the Protestant ministers, the garrison, and many of the citizens, to be put to death. It is the birth-place of the lexicographer, Dirk Schrevel (Schrevelius); and the painters Ostade, Jan Weenix, the Wouwer-mans, E. Van der Velde, Berchem, Van der Helst, Ruysdael, Pieter van Loo, &c. Pop. (1850), 25,778.—(Van der Aa.)

HAARLEM (LAKE OF) [Dutch, *Haarlemmermeer*], an extensive shallow sheet of water, Holland, adjoining and communicating with the IJ, between Haarlem and Amsterdam, about 12 m. long, by 7 m. broad. Previously to the 15th century it can scarcely be said to have existed, excepting that the spot now in its centre, was then a marsh of considerable extent. Towards the end of the 16th century, it greatly increased in size, by the sudden union of four small lakes, previously at some distance from each other. It subsequently increased still more; and its further encroachments were only restrained by strong dykes, maintained at great expense. Its shores are studded with villas, and its waters with boats. It is only 14 ft. deep—6 ft. of water, and 8 ft. of mud—the alluvial debris of the Swiss mountains brought down by the Rhine, whence durable bricks, called clinkers, are made. The States-General of Holland having sanctioned a plan for draining the lake, three large steam-engines were made in England, and erected for the purpose of pumping out the water; and so efficiently do they work, that the Lake of Haarlem may soon be expected to be reduced to its original limits; and upwards of 45,000 acres of excellent arable and pasture land thus be added to the country.

HAASE, or HASE [Latin, *Hasa*], a river, Germany, which rises in the Teutoburg forest, in the S. of Hanover, 10 m. S.E. Osnabrück, passes that town, and flows N. to Quakenbrück, near the frontiers of Oldenburg, when it turns W., and joins r. bank Ems, at the town of Meppen, after a course of about 100 m. A canal, cut from Quakenbrück to Hase-lünne, has cut off a very circuitous part of its course, and considerably improved its navigation.

HAASTRECHT, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the IJssel, 2 m. E. Gouda; with an elegant townhall, a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, a school, and a noted horse fair. Pop. 784.

HABA (LA), a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and about 55 m. from Badajoz, on a height. It is poorly built; and has very irregular, winding, and ill-paved streets; a parish church and townhouse; manufactures of linen and baize; and numerous flour-mills. Pop. 2298.

HABAY, two places, Belgium.—1, (*la-Nouve*), A vil. and com., prov. Luxembourg, on the Rulles, 10 m. W. Arlon. It has blast-furnaces and other iron-works; two breweries, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1595.—2, (*la-Vieille*), A vil. and com. near the former; with a blast-furnace and two flour-mills. Pop. 1030.

HABBERLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 1110 ac. Pop. 125.

HABELSCHWERDT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 60 m. S.S.W. Breslau, cap. circle of same name, on a height, between the Neisse and Weistritz, at their confluence. It is walled, defended by three forts, and entered by three gates. It has a court of law and several public offices; a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an hospital, and a court-house; manufactures of tobacco and starch; tile-works, several mills, stone quarries, a trade in flax, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3094.—The **CIRCLE**; area, 230 geo. sq. m. Pop. 48,189.

HABERGHAM-EAVES, a manufacturing township, England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. S.W. Burnley, containing numerous cotton-mills, several extensive print-works, and valuable coal-mines. Pop. 8526.

HABERN, or **HABR** [Latin, *Mons Fagi*], a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. S.S.E. Czaslau, on the Little Sazawa; with a castle, parish church, synagogue, townhouse, school, and hospital; three mills, a trade in cattle, and monthly fairs. P. 1956.

HABESH. See **ABYSSINIA**.

HABROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1570 ac. Pop. 334.

HABROWA (**UNTER**), a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, on the small river Kniezna; with manufactures of cloth, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1023.

HABSAL, or **HAPZAL**, a seaport tn. Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circle of same name, on the Baltic, 54 m. S.W. Revel. It consists of wooden houses; has a Lutheran church, two schools, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral; two large annual fairs, and a harbour, at which the principal exports are corn, flax, wax, and juniper-berries; imports, salt, wine, colonial produce, &c. Pop. (1851), 2042.—The **CIRCLE** is flat throughout; and grows considerable quantities of corn, beans, flax, and hops. Area, 1039 geo. sq. m. Pop. 66,000.

HABSURG, or **HAPSBURG**, a vil. Switzerland, can. Aargau, dist. of, and 4 m. S.W. Brugg, remarkable as possessing, in its old castle, the cradle of the house of Austria. The only part of the original building now remaining is a square keep, about 70 ft. high. It stands on a hill, and commands a picturesque and interesting view, not very extensive, but large enough to take in more than all the original domains of a family destined to occupy so conspicuous a place among the dynasties of Europe.

HACCOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 290 ac. Pop. 14.

HACCONBY, or **HACKENBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3220 ac. Pop. 406.

HACCOURT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 7 m. N.N.W. Liège, on the great Aaz; with a brewery and flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1409.

HACEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 730 ac. Pop. 64.

HACHA (**LA**), or **RIO-DE-LA-HACHA**, a tn. and small seaport, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, cap. prov. Hacha, and at the embouchure of river of same name, 90 m. E.N.E. Santa Martha; lat. 11° 33' N.; lon. 72° 52' 30" W. The town, situated on the open coast, lies low, and requires to be approached with caution, on account of sandbanks. It has some trade, chiefly with France, in exporting red-wood and fustic.—The **RIVER**, at one time celebrated for its pearl fisheries, rises in the Sierra-de-Santa-Martha, and enters the Caribbean Sea at the above town, after a course of about 100 m.

HACHENBURG, a tn. Germany, Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, on the Westervald, 24 m. N.W.W. Weilburg. It is walled; has a castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a superior school, and manufactures of linen, red leather, pipe tops, and tobacco. Pop. 1468. Area of bail. 57 geo. sq. m. Pop. 11,754.

HACHESTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1780 ac. Pop. 518.

HACHY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 7 m. W. Arlon. It has a limestone quarry and limekilns; an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1839.

HACKENSACK, a vil., U. States, New Jersey, on river of same name, 12 m. N. by W. New York. It has a court-house, county offices, three churches, and two academies. Pop. about 1000.—The **RIVER**, after a S. course of about 40 m., falls into Newark bay.

HACKETSTOWN, a small market tn. and par. Ireland, cos. Carlow and Wicklow. The town, on an elevated position, 16 m. E. by N. Carlow, has a neat parish church, R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, two free schools; and a trade in corn and potatoes. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1021. Area of par., 11,618 ac. Pop. 5242.

HACKFORD, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, 820 ac. Pop. 264.—2, (*by-Reepham*), 820 ac. Pop. 694.

HACKING (**PORT**), a beautiful harbour, New S. Wales, 18 m. S. Port Jackson; lat. 34° 4' S.; lon. 151° 17' E.

HACKINGTON, par. Eng. Kent; 1190 ac. Pop. 506.

HACKMYS, par. Irel. Cork and Limerick; 2312 ac. Pop. 507.

HACKNESS, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 12,730 ac. Pop. 714.

HACKNESS (**CAPE**), a headland, Scotland, co. Orkney, on the S.E. coast of is. Shapinsay.

HACKNEY, a tn. and par. England, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. N. by E. London, of which it forms a suburb. The streets are, in general, straight, well paved, clean, and lighted with gas; and houses substantial and commodious; supply of water plentiful. There are two Episcopalian churches, several chapels of ease, and places of worship belonging to various denominations of Dissenters—the greater part of which are large and handsome. The churchyard is spacious, and so tastefully laid out as to form one of the most pleasing parochial cemeteries near London. There are several parochial, British, and infant schools; a Church of England school, in connection with King's College, London; a theological seminary, and a literary and scientific institution, at which lectures are delivered by the most eminent professors. The London orphan asylum, instituted 1813, and erected 1823, contains about 400 children of both sexes. There are also numerous almshouses, and other useful charities. The extensive silk-mills, formerly existing here, have long been discontinued; and the place is not so much the seat of manufactures of any kind, as the residence of gentlemen engaged in business in London. The environs of Hackney are extremely pleasant, being chiefly occupied by well-laid-out nursery grounds and market gardens. Sir Ralph Sadler, a distinguished statesman of the 16th century, and Howard, the philanthropist, are said to have been natives of the parish. Pop. (1841), 37,771.—(*Local Correspondent*).

HACKTHORN, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2890 ac. Pop. 246.

HAD (**RAS EL**), or **RASALGETT**, a prominent headland or cape, Arabia, S.E. coast; lat. 22° 33' N.; lon. 59° 55' E. (R.) The mountains overlooking this promontory, called Jebel Huthur, or Green Mountains, are uneven, about 6000 ft. high; and may be seen 60 m. in clear weather.

HADAMAR, a tn. Germany, Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, on the Els, 6 m. N.N.W. Limburg. It is walled; has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a pedagogium, and lying-in-hospital; manufactures of tobacco, and an iron-mill. Pop. 2184. Area of bail. 43 geo. sq. m. Pop. 18,127.

HADDAM, a vil. and township, U. States, Connecticut, 23 m. S.E. Hartford; with a courthouse, a jail, a Congregational church, and an academy. Pop. 2599.

HADDEBY, **HETHÄBY**, or **HEIDEBO**, a vil. Denmark, Schleswig, on the Schlei, opposite the town of Schleswig. Its original church was the earliest founded in Denmark; the archbishop Ansgarius, surnamed the Apostle of the N., having here had a small chapel, in the beginning of the ninth century. The present church, composed of unhewn field stones or boulders, was built early in the 13th century.

HADDENHAM, two pars. Eng. —1, Bucks; 3150 ac. Pop. 1545.—2, Cambridge; 9530 ac. Pop. 2103.

HADDINGTON, or **EAST LOTHIAN**, a maritime co. Scotland, bounded, N. and N.W. by the Firth of Forth, N.E. and E. by the North Sea, S. by Berwick, and S.W. by Edinburghshire; about 27 m. long, E. to W.; greatest breadth, 15 m.; area, 174,080 ac., of which about four-fifths are arable, or fit for cultivation. The surface rises gently, though not uniformly, from the coast, towards the Lammermuir hills, which form its S. boundary. It is watered by the Tyne, which divides the county, S.W. to N.E., into two nearly equal portions; there are several other streams of less size. The old red sandstone forms a considerable portion of this county, generally resting upon transition rocks, covered by the coal formation. The Lammermuir range, 500 to 1700 ft. high, is composed chiefly of granwacke, with nearly vertical strata. Coal, limestone, clay-ironstone, clay, and sandstone—the former suitable for brick-making, and the latter for building—abound; and there are several whin quarries, producing excellent material for road-making. The climate, though healthy, is so extremely various, that harvest is some-

times nearly a month later in one part of the county than another. Haddingtonshire is an entirely agricultural district, in the strictest sense of the word; and has been long celebrated for the skill and success with which its husbandry has been conducted. Along the coast, the soil is a rich, light, reddish loam; it gradually varies to clay towards the upper districts; and its general character is that of a clay bottom. The lower grounds are not surprised, in point of productiveness, by many places in the kingdom. The principal crop is wheat. Potatoes, also, are extensively cultivated; and turnips attain a perfection here which they reach nowhere else in the United Kingdom. Sheep are bred, but not to any great extent, particularly on the Lammermuir hills; the greater proportion being Cheviots. Few cattle are reared; but fattening stock of all descriptions constitutes a regular part of the economy of every well-conducted farm. Farm buildings, generally, extensive and commodious; and implementations of the most improved description. The average size of farms is about 250 ac., almost universally let on lease for 19 and 21 years. With exception of some considerable distilleries, there are few manufactures of any importance. The county sends a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 716. Pop. (1841), 27,890; (1851), 36,386.

HADDINGTON, a parl. and royal bor. and market tn., Scotland, cap. of above co., on a branch of the N. British railway, 17 m. E. by N. Edinburgh, on the Tyne, by which it is separated from the suburb of Nungate, the communication being maintained by a bridge of four arches. The town consists of four streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles; lighted with gas; and lined with handsome and well-stocked shops. It has a townhouse, a fine structure, with a spire 150 ft. high; and handsome county buildings, a venerable Gothic parish church of the 13th or 14th century, surmounted by a square tower, 90 ft. high; a new parish church, called St. John's, an elegant Gothic edifice; a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, an Episcopalian chapel, a congregation of Old Light Seceders, an Independent, and a Methodist chapel. The educational institutions are a grammar school, a burgh, a parochial, and several private and Sunday schools. There are other four public libraries, several religious and benevolent societies, and an agricultural and horticultural society.

The chief trade of Haddington arises from its corn-market, held on Fridays—the most important in Scotland, with exception of Dalkeith. There is also some trade in wool. Near it are three distilleries, and three breweries; some considerable iron foundries, tanneries, corn-mills, &c.

Haddington was the birth-place of Alexander II., King of Scotland. It unites with N. Berwick, Dunbar, Lauder, and Jedburgh, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1841), 2786; (1851), 3883.

HADDISCOE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2180 ac. Pop. 424.

HADDON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Huntingdon; 1240 ac. Pop. 121.—2, (East), Northampton; 2990 ac. Pop. 616.—3, (West), Northampton; 2900 ac. Pop. 1013.

HADERLEBEN [Danish, *Haderslev*], a tn. Denmark, duchy of, and 52 m. N. Schleswig, cap. bail. of same name, in a valley, where the Hadersleben Damm communicates by a small stream with the Hadersleben Fjord, in the Little Belt. It consists of an old and a new town; contains a parish church in which Danish, and another handsome church in which German is preached; a courthouse, normal school, and well-endowed hospital; and has several breweries and distilleries; and a trade in corn, spirits, and cheese. The harbour, at present, is only a winter haven, of the fifth class, with 7 ft. water; but operations have been commenced to deepen both it and the fjord. The outer harbour is at the custom-house of Stevelt. Pop. 6100.—The bail. is the largest and most N. in the duchy. Area, 584 geo. sq. m. Pop. 46,500.

HADHAM, two pars. Eng. Hertford.—1, (Little); 3070 ac. Pop. 890.—2, (Much); 4350 ac. Pop. 1318.

HADHÁZ, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcz, 11 m. N. Debreczin. It is a privileged town of the Haiducks; stands in a district which, though scantily wooded, is fertile, producing much corn and rearing many cattle; and contains both a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3700.

HADISAH, or **HADITH**, an isl. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 130 m. N.W. Bagdad, in the Euphrates. It contains a town, composed of about 400 houses, built on the ruins of

the ancient Hadith. The river is here about 300 yards wide, and 18 ft. deep. In the season of floods, the current runs at the rate of 4 m. an hour.—(Chesney.)

HADJYPOOR, or **HAJEPOOR**.—1, A tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, l. bank Ganges, at the confluence of the Gunduck with the latter river, and nearly opposite Patna; lat. 25° 41' N.; lon. 85° 21' E. Saltpetre is manufactured in the vicinity in large quantities. Hadjypoor is noted also for its annual horse fair, on which occasion thousands of Hindoos wash away their sins at the junction of the waters.—2, A vil. Punjab, l. bank Chenab, 18 m. from its confluence with the Gara, and 42 m. W. Mooltan; lat. 29° 36' N.; lon. 71° 12' E.

HADLEIGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The town, on the Brett, 8 m. W. Ipswich, is a station on the Hadleigh branch of the Eastern Counties railway. It consists of one principal street, and a number of smaller ones diverging from it; lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; houses mostly of an antique appearance, many of them presenting curious specimens of old domestic architecture, though several modern erections have recently been built. It has a large and handsome church, chiefly in the later English style, with an elegant tower and spire; chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Primitive Methodists; a national, and British, and several other schools. The woollen trade, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, has long since declined. There is a large silk-factory, and a considerable business is done in malt; but the inhabitants, generally, are employed in agricultural labour. Market day, Monday; three fairs annually. On Oldham common, in the vicinity of the town, is a neat monument to the memory of Dr. Rowland Taylor, the martyr, formerly rector of Hadleigh, who was burned in 1555. Area of par., 3440 ac. Pop. 3679.

HADLEIGH, par. Eng. Essex; 4480 ac. Pop. 366.

HADLEY, a vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, 77 m. W. Boston; with a Congregational church, and a flourishing academy. Pop. 1814.

HADLEY-MONKEN, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex. The village, 12 m. N.N.W. London, contains an ancient church, places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and national and infant schools. Area of par., 2530 ac. P. 945.

HADLOW, par. Eng. Kent; 5930 ac. Pop. 2108.

HADMERSLEBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 19 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode, and on the railway from Magdeburg to Brunswick. It is walled; has a Protestant parish church, and a superior burgher school; a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 804.

HADRAMAUT, a division of S. Arabia, bounded, W. by Yemen, N. by the great desert of El Ahkak, or the billows of sand, N.E. by Omán, and S.E. by the ocean. It is evidently the Hazarmaveth of Scripture (Gen. x. 26), peopled by the posterity of Joktan (Yoktan or Kahtan). The name, Hadramaut, is an ancient territorial appellation—the connection of which, with the political divisions of the country, has long since passed away; and, at the present day, its application is confined to narrower limits than those which, on the authority of Arab geographers, have been stated above. Mahrah, or the country of the Mahri, extending from Keshin, N.E. along the coast, is no longer included in it; and the limits of modern Hadramaut, along the coast, though limits in Arabia are nowhere fixed with precision, may be said to be W. the Bay of Ghubbet-Ain, lon. 48° E.; and E. Sihút, lon. 51° 20'. Thus limited, Hadramaut has, on the seashore, a length of about 200 m.; but there are some who restrict the name to a tract extending only about 60 m. in length, from Makallah E. The interior extent of the country is not so easily defined; but there is reason to believe that the elevated tract, embracing the habitable valleys, and separating the desert of Ahkak from the sea, has a breadth of about 120 m. Immediately behind the coast rises a chain of mountains which reaches a height of from 2000 to 5000 ft. The hills near the sea are of limestone, but the main range is probably granite; farther in the interior, probably from 60 to 70 m. in a straight line from the coast, commences a table-land, 8000 ft. in height, and covered with fine sandstone. It is in the valleys and glens of this plateau that the fertile spots are to be found, which may be presumed to have given rise to the early celebrity of Hadramaut. The Baron von Wrede, thus describes the prospect which here met his eyes:

—'The sudden appearance of the Wadi Doán took me by surprise, and impressed me much with the grandeur of the scene. The ravine, 500 ft. wide, and 600 ft. in depth, is inclosed between perpendicular rocks—the debris of which form, in one part, a slope reaching to half their height. On this slope, towns and villages rise contiguously in the form of an amphitheatre; while below the date-grounds, covered with a forest of trees, the river, about 20 ft. broad, and inclosed by high and walled embankments, is seen first winding through fields laid out in terraces, then pursuing its course in the open plain, which is irrigated by small canals branching from it.' The place here indicated lies probably 80 m. N.W. Makallah. Several other valleys or wadies open into it, intersecting the elevated land in many directions, and all containing villages and cultivated fields. As all these valleys support a comparatively numerous population, the discovery of their existence fully explains the ancient importance of Hadramút. The only place of any note on the coast of Hadramút, is Makallah, which is indeed the chief commercial depôt of the S. coast of Arabia.

The inhabitants, Hadarémí, of the present day, retain many traces of their ancient industry and civilization. Like their ancestors, the Chatramotite, or Chatramonite, of Greek and Roman writers, they are still renowned for courage, as well as for commercial enterprise. Hadramút exports to India frankincense, myrrh, aloes, and dragon's-blood; to Yemen, carpets, silk shawls, linen, and yambéas or girdle-knives. About 70 vessels are employed in the Indian trade. —(Niebuhr's *Descr. de l'Arabie*; Baron von Wrede, in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. xiv.; Capt. Haines, in *do.*, vol. xv.)

HADRES, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Pulkan, on the frontiers of Moravia. It has a castle and a poorhouse; limestone quarries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1560.

HADSOR, par. Eng. Worcester; 940 ac. Pop. 178.

HADSTOCK, par. Eng. Essex; 1870 ac. Pop. 490.

HAEGHT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 7 m. N.N.W. Louvain, a station on the railway to Malines. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 2002.

HAELÉN, an agricultural vil. and com., Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 10½ m. W. Hasselt. Pop. 2309.

HAELTERT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. S.E. Ghent. The spinning of flax and weaving of linen are the chief employments; but there are also two brick-works, an oil and two flour mills, and an annual fair for horses and cattle. Pop. 3482.

HÆMUS, a mountain, Turkey. See **BALKAN**.

HAERLEBEKE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 4 m. N.E. Courtrai, on the railway thence to Ghent; once an important fortress. It has manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. 4486.

HAESDONCK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 24 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 2296.

HAFF, **STETTIN**, or **POMERANIAN HAFF**, a lagoon, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, separated from the Baltic by a narrow strip of land, and communicating with it through the Swine, at Swinemunde; the Peene, at Peenemunde; and the Dievenow. It is divided into the Gross [great] and Klein [little] Haff; communicates W. with Achter-water; receives the rivers Oder, Ihna, Ucher, and Peene; and measures 30 m. E. to W., by about 12 m. N. to S. Its S. arm forms the harbour of Stettin.

HAFNARFIORD [Danish, *Havnefjord*], a vil. Iceland, Gulbringu-Syssel, on a fiord of same name, in the S. of the isl., S.S.E. Reikiavik. It has a harbour, which, though small, being deep, secure, and free from drift ice, is considered one of the best in Iceland.

HAFNERZELL, or **OBERNZELL**, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, Middle Franconia, r. bank Danube, 9 m. E. Passau. It has two churches; and manufactures of linen, porcelain, and earthenware, tobacco, lead pencils, and crucibles. The last two derive their materials from a mine of graphite in the vicinity. Pop. 1264.

HAGBOURNE, par. Eng. Berks; 2830 ac. Pop. 824.

HAGE, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 12 m. N.W. Aurich, bail. Berum. It has a parish church. Pop. 1835.

HAGEN, a tn. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. of, and 25 m. W. Arnsberg, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Volme and Empe. It has four churches and chapels; manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, leather hats, and

ironware. Near it is an alabaster quarry. Pop. 5689.—The **CIRCLE** is hilly, and of indifferent fertility; inhabitants chiefly employed in manufactures. Area, 132 geo. sq. m. P. 42,204.

HAGENBURG, a tn. Germany, Lippe-Schaumburg, cap. bail. of same name, not far from the S. shore of Lake Steinhude. It has a parish church; and manufactures of linen cloth and drills. Pop. tn., 1143; bail., 4600.

HAGENOW, a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist. of same name, 16 m. S.W. Schwerin, on the Schmaar, and on a branch of the Hamburg and Berlin railway to Schwerin. It is an ancient place; has a church, numerous distilleries, and four annual fairs. Pop. tn., 2657. Area of dist., 76 geo. sq. m. Pop. 8436.

HAGERSTOWN, a vil., U. States, Maryland, pleasantly situated W. bank Antietam Creek, 66 m. N.W. Baltimore. It is regularly built of stone or brick; and contains nine churches, two academies, a handsome courthouse, townhall, almshouse, and jail. Pop. 3750.

HAGETMAU, a tn. France, dep. Landes, 19 m. S. by W. Mont-de-Marsan, agreeably situated on the Louts, in a country abounding in feathered game. It has manufactures of coarse linen, potteries, tanneries, and oil-mills; and a trade in the wine of the district, corn, maize, flax, chestnuts, ortolans, leather, and cattle. Pop. 1830.

HAGERSTOWN, par. Irel. Louth; 1400 ac. P. 1146.

HAGERSTONE, a high rocky isl., N.E. coast Australia; lat. 12° 1' 40" S.; lon. 143° 12' E. Separated from Sir Everard Home's group by a channel 3 m. wide.

HAGGLINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, about 5 m. from Bremgarten, in a hilly but fertile and well-cultivated district. It has a parish church, and manufactures of straw-plait. The religious war, usually called the Kapellerkrieg, was terminated by a peace made here in 1531. P. 1490.

HAGIA-DEKA, a tn. isl. Crete, near the ruins of ancient Gortynia, 20 m. S.S.W. Candia. It contains the remains of a metropolitan Greek church. The ruins of the famous labyrinth are at no great distance.

HAGLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 2830 ac. Pop. 744.

HAGNABY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 640 ac. Pop. 85.

HAGUE (The) [Dutch, *'sGravenhage*—the Counts' Hedge, *Hage*, or *den Haag*; German, *Haag*; French, *La Haye*; Italian, *Aja*; Latin, *Haga comitum*], one of the chief towns of Holland, cap. prov. S. Holland, 33 m. S.W. Amsterdam, 24 m. N.W. Rotterdam, on the railway thence to Leyden, within 3 m. of the sea; lat. (St. James's Church), 52° 4' 18" N.; lon. 4° 18' 42" E. (N.) It is the residence of the King, and of the foreign ambassadors, and the seat of the States-General of the Netherlands, and of the principal part of the central administration of the kingdom. It is pleasantly situated, defended from the sea-winds on the one side by lofty dunes, and on the others surrounded by fine arable or meadow-land, or by a thick shady wood. It is in the form of an irregular quadrangle; and, for width and straightness of streets, and general elegance of public buildings, will stand comparison with most continental towns. All of its suburban houses, in particular, have a fine appearance; those of an inferior kind being found more towards the centre of the town. It is kept clean; but the water, in its numerous canals, being very stagnant, emits an offensive smell. One of the finest buildings in the Hague is the palace of King William, Count of Nassau, containing a collection of paintings. Other important structures are the Royal Palace, the palace of the Prince of Orange, the palace of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, a plain neat house; the Binnenhof or the court of Holland, a large irregular building, in various styles, on the Vijverberg, founded in 1249, and containing the hall of assembly of the States-General, and various government offices; also the provincial government-house, a large roomy edifice, the townhall, museum, royal library, with collections of coins; a cannon foundry, one of the largest and most conspicuous buildings in the town, &c. The museum, formerly Prins Mauritshuis, contains a picture-gallery, chiefly confined to Dutch masters, some of whose finest works are here; it also contains a fine collection of curiosities from China, Japan, and the Dutch colonies; those from Japan being peculiarly interesting and varied. There are also an arsenal, prisons, theatre (a respectable building), flesh-hall, two butter-houses, and a weigh-house. The churches, 12 in number, are three Calvinistic, St. James's, one of the largest churches in Holland, and, at the same time,

a very fine building of the 16th century; the Prince's and the new church; a French Reformed, English Presbyterian, Evangelical Lutheran, Remonstrant, and five R. Catholic, with two synagogues; many of these churches, besides those specified, are large and elegant buildings. The benevolent institutions, including infirmaries, hospitals for the aged, the

madder, cotton, and hemp mills; a trade in timber, wool, madder, and hops; and four annual fairs. Pop. 7743.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2430 ac. Pop. 600.

HAI-FUNO, two tns. China.—1, Prov. Shantung, cap. dist. of same name, near the confines of Chihle; lat. 37° 50' N.; lon. 117° 44' E. It is thinly inhabited.—2, Prov. Quangtung, 82 m. E. Canton; lat. 23° 7' N.; lon. 115° 20' E.

HAI-KHEOU-SO, a maritime tn. China, prov. Quangtung, N. coast isl. Hainan, and chief mart of its trade, on a peninsula, 3 m. N. Kiung-Chau-foo, the capital. It is well built, and generally well kept; exports sugar, areca nuts, salt, and tanned hides; and imports English cloths and other articles.

HAI-TAN, an isl. China Sea, strait of Formosa, off the coast of Fokien, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Surface mountainous, but cultivated.

HAIDE, or HAIDA, four places, Bohemia.—1, A tn. circle of, and 29 m. N.E. Leitmeritz; with spacious, regularly-formed streets, a church, and a school. It is the centre of the Bohemian glass trade. Both the weekly market and the annual fair are important. Pop. 1243.

—2, *Haid* or *Hayde*, A tn. circle of, and 25 m. W. Pilsen, in a marshy district. It is walled; and has a castle and a parish church. Pop. 1530.—3, *Haid*, A vil. circle of, and 22 m. S. Budweis; with a parish church, townhouse, and burgher hospital; a distillery, two mills, and several annual fairs. Pop. 679.—4, A

market tn., circle Budweis; with a parish church, townhouse, and school; a distillery, a mill, and several annual fairs. P. 639.

HAIDHAUSEN, a vil., Upper Bavaria, l. bank Isar, opposite to Munich, of which it may be considered a suburb. It has two churches, two castles, an hospital of incurables; and manufactures of silk, hats, and paint brushes. P. 3700.

HAIDUCKEN, or HAJDUCKEN-DISTRICT, a privileged district, Hungary, comprising the Haiduck towns, and consisting of three detached portions, enclosed by cos. Szabolcs and Bihar; area, 284 geo. sq. m. It consists of a plain, almost unbroken by a single hill; and is of remarkable fertility, producing corn, tobacco, and wine in abundance; and fattening great numbers of cattle. The Haiducks, of whom five-sixths are Protestants, used to enjoy important privileges, which were conferred on them by John Corvinus, as a reward for military service. Pop. 61,019.

HAIGER, a tn. Germany, Nassau, bail. and 5 m. W.N.W. Dillenburg, on the Dille; with two Protestant churches, iron and steel works, a bark and two paper mills. Pop. 1125.

HAIGERLOCH, a tn., principally Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, cap. bail. of same name, in a valley on the Eyach, at the foot of a hill, crowned with an old castle. It has two churches, a synagogue, and an old Roman tower; a trade in cattle and several large fairs. Pop. 1453. Area of bail. 28 geo. sq. m. Pop. 10,976.

HAIK (LAKE), Abyssinia, Amhara, touching the N. boundary of Shoa and Efat, about lat. 10° 40' N.; lon. 39° 10' E.; circumference, about 45 m. The shores in the W. and N. are not high, nor steep; but those of the S. and E. are surrounded by high and steep mountains. Aquatic birds of various plumage abound in the lake; fish also are plentiful, and many of them of large size. Near the S.E. shore there is an island called Debra Nagodguad—Hill of Thunder, on which there is a convent and a church, and a pop. of 350, consisting of monks, priests, scholars, and servants.

HAIL-WESTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1860 ac. P. 397.

HAILE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 3220 ac. Pop. 305.

HAILES, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1520 ac. Pop. 120.

HAILSHAM, a market tn., and par. Eng. and co. Sussex. The town, 18 m. E. Brighton, near Pevensey marsh, about 5½ m. from the sea, has a handsome church, with a lofty embattled tower; places of worship for Baptists and Calvinists, a free, and three other daily schools, benefit and mutual improvement societies, and several small charities. Twine, cordage, matting, and horse hair-cloth for drying hops are made here to a considerable extent; and there is also a large



THE ROYAL PALACE AT THE HAGUE.

infirm, and the young, are numerous; there are likewise many religious and missionary associations, societies for the promotion of the natural and physical sciences, literature, music, the fine arts, &c.; and several excellent private collections of paintings. The Hague, in like manner, is well provided with educational institutions; besides the town gymnasium, the school of anatomy, and the royal medical and commercial schools, there are a great number of other schools for the higher and elementary branches, and several charity schools. There are six squares, three of which are planted with trees, and have pleasant promenades; and several markets, including two fish markets, one of which is well supplied with live sea-fish from Scheveingen; in the other, river-fish chiefly are sold. Many of the inhabitants subsist from the traffic created by the presence of the court and the States-General; but considerable manufactures are likewise carried on. The Hague is the chief book mart in Holland; and has 10 printers, and six lithographers. There are seven ship-building yards, six brandy distilleries, and three breweries; with vinegar, rope, and tan-works, hat, button, and carriage-makers, paper, oil, brass, veneer, malt, and corn mills.

The origin of the Hague may be traced to the building of a hunting seat here of the Counts of Holland in 1250; but it has risen into importance chiefly since the beginning of the present century, and mainly through being made the residence of the court and the foreign ministers, and the seat of the States-General and the Government. It is the birth-place of William II. Prince of Orange, and William III. Prince of Orange and King of England; of Huygens, the mathematician; Boerhaave, the physician; Bilderdijk, the poetess; and it was the residence and death-place of Barneveldt and the De Witts. Pop. (1840), 60,614; (1850), 72,467.—(Van der Aa, *Woordenboek der Nederlanden*; *Statistisch Jaarboekje*, 1851.)

HAGUE (La), a cape, France, often improperly called *La Hogue*, N.W. extremity of dep. Manche, 16 m. W.N.W. Cherbourg, crowned by a castle. It has a light 160 ft. above the sea, and visible at the distance of 14 m.

HAGUENAU, or HACHNEAU, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 18 m. N. Strasburg, in the forest of Nour, on the Moder, which here divides into two branches, one of which traverses the town, while the other bathes it on the S. It is walled, flanked with towers, and ranks as a military place of the fourth class; contains five churches, a synagogue, communal college, cavalry barrack, and civil and military hospitals; has extensive manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, grease, soap, tar, earthenware, and starch; tanneries, breweries,

brewery; but the great body of the inhabitants are employed in agricultural labour. Area of par., 6350 ac. Pop. 1586.

HAIN, or **GROSSENHAIN**, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 20 m. N.W. Dresden, cap. bail. of same name, in a fertile valley, l. bank Röder. It is entered by four gates; has three churches, one of them almost of a triangular shape; a town-house, with a lofty tower, two hospitals, and the picturesque ruins of an old monastery; manufactures of calico and sarsenet, paper, starch, vinegar, and leather; a printfield, several dye-works, a large worsted and other mills; and three annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. Pop. tn., 6394; bail., 31,249.

HAIN-ZUR-DREIEICH, or **DREIEICHENHAIN**, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, circle and near Offenbach. It is walled; has two gates, a Lutheran and a Calvinistic church, the remains of an old castle, manufactures of hosiery, and several mills. Birth-place of the author Ewald. Pop. 946.

HAINA, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen, circle of, and 9 m. from Frankenberg, r. bank Wohra, near its confluence with the Eder. It contains a Gothic church, an old monastery, now used partly as an hospital, and partly as a deaf and dumb and blind asylum; and has four mills. The painter Tischbein was born here. Pop. 772.

HAINAN, a large isl. China, prov. Quangtung, off peninsula Liou-tchou, from which it is separated by channel of same name, 15 m. broad, and difficult of navigation even for junks, being filled with shoals and coral reefs. It separates the China Sea from the Gulf of Tonquin, lies between lat. 18° 10' and 20° N.; lon. 108° 20' and 111° E.; and is 185 m. S.W. to N.E., by 90 m. broad. The E. coast is steep and rocky; on the S. coast are commodious and safe bays, with good anchorage, during the N.E. monsoons; the N.W. coast is low, and bordered with sandbanks. The wild animals are the tiger, rhinoceros, deers of various kinds, and venomous serpents. Inland, gold and lapis lazuli have been met with; and in some parts of the coast are salt-pans. The interior is occupied by an extensive mountain range, which forms the source of several considerable rivers, and some of the highest peaks of which rise above the limit of perpetual snow. Hainan is, on the whole, barren; but the level lands along the coast are fertile and well-cultivated, producing areca-nuts, coconuts, and other tropical fruits; but the principal productions are rice, sweet potatoes, sugar, tobacco, fruits, medicinal plants, timber, including sandal-wood, brazil-wood, ebony, and rosewood, besides a variety of dye-woods, and wax; the last obtained from an insect, called *peh-luk-chung*, or white wax insect, which deposits it when laying its eggs.

The fisheries of the island are considerable; and thousands of junks come annually from Canton, to fetch cargoes of dried and salted fish. The inhabitants on the coasts are mostly Chinese from the mainland; but those in the interior are a different and distinct race, supposed to be the aborigines; they claim an entire independence of the Chinese government; and are described as a friendly, cheerful, and kind people, cleanly and industrious in their habits, and very persevering.

The island is subdivided into 13 districts, the respective towns of which are all on the coast. Some of these are very populous, having from 80,000 to 90,000 inhabitants. Capital, Kiung-chau-fu. Pop. estimated at 1,500,000.

HAINAUT, or **HAINAULT**, an anc. prov., now forming part of the N.E. of France and S.W. of Belgium. In the time of Cæsar, it was inhabited by the *Nervi*, a warlike people, of German origin; and did not, till the 7th century, take the name of Hainaut; supposed to be derived from the small river Haine which waters it. It was then governed by counts, who, however, were not regarded as hereditary, till the time of one of them, called Regnier Long Neck, who died in 916. The succession continued unbroken till 1436, when Jacqueline, the heiress of William IV., was forced to cede her territory to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Through his successors it passed to the House of Austria; and afterwards became divided into two parts—Austrian-Hainaut or Hainaut proper, nearly corresponding with the Belgian prov. of that name; and French-Hainaut, ceded to the French by the treaties of the Pyrenees in 1659, and of Nijmegen in 1678; and now included in the department du Nord.

HAINAUT, or **HAINAULT**, [Dutch, *Hennegouwen*; German, *Hennegau*], a prov. Belgium, bounded, N. by Brabant and provs. E. and W. Flanders, E. Namur, and S. and W. France.

Area, 1406 sq. m. Though nowhere properly mountainous, it is very hilly in the S.E., where it is covered by the W. Ardennes. In other directions it is generally flat, though well diversified. It belongs partly to the basin of the Scheldt, and partly to that of the Meuse—the former traversing its W. corner, and also receiving some of its drainage through the Dendre; and the latter draining a considerable portion of the E. by its tributary Sambre. About three-fourths of the whole surface is arable, and rather more than one-sixth under wood. Scarcely $\frac{1}{10}$ is waste. The soil is generally fertile; and produces in abundance cereal and leguminous crops, fruit of various kinds, flax, hemp, hops, oleaginous seeds, tobacco, chicory, hay, and green food. The meadows and pastures maintain great numbers of horses and cattle—the former much valued for draught, and the latter for dairy produce. The forests, situated chiefly in the S., furnish large quantities of timber and fuel. The latter, however, is better furnished by the coal mines, which are very productive, and extensively worked, both for home consumption and export, chiefly to France. The other minerals include iron, marble, millstones, building stone, and pavement. Manufactures are carried on to a great extent. Among others may be mentioned entery and all kinds of articles in iron, woollen and linen goods, hosiery, glass, leather, delft-ware and porcelain, bricks, and tiles, chicory, oil, soap, tobacco, beer, vinegar, spirits, &c. For administrative purposes, Hainaut is divided into six arrondissements—Mons, the capital, Tournai, Charleroi, Ath, Soignies, and Thuin, subdivided into 32 cantons. Pop. (1846), 714,708.

HAINBURG, or **HAIBURG**, a tn. Lower Austria, beautifully situated l. bank Danube, surrounded by vine-covered hills, 10 m. S.E. Vienna. It is walled; contains an old and also a fine new castle, to which Napoleon's sister, the wife of Murat, was permitted to retire, after she had lost the crown of Naples; and an ancient townhouse, with a Roman altar; and has very extensive manufactures of tobacco; and some shipping trade, two weekly markets, and three annual fairs. Hainburg was nearly all burned down in 1827; and has since been rebuilt in an improved form. Pop. 3844.

HAINDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, about 8 m. from Friedland, on the Wittig, at the foot of the Isergebirge; has a large and handsome church, six chapels, a Franciscan monastery, a school, a flour and two saw mills. Pop. 1358.

HAINE, a river, Belgium and France, rising in the Belgian prov. of Hainaut, and entering the Scheldt at Condé, in France, after a W. course of about 45 m. It is navigable, by means of sluices, from Mons to Condé. Principal affluents, the Honnelle and the Trouille.

HAINE, two places, Belgium.—1. (*Saint-Paul*), A vil. and com. prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, 10 m. E. Mons. Agriculture and the working of coal are the chief employments. Pop. 1059.—2. (*Saint-Pierre*), A vil. and com. near the former; with an important glass-work, a copper foundry, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1148.

HAINEWALDE, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen, near Löbau; with a castle, a church, two schools, and an hospital; a fishery, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, several mills and bleachfields. Pop. 2571.

HAINFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1600 ac. Pop. 570.

HAINICHEN, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 41 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Little Strieitz. It is an old but stirring place; has a church, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth; and articles of dress in metal, a worsted and other mills, two bleachfields, and two annual fairs. The poet Gellert was born here. Pop. 5380.

HAINSPUCH, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 37 m. N. Leitmeritz. It contains a castle, parish church, and hospital, and has manufactures of linen and ribbons, a bleachfield, tile-works, and five mills. Pop. 2261.

HAINTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2780 ac. Pop. 322.

HAITERBACH, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 30 m. S.W. Stuttgart. A great deal of wool is prepared and hand-spun here. Pop. 1933.

HAITI, isl. W. Indies. See **HAÏTI**.

HAKARI, or **HAKIARI**, a mountain dist. Turkish Koor-distan, occupied by 50,000 families of Nestorian Christians, of which Gulamerik, 65 m. S. Van, is the capital.

HAKIN-KHAN, a small tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, r. bank Euphrates, 100 m. N.N.W. Diarbekir. It is extremely

poor, and contains an old castle. The country around is mountainous and arid; the rocks are all limestone.

HAL, or HALLE, a tn. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Senne, 30 m. S.S.W. Brussels. It contains a fine old church, built in the 14th century, in the ogival style, with three naves, a majestic and well-proportioned choir, and an elegant tower; and a large and lofty townhouse, built in 1616; and has manufactures of articles in wood and wicker-work, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, soap-works, a corn, and several oil mills. It is a station on the railway to Brussels, and communicates, by the canal from Charleroi to Brussels, with the Sambre, Ruppel, and Scheldt. Pop. 6399.

HALA MOUNTAINS, an extensive and lofty range, Beloochistan, stretching N. to S., and terminating, in the latter direction, at Cape Monze, in the Arabian Sea; lat. 24° 48' N.; lon. 66° 50' E. Little is known, with certainty, of the heights of these mountains, but they are believed to attain, in some places, an elevation of upwards of 11,000 ft. above sea-level. One ascertained peak rises to 6000 ft. Two main passes intersect this lofty range of mountains—the Bolan and Moola passes; each the channel of a considerable torrent, and each affording a tedious, but not very difficult ascent, from the plains on the E. to the W. highlands. The Bolan Pass is about 50 m. long, with an ascent of 5000 ft.; the Moola Pass, 100 m. long; ascent, 4500 ft.

HALAM, par. Eng. Notts; 1310 ac. Pop. 411.

HALAS, a market tn. Hungary, dist. Little Cumania, among low hills, on a lake of same name, 80 m. S.S.E. Pesth. It is a poorly built and straggling place, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and has a trade in cattle and wine, and three annual fairs. In the lake is an island which was once fortified, and was used by the inhabitants as a place of refuge from the incursions of the Turks. Pop. 10,330.

HALBAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 45 m. N.W. Liegnitz, l. bank Tschirne, and on the railway from Berlin to Breslau. It has an elegant castle, a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of cotton cloth and nails, a printfield, and dyework. Pop. 959.

HALBERSTADT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 32 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile district, r. bank Holzeme, and on a branch railway to Magdeburg. It is a very ancient place, and consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with seven gates, and of the suburb of Gröperstadt. A number of the houses are timber-framed, and curiously ornamented. The principal buildings are the Dom or cathedral, an ancient and interesting Gothic structure, chiefly in the pointed style, with numerous monuments, and a fine organ; the church of Our Lady, built in the Byzantine style, in the 11th century, with curious bas-reliefs and wall paintings, and recently restored; several other churches, two synagogues, an old episcopal palace, a townhouse, custom-house, theatre, gymnasium, normal, and other schools, a lunatic asylum, infirmary, and a number of other charitable endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cloth, gloves, carpets, refined sugar, common and white leather, tobacco, chicory, and chemical products; and there are numerous breweries and distilleries, a walk, and a worsted mill. Pop. (1849), 19,840. Halberstadt was, in 804, the see of a bishop, and became the capital of a principality, which continued till 1807; had an area of 536 geo. sq. m., and pop. 119,418.—The circle of Halberstadt consists of a plain much broken by hills, is fertile, produces much corn, and rears many cattle. Area, 135 geo. sq. m. Pop. 50,284.

HALBERTON, par. Eng. Devon; 5960 ac. Pop. 1739.

HALBTHURN, a vil. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, 24 m. N.E. Oedenburg. It has an elegant castle, with a large agricultural establishment, at which fine flocks of merinos are reared. Pop. 1218.

HALD, a vil. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 5 m. S.S.W. Wiborg, on a small lake of same name. It has the extensive ruins of an old strong castle, which belonged to the knight Niel Bugg, and the remains of the works which king Waldemar erected when besieging it in 1355.

HALDEN (High), par. Eng. Kent; 3340 ac. Pop. 683.

HALDENSLEBEN (ALT and NEU), two nearly adjacent places, Prussia, prov. Saxony, and 14 m. N.W. Magdeburg;—1, (NEU), A tn., cap. circle of same name, r. bank Ohre. It is walled, has two churches and an hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth, hats, tobacco, copper, and earthen-ware; tan-

neries, sugar-refineries, and glass-works. Pop. 3748.—2, (ALT), A vil. about 2 m. S. of Neu-Haldensleben; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of earthenware and liquors, sugar-refineries, distilleries, tile-works, numerous mills, and an extensive trade. Pop. 1500.

HALE, par. Eng. Hants; 1210 ac. Pop. 209.

HALE (GREAT), par. Eng. Lincoln; 5110 ac. Pop. 1003.

HALES, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1120 ac. Pop. 302.

HALESOWEN, a market tn. and par. England, in a detached portion of Worcestershire. The town, 7 m. S.W. Birmingham, is pleasantly situated in a valley on the Stour; streets tolerably straight, clean, well paved, and lighted with gas, and the supply of water abundant; many of the houses handsome. It has an ancient parish church, with a beautiful spire, and a monument to Shenstone, who was educated, and lies buried here; places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Ranters; the remains of an extensive abbey erected by king John; a free grammar-school, founded in 1652; and several other schools. Nails, chains, and pearl and horn buttons, are manufactured here to a considerable extent, and in the vicinity are coal mines, and several corn-mills. Market-day, Monday; two fairs annually. Pop. 2056. Area of par., 11,290 ac. Pop. 17,376.

HALESWORTH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk, 26 m. N.E. Ipswich, in a valley, l. bank Blyth, which is navigable for small craft to the town. The town is irregularly laid out; the church is a handsome Gothic building, with a fine tower; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, and Wesleyan Methodists; several daily schools, and a set of almshouses. A good business is done in malting and corn, and there is one iron foundry, but the spinning of linen yarn forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Area of par., 1070 ac. Pop. 2662.

HALFAY, or **HALFAYEH**, a tn. Nubia, r. bank Nile, about 155 m. N.W. Sennar; lat. 15° 57' N.; lon. 32° 46' E. Pop. 4000.

HALFORD, par. Eng. Warwick; 1010 ac. Pop. 425.

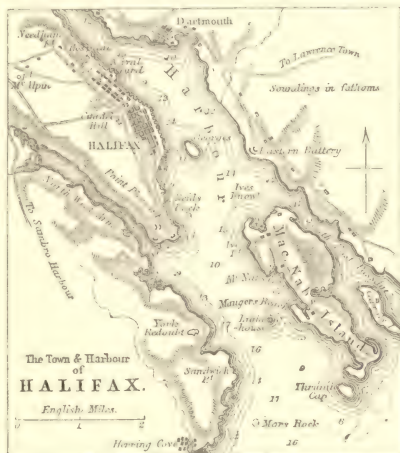
HALIBUT or SANNAGH ISLAND, N. Pacific, near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska; lat. 54° 27' N.; lon. 162° 50' W. (R.); 23 or 24 m. in circuit, low and barren. It contains many lakes, the rivers which flow from them abounding in fish. Foxes, sea-calves, and birds of all species are numerous. It was named by Captain Cook, from the great quantity of Halibut fish taken in the vicinity.

HALICZ, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Stanislav, r. bank Dniester, 40 m. E.S.E. Stry. It has a Greek church and two synagogues, manufactures of soap and candles, and salt springs. Near it, on a steep hill, stand the ruins of an old castle, once the residence of the lords of the kingdom of Halizia, now called Galicia. Pop. 1830.

HALIFAX, a market tn., par., and parl. bor. England, co. York (W. Riding). The town stands on a declivity rising gently from the Hebble, 36 m. W.S.W. York, on the railway from Bradford to Manchester, and has a very picturesque appearance. It is built almost wholly of stone, which abounds in the vicinity. Some of the streets are narrow and irregular, but there are two or three handsome and spacious, while nearly all are well paved, and well lighted with gas. There are many excellent buildings, especially amongst those of modern date. Water abundant. The principal public buildings are the three Established churches, all of them handsome; the theatre, a neat structure; new assembly rooms, the piece hall, a magnificent quadrangular edifice of freestone; the baths, and the infirmary. There are also places of public worship for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, and Friends. The schools, which are numerous, include the free grammar-school, national school, and the British school, established as a charity school for the poor of all religious denominations; the blue-coat school, and some smaller school charities. There are several charitable institutions, including a set of almshouses. The literary institutions of the town are a literary and philosophical society, with an extensive museum; a mechanics' institution, with a library; three news-rooms, and two subscription libraries. Halifax is favourably situated for manufactures and commerce, and to this circumstance its prosperity is attributable. It commands abundant supplies of coal and water, and an extensive inland navigation, which connects it with both Hull and Liverpool. The staple articles of manufacture are woollen goods, includ-

ing broad and narrow woollen cloths, and a great many other kinds of woollen fabrics, kerseymeres, carpeting, &c. The manufacture of cotton is also carried on to a considerable extent; dyeing is carried on, and mill machinery, and wool and cotton cards, are likewise extensively made. The town is rapidly increasing in extent and population. Halifax sends two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 1084. Pop. township (1841), 15,382; (1851), 25,159; bor., 33,579.—The PARISH is one of the largest in England, and is divided into three parochial districts. Area, 75,740 ac. Pop. 130,743.

HALIFAX, a city and seaport, cap. of colony Nova Scotia, S. coast, and near the centre of that peninsula, on a declivity, on the W. side of a deep inlet of the sea, called Halifax harbour, which extends several miles inland; lat. (Dockyard tablet) 44° 39' 42" N.; lon. 63° 35' 30" W. (r.) Including its suburbs, it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. The



streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. Many of the houses are of wood, plastered and stuccoed, but many, also, are handsomely built of stone. There are three or four churches, a large R. Catholic cathedral, and places of worship for various bodies of Dissenters. The other public edifices are substantial structures, the principal of which is Province Building, containing the chief government offices, the public library, &c.: it is built of freestone, and is a remarkably fine edifice. The others are Dalhousie college, military hospital, workhouse, prison, exchange, assembly rooms, theatre, and several public schools. The dock-yard, covering 14 ac., is one of the finest in the British colonies. The harbour in front of the town, where ships usually anchor, is 1 m. broad; further up, the inlet expands into a wide basin, called Bedford Basin, comprising an area of 10 sq. m., and capable of accommodating the whole British navy. Along the water's edge, in front of the town, are numerous wharfs, close to which ships can lie for the discharge of their cargoes, and above these are the warehouses. Halifax is the principal naval station for our N. American colonies, and is defended by strong forts and batteries. It owns about 100 large square rigged vessels, as many schooners, and a host of small craft. Its exports consist of dried and pickled fish, lumber, coals, corn, flour, cattle, butter, cheese, whale and seal oil, and furs. Imports, the native products of the W. Indies and U. States, and British manufactured goods. There are some manufactures of snuff, leather, paper, and soap; also breweries, distilleries, and a considerable fishery. It has an extensive steam communication with various parts of N. America and the W. Indies, and, at stated periods, with Liverpool; and it is expected soon to be connected by railway with Canada and the U. States. Pop. estimated from 19,000 to 25,000.

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HALIFAX BAY, Australia, N.E. coast, between lat. 18° 30' and 19° 10' S., and lon. 146° 20' and 147° 50' E. It contains several islands, including the Palm islands.

HALKIN, par. Wales, Flintshire; 2110 ac. Pop. 1813.

HALKIRK, par. Scot. Caithness; 24 m. by 12 m. P. 2963.

HALLE, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle Unterinntal, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Inn, which is here navigable, 5 m. E. Innsbruck. It is the seat of a mining and salt directory, contains a deanery church, a gymnasium, military school, Franciscan monastery, and lunatic asylum; and has very extensive salt-works, supplied by the salt mines which abound in the vicinity. P. 4969. Area of dist., 40 geo. sq. m. P. 16,415.

HALLE, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, cap. bail. of same name, on the Kocher, 35 m. N.E. Stuttgart. It is walled, flanked with towers, and has three suburbs, a beautiful Gothic high church, five other churches, a handsome town-house, library, and the ruins of an old castle; manufactures of linen, soap, starch, jewellery, and confectionery, and very extensive salt works. Pop. 6489. Area of bail., 108 geo. sq. m. Pop. 24,222.

HALLA, a tn. Seinde, near l. bank Indus, 30 m. N. Hyderabad; lat. 25° 45' N.; lon. 68° 28' E. It consists of an old and a new town—the latter the larger and more wealthy of the two. The bazaar, which is partially roofed over, is well supplied, and considerable business is transacted in it. Scindian caps, a very general wear, and earthenware, are manufactured here to a great extent. Some of the latter are showily decorated with rich and brilliant colours. Pop. about 10,000.

HALLADALE, a river, Scotland, co. Sutherland, which, after a rapid N. course of about 20 m., through the strath of same name, falls into the North Sea, at the bay of the Tor of Bighouse, near the boundary with Caithness.

HALLAM (WEST), par. Eng. Derby; 1280 ac. Pop. 677.

HALLAM (NETHER AND UPPER), two townships, England, co. York (W. Riding), par. Sheffield; the former 2 m. W. Sheffield. Pop. 7275.—The latter $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Sheffield. Pop. 1401.

HALLAMSHIRE, a dist. England, co. York (W. Riding), consisting of the extensive parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield. A considerable portion of this district is still but thinly inhabited, and exhibits its ancient forest and woodland appearance.

HALLANDS-WAEDERO, a small isl. Sweden, in the Kattegat, off the N.W. coast of län Christianstad, opposite the town of Torekö; lat. 56° 26' N.; lon. 12° 30' E.

HALLATON, a vil. and par. England, co. Leicester. The VILLAGE (formerly a market town), 13 m. E.S.E. Leicester, contains a handsome church, with a lofty spire: an independent chapel, free school, and almshouses. Two cattle fairs, annually. Area of par., 2360 ac. Pop. 637.

HALLAU (OBER AND UNTER), two nearly contiguous vils. and pars. Switzerland, can. of, and 8 m. W. Schaffhausen, on a fertile slope, at the foot of the Ober and Unter Berg, a ramification of the Randen. They contain two churches, one of which was fortified at the commencement of the 16th century, and still has an ancient round tower, which formed part of the fortification. The trade is in corn, hemp, and wine, particularly the last, which ranks high among the wines of the canton. Pop., Ober-Hallau, 762; Unter-Hallau, 2461.

HALLE [Latin, *Hala*], a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the Saale, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 20 m. N.W. Leipzig, on the railway thence to Magdeburg. It is encircled by a row of hills, and consists of the town proper and five suburbs. It is built in the form of an irregular square, surrounded by walls, with six gates, and defended by two forts. It is not very well built, but possesses several large squares, and, for the most part, broad and well-formed streets. It contains seven churches, of which the most deserving of notice are the Markt-kirche, an elegant Gothic structure, with four towers, and the Moritz-kirche, also Gothic, with a fine vaulted roof and richly-carved altar-piece; a university, to which the names of Gesenius and Tholuck have given celebrity, possessed of a library, and other good collections, and attended by about 720 students; an old palace, once the residence of an archbishop; a townhouse, theatre, hospital, and infirmary; an orphan asylum, with a fine statue, by Rauch, of Franke, its founder; a lunatic asylum, and several charitable endowments. The manufactures include woollen, linen, and mixed goods; hosiery, leather, starch, and chemical products;

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but the most important of all is salt, obtained from springs, which have been known from a very early period, and are supposed to have given the town its name—Halle being derived from the Greek *αλς*, signifying 'salt.' The annual produce is about 11,000 tons. Outside the walls, an elegant monument has been erected to the soldiers who died here of wounds received at the battle of Leipzig, in 1813. Teazel and carraway are largely cultivated in the vicinity; and the greater part of the larks, much used as dainties for the table at Leipzig, are caught here. Pop. (1849), 33,848.

HALLE, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 30 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circle of same name, with a Protestant church, manufactures of linen and tobacco, a trade in linen, hemp, flax, buckwheat, horses, cattle, and swine; and four annual fairs. Pop. 1452.—**CIRCLE**; area, 88 geo. sq. m. Pop. 32,152.

HALLEIN [Latin, *Halla*], a tn. Upper Austria, on a height above 1. bank Sulza, near the foot of the Dürrenberg, 9 m. S. Salzburg. It is the seat of a salt directory, and several other public offices; contains five churches, a townhouse, courthouse, hospital, and boys' and girls' school; and has manufactures of cotton, hosiery, and articles in wood, and extensive salt-works. Its salt mines, which have been worked for above six centuries, have a depth of above 350 ft., and yield annually about 15,000 tons of salt. Pop. 5600.

HALLEBERG, a tn. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. of, and 31 m. S.E. Arensburg, on a small stream of same name. It has a slate quarry, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1548.

HALLGARTH, a township, England, co. of, and 3½ m. E.N.E. Durham, containing extensive coal mines. P. 2295.

HALLIGEN (THE), an isl. group, Denmark, off S.W. coast Schleswig; inhabited, but, not being protected by embankments, flooded at high water, except a portion, which, by means of warping, has been raised above sea-level. On this the houses are built; but, in stormy weather, the sea frequently gains access to them. The chief islands are—the Hooge, about 3 m. long by 2 m. broad; Langenes and Nordmarsch, forming one island, about 6 m. long by 1 m. broad; Gröde, about 2 m. long, but very narrow; and Oland or Oeland. Each of these islands has its own church. Some cattle, and a considerable number of sheep are kept. Pop. 650.

HALLING, par. Eng. Kent; 1690 ac. Pop. 448.

HALLINGBURY, two pars. England, co. Essex:—1, (*Great*); 1390 ac. P. 690.—2, (*Little*); 2610 ac. P. 497.

HALLINGDAL, a valley, Norway, bail. Buskerud, 77 m. N.W. Christiania. It is thinly peopled; traversed by a river of same name, Hallingdal-elv; and its upper part is formed, on one side, by the Halling-skarven and Halling-jökulen hills, respectively 5900 ft. and 6017 ft. high.

HALLINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 860 ac. Pop. 78.

HALLIWELL, a township, England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. Bolton, containing extensive blacking works. Pop. 3242.

HALLLOUGHTON, par. Eng. Notts; 800 ac. Pop. 88.

HALLOW, par. Eng. Worcester; 3550 ac. Pop. 1228.

HALLOWELL—1, A vil., U. States, Maine, on both sides of the Kennebec, 2 m. S.S.E. Augusta. It is neatly built on a slope, rising gradually from the river to a height of 200 ft.; possesses an academy, and 29 minor schools; four tanneries, numerous brick stores and warehouses, and a good deal of shipping, chiefly engaged in the coasting trade. Vessels of 150 tons can unload at its wharfs, and steamers ply between it and Portland, and Boston. A gray granite, easily worked, is quarried here, and largely exported. Pop. 4654.—2, (CAPE), A headland, Arctic America, on the N.W. side of entrance to Fury and Hecla Strait; lat. 69° 57' 30" N.; lon. 85° 26' W. (r.)

HALL'S ISLAND.—1, One of the Gilbert group, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 0° 53' N.; lon. 173° E. (r.); about 9 m. long, N.E. and S.W., and 6 m. broad. It is of coral formation, and appears to be thickly inhabited, but its natives have had little intercourse with the whites.—2, An isl. British N. America, N. side of E. entrance of Frobisher Strait; lat. 63° 3' N.; lon. 64° 55' W. (r.)

HALLSTADT, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, 4 m. N. Bamberg, on the Eller, near its confluence with the Main, over which there is here a ferry. It has a R. Catholic church, a chapel, and castle; manufactures of damask and potass, several saw, and other mills, and a trade in hops, fruit, corn, and wine. Pop. 1627.

HALLSTATT, or **HALAZESTAT**, a market tn. Upper Austria, circle Traun, picturesquely situated on the W. shore of the lake of Hallstatt, 60 m. S.W. Linz, on a mountain slope. There are properly no streets, but a succession of terraces, to which access is obtained by flights of steps. The church is very ancient, has a Gothic portal; and on a projecting height, 1080 ft. above the houses, is a conspicuous tower, originally built for defence, but now occupied by the manager of the neighbouring salt mines. Pop. 1030.—**THE LAKE** of Hallstatt, which is about 6 m. long, with an average breadth of less than 2 m., and has a shape somewhat resembling the letter S, is remarkable for the wild and gloomy character of its scenery.

HALLUIN, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. N.N.E. Lille, r. bank Lys. It was once famous for its cloths, and has still manufactures of linen, calicoes, and bed-ticks; with a cotton and several oil mills, bleachfields, brick-works, breweries, &c. Pop. 2535.

HALLUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. W.S.W. Dockum. It has a handsome Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a school, and an excellent porhouse; six chicory factories, and a distillery; but the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Pop. 1178.

HALLWEIL, a lake, Switzerland, chiefly in can. Aargau, but with its S. extremity touching that of Luzern; length, N. to S., about 7 m.; breadth, 2 m. The Aa, shortly after quitting the lake of Waldegg, enters the S. side of this lake, and issues from its N. side, close to the old castle of Hallweil, a large, massive, and walled structure.

HALMAHERA, an island. See GILLOLO.

HALMI, a market tn. Hungary, co. Ugocz, in a plain, near the morass of Eger, 11 m. S. Nagy-Szöllos. It has a castle, a Protestant church, and five large annual fairs, chiefly for cattle and swine. Pop. 792.

HALMSTAD, a tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, at the mouth of the Nissa, in the Kattegat, 72 m. N.N.E. Copenhagen; lat. (fort) 56° 40' 24" N.; lon. 12° 51' 45" E. (r.) It is well situated, and tolerably well built; is the seat of a governor, and of several public offices; has a parish church, and a house of correction; manufactures of common woollens, an important salmon fishery, and a harbour, which is naturally good, but very much silted up. In the vicinity are both mineral springs and sea-baths. Halmstad is celebrated in Swedish history as the place where the Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian commissioners, under the Kalmar union, met to choose their king. Pop. 2257.—**THE LÄN**, sometimes called Halland, is bounded, N. by Göteborg and Bohus, N.E. Elfsborg, E. Jönköping and Kronsberg, S. Christianstad, and W. the Kattegat; area, about 2000 sq. m. The coast is sandy in some parts, but in others bold and rocky, and much indented, forming several considerable bays. The interior gradually ascends from the coast. The principal streams are—the Laga, Nissa, Äthra or Falkenberg, and Viske, which all flow S.W. into the Kattegat. The soil is, in general, by no means fertile, and the corn raised falls short of the consumption; woods neither extensive nor valuable for timber, but extensively employed in making numerous minor articles, in which the inhabitants display considerable dexterity. These constitute the principal manufactures. Pop. 88,689.

HALS, a vil. Denmark, Jutland, N. side of the mouth of the Limfjord, bail. of, and 15 m. E.S.E. Aalborg, which uses its haven as a shipping place. Pop. 800.

HALSALL, par. Eng. Lancaster; 15,540 ac. Pop. 4445.

HALSBRÜCKE, a mining vil. Saxony, circle of, and 18 m. W. S.W. Dresden, on the Mulde, here crossed by a bridge. It has a silver furnace, amalgam works, which are the most important in existence; and much-frequented mineral baths. Pop. 1264.

HALSE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1340 ac. Pop. 421.

HALSHAM, par. England, York (E. Riding); 2800 ac. Pop. 284.

HALSTED, par. Eng. Kent; 1010 ac. Pop. 303.

HALSTEAD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Essex. The town, pleasantly situated on both sides of the valley of the Colne, 43 m. N.E. London, is irregularly built, but has a neat appearance; and, of late years, has undergone great improvements. It has two Established churches, one of them a large antique building; a Friends' meeting-house, an Independent and a Baptist chapel, a free grammar school, literary and

mechanics' institution, and various charities. There are three large silk and crape factories, and many of the females and children are employed in the making of straw-plait. Weekly market, Tuesday. Area of par., 6230 ac. Pop. 5710.

HALSTEREN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, about 2 m. N. Bergen-op-Zoom, with a R. Catholic and a Calvinistic church, and a school. Pop. 538.

HALSTOCK, par. Eng. Dorset; 1970 ac. Pop. 626.

HALSTOW, two pars. England, co. Kent:—1, (*High*); 2730 ac. Pop. 373.—2, (*Lower*); 1320 ac. Pop. 297.

HALTERN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. W.S.W. Münster; with two R. Catholic churches, an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and hosiery; a print-field, tanneries, and mills; and seven annual fairs. Pop. 1934.

HALTHAM-UPON-BAIN, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2610 ac. Pop. 253.

HALTON, five pars. England:—1, Bucks; 1390 ac. Pop. 198.—2, Lancaster; 3830 ac. Pop. 694.—3, (*East*), Lincoln; 3920 ac. Pop. 627.—4, (*Holegate*), Lincoln; 1320 ac. Pop. 544.—5, (*West*), Lincoln; 4870 ac. Pop. 424.

HALTWHISTLE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland, and a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. The towns, pleasantly situated on the S. Tyne, 32½ m. W. Newcastle, has several dissenting places of worship, an endowed charity school, manufactures of linen, bricks, dye-works, a brewery, and a good trade in coal. Market day, Thursday. P. (1851), 1052. Area of par., 52,930 ac. P. 4655.

HALVERGATE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2630 ac. P. 495.

HALWELL, two pars. England, Devon:—1, 5830 ac. Pop. 319.—2, 2720 ac. Pop. 445.

HALYS, river, Asiatic Turkey. See KIZIL-IRMAK.

HAM, a tn. France, dep. Somme, 15 m. S.S.E. Peronne, surrounded by a marshy plain. It is an ancient place, and contains a church, with fine bas-reliefs and a curious crypt; but is chiefly deserving of notice for its citadel, which has been much strengthened by modern works, and serves as a state-prison, in which were confined Prince Poignac, and three other ministers of Charles X., who signed the ordinances for the *coup-d'état* of 1830; and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, for an absurd and premature attempt to seize the government of France, of which a more fortunate *coup-d'état* has recently (1851) given him possession. Ham has manufactures of cotton goods, beet-root sugar, and clogs; and ten annual fairs. Pop. 2447.

HAM.—1, Ahamlet, England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 10 m. S.W. by W. London, and containing several handsome villas, with Ham House, erected for Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I. Pop. 1391.—2, (*West*), A large vil. and par. England, co. Essex. The former, 4 m. E. by N. London, has a spacious church, and two dissenting places of worship, an endowed girls' school, several distilleries, printing-works, and flour-mills. Area of par., 5160 ac. Pop. 12,738.

HAM, four parishes, England:—1, Kent; 260 ac. Pop. 24.—2, Wilts; 1620 ac. Pop. 215.—3, (*East*), Essex; 2800 ac. P. 1461.—4, (*High*), Somerset; 3840 ac. P. 1281.

HAM-SUR-HEURE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Heure, 21 m. E. Mons. It contains an ancient castle; and has manufactures of nails, linen, and lace; iron-works, oil and flour mills; a trade in corn, bar-iron, timber, horses, and cattle; and three annual fairs. Pop. 1775.

HAM (DEN), a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 22 m. N.E. Deventer, with a Calvinistic church and school. In August, 1842, 43 houses were burned down. Pop. 748.

HAMADAN, a city, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 260 m. N.W. Isfahan; lat. 34° 48' N.; lon. 48° 26' E.; agreeably situated near the base of a great range of mountains, and overlooked by the lofty peak of Elvend. It looks like an old town, heaps of ruins presenting themselves on all sides; and is without any architectural objects of interest; the only large mosque being the Mesjid-i-Jumah, which has been recently renovated or rebuilt. The streets are narrow and dirty; still the city has a lively and bustling air about it. Its bazaars and caravanserais are numerous and extensive—some of them handsome; the former well furnished, and thronged with

tradesmen of all sorts—shoemakers, saddlers, blacksmiths, silversmiths, and workers in cotton—who all occupy separate parts, and maintain great order in their arrangements. There are a vast number of tanneries in the city; the leather manufactured here supplying a large portion of all that is used in Persia. There are also considerable manufactures of coarse carpets, woollens, and cotton stuffs. Wine and rakes—the latter a liquor distilled from the juice of the grape—are made by the Armenians. The trade which passes through the city is large; Hamadan being the great centre where the routes of traffic between Persia, Mesopotamia, and Syria converge. During eight months in the year the climate is delightful; but in winter the cold is excessive, and fuel with difficulty procured. This city is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Ecbatana, built by Deioeces, the first king of the Medes, for his imperial residence. The principal remains of the ancient city are the fragments of sculptured stone, to be seen in the foundations of walls and houses, and ancient coins and medallions. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

HAMAH [*Hamath* of Scripture; Greek, *Epiphania*], a city, Syria, pash. of, and 110 m. N. by E. Damascus, picturesquely situated on both banks of the Orontes or Aszy, here crossed by several bridges. It is built partly on a declivity, and partly on a plain. The streets are tolerably wide; the houses, with exception of a few of the best and largest, have mud walls, but are said to be richly and elegantly fitted-up within. The principal buildings are the palace of the Mutzelliin, and 13 mosques, one of which has a very ancient minaret. In the middle of the city is a square mound, on which formerly stood the castle. There are several bazaars, baths, and many fine residences, with spacious gardens attached. The principal trade of the city is with the Arabs of the Desert who come to buy their tent-furniture and wool-



HAMATH, on HAMAH.—From Laborde, Voyage en Orient.

len abbas; and a considerable trade is also carried on with Aleppo, in European and colonial merchandise. One of the greatest curiosities here is the hydraulic wheels (*norias* or *naours*), which supply the upper town with water. They are about a dozen in number; the largest about 70 ft. in diameter. By means of these wheels buckets of water are raised, which empty themselves into stone aqueducts, supported by lofty arches, on a level with the hill. Hamah is supposed to occupy the site of the Epiphania of the Greeks; and is, probably, the capital of the kingdom of Hamath, the king of which sent presents to David, and entered into an alliance with him, after he had conquered the kingdom of Zobah. Pop. about 30,000.

HAMBACH (MITTEL, OBER and UNTER), a vil. Bavaria, Palatinat, 8 m. N.N.W. Amberg, with a R. Catholic church, ruins of an old castle, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2065.

HAMBATO, a tn. Ecuador. See AMBATO.

HAMBIE, or **HAMBYE** [anc. *Hamantia*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S.E. Coutances; with manufactures of thread, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Near it are the picturesque ruins of the old abbey of Hambye. P. 3554.

HAMBLE-LE-RICE, par. Eng. Hants; 440 ac. Pop. 398.

HAMBLEDEN, par. Eng. Bucks; 6620 ac. Pop. 1241.

HAMBLEDON, two pars. England:—1, Hants; 9630 ac. Pop. 2069.—2, Surrey; 2020 ac. Pop. 534.

HAMBLETON, par. Eng. Rutland; 1360 ac. Pop. 325.
HAMBURG [Latin, *Hamburgum*; French, *Hambourg*; Italian, *Ambrigo*], a free tn. Germany, cap. of a small republic of same name, a member of the Germanic confederation, and

and a R. Catholic; an elegant new Jewish temple, and seven synagogues; an exchange, a noble edifice, only completed before the conflagration, and, though situated in the very heart of it, saved uninjured, consisting chiefly of a magnificent hall,

and surrounded by a fine colonnade; a gymnasium, built in 1840, provided with six professors, a library of nearly 200,000 vols., and many curious MSS., a museum, and good collection of physical and mathematical instruments; the Johanneum or Latin school, in handsome buildings adjoining the gymnasium, and designed, in conjunction with it, to furnish a complete course of education, philosophical, classical, and commercial, at a moderate rate; several well-endowed hospitals, among others, one which receives 500 orphans, and maintains them till educated, or apprenticed to a useful trade; a general hospital or infirmary, which can receive from 4000 to 5000 patients; a Jewish infirmary, well endowed, and an hospital for Jewish widows; a deaf and dumb institution, two asylums for the blind, an arsenal, observatory, three theatres, and numerous other places of public amusement; and various societies and associations, embracing all the more important objects of literature, science, and art.

Hamburg does not depend much on manufactures, but possesses, among others, those of linen, cotton, and silk goods, hats, soap, tobacco, refined sugar, iron, tin and copper ware, machinery, jewellery, musical, mathematical, and surgical instruments, &c. The trade is very extensive, including, to a greater or less extent, almost every article which Germany is able to sell, or requires to buy; and is greatly facilitated



1. St. Peter's Church.
2. St. Nicholas' Church.
3. St. Michael's Church.
4. St. Catherine's Church.
5. St. James's Church.
6. English Church.
7. Rath-haus (townhall).

8. Exchange.
9. Johanneum.
10. Great Hospital.
11. Stadt Theatre.
12. Thalia Theatre.
13. Tivoli Theatre.
14. Observatory.

15. Elbe Pavilion.
16. Elbschloß.
17. Railway Station.
18. Hafer Gate.
19. Millern Gate.
20. Deum Gate.
21. Ferdinand Gate.

22. Stein Gate.
23. Deich Gate.
24. Brook Gate.
25. Sand Gate.
26. Lübeck Gate.
27. Berlin Gate.
28. Gross-Neumarkt.

the greatest commercial port on the continent of Europe, r. bank Elbe, about 80 m. from its mouth, and at the confluence of the Bille and Alster; lat. 53° 32' 48" N.; lon. 9° 58' 30" E. (n.) Its shape is not far from that of a semicircle, the diameter of which is formed by the Elbe, while its circumference is marked by the Alster, which in the N.E. forms two considerable lakes—an outer, called the Grosse Alster, and an inner, called the Binnen Alster. The latter, surrounded by broad planted walks lined by magnificent houses, is justly considered as the principal ornament of the place. Hamburg was, up to the termination of the last European war, surrounded by strong walls; but these, and all the fortifications connected with them, have been thrown down and levelled, and the space which they occupied converted into spacious roads and gardens. From the number of canals which intersect the streets, partly from the Elbe, and partly from the Alster, and the trees planted along them, the resemblance to some of the larger Dutch towns is very striking; but the general appearance is by no means attractive, the houses being, for the most part, of brick, antiquated, and indifferently built. Great improvements, however, have taken place since 1842, when a dreadful fire broke out, and, ragged, almost unchecked, for four successive days, destroying 61 streets, with 1749 houses. In repairing the damage, both taste and magnificence have been displayed, many mean houses, narrow lanes, and stagnant ditches, have disappeared, and splendid edifices, admirably designed, and constructed at enormous cost, have suddenly risen up in whole streets, of which any city in Europe might be proud. Hamburg was never very rich in public buildings, and as several, which perished in the conflagration, have not been replaced, the edifices deserving of notice are neither numerous nor very remarkable. The most important are the church of St. Nicholas, a noble Gothic structure, with a lofty tower and spire, built since 1842, and so called after the venerable church which it has replaced; St. Peter's church, another lofty Gothic edifice, in like manner rebuilt; St. Michael's, which escaped unscathed, with a beautiful portal, a finely vaulted ceiling, and a spire 456 ft. high, one of the loftiest in Europe; St. Catherine's, also an ancient edifice, with a spire of 390 ft., and an excellent organ; St. James', erected in 1354, but surmounted by a modern tower of 359 ft.; various other churches, including three Lutheran, besides those already mentioned, a German Reformed, a French Reformed, an Evangelical Reformed,



TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, AND HOUSES OF THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES, HAMBURG.—From Demidoff.

by the extensive means of communication both with foreign countries and with the interior. By the Elbe, vessels drawing 18 ft. can ascend at high water, and either deliver their

cargoes directly in the warehouses, which line the bank, or send them by lighters into the very heart of the town. By the same means, also, a free and uninterrupted communication is given to the interior, and greatly extended by means of

stitution is a curious, and not very intelligible combination of the aristocratic and democratic principles. Very important modifications were proposed in 1848, and apparently sanctioned, but do not seem to have been yet carried into full

effect. The fundamental principle of the constitution is, that the executive power is lodged in a senate or Rath, and the legislative power with a general control of the administration in the body of the burghers, represented by three colleges. The debt of Hamburg, in 1850, was £2,427,386; the receipts, £593,447; and the expenditure, £579,638. Pop. tn., 112,866; of whole territory, 188,054.

HAMBURG, several places, U. States. The only one deserving of notice is Hamburg, S. Carolina, 65 m. S.W. Columbia, 1. bank Savannah, opposite Augusta, with which it communicates by a bridge about 330 yards long. It is regularly built, and consists of a lower and upper town; the former, where business is chiefly done, lying along the river, while the latter occupies a commanding and airy situation on a height, which rises abruptly 60 or 70 ft. above it. The South Carolina Railway, at Charleston, and has its terminus



THE GREAT CANAL, WITH SPIRE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE, HAMBURG.

From Deuillioff, Excursion l'lttazque en Russie, &c.

canals, which branch off to the Baltic, or penetrate into the basin of the Oder, and through it into that of the Vistula. Railways connect Hamburg with Rendsburg and Kiel, Schwerin and Rostock, and with Berlin and all E. and S. Germany. A great drawback to the trade is the want of a sufficient harbour, or rather of anything that can be called a harbour, the vessels being obliged to lie in the river, within a space railed off from the fair-way, and protected from the current by means of piles. The imports consist of sugar, coffee, tea, rice, tobacco, cotton, indigo, dye-woods, wine, spirits, spices, hides, fish, coals, British manufactured goods, &c.; and the exports, of grain, seeds, butter, wool, salt provisions, cattle, bark, spelter, rags, German manufactures of all kinds, and Rhenish wines. The following table shows the number of vessels that entered and cleared at the port in the years 1845 to 1849, with the gross value of the imports and exports for the same years:—

Year.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	£	£
1845	584,121	584,355	21,235,790	20,054,894
1846	558,060	559,685	20,378,725	19,780,389
1847	631,890	628,986	21,735,490	21,283,175
1848	593,634	593,004	17,736,800	15,129,872
1849	564,282	556,344	20,662,218	18,742,653

Accounts are kept in marks of 16 schillings = about 1s. 2½d.; the mark banco, an imaginary money, is equal to 1s. 5½d. The principal weights and measures are the Fuss (foot) = 0.94021 ft.; the Elle = 0.62681 yard; the Fass = 0.18135 quarter; the Kanne = 0.397297 gallon; and the Pfund = 1.068387 lb. avoirdupois.

The territory of Hamburg has an area of about 114 geo. sq. m. It consists of several detached portions, but the more important and central part, including that on which the town stands, is enclosed by Denmark, on all sides except the S. and S.W., where its boundary is the Elbe; it comprehends, likewise, the bailiwick of Bergedorf, and the little territory of Vierländen, 16 m. from Hamburg, the sovereignty of both of which it enjoys, in common with Lübeck; several islands, a small space on the l. bank of the Elbe, opposite the town; and, at the mouth of the Elbe, the bailiwick of Ritzebüttel, in which is the harbour of Cuxhaven. As a member of the Germanic confederation, it has a full vote in the *plenum*, and shares a vote, in the minor diet, with the other free towns, Frankfort, Lübeck, and Bremen. Its con-

stitution is a curious, and not very intelligible combination of the aristocratic and democratic principles. Very important modifications were proposed in 1848, and apparently sanctioned, but do not seem to have been yet carried into full

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HAMBURG, several places, U. States. The only one deserving of notice is Hamburg, S. Carolina, 65 m. S.W. Columbia, 1. bank Savannah, opposite Augusta, with which it communicates by a bridge about 330 yards long. It is regularly built, and consists of a lower and upper town; the former, where business is chiefly done, lying along the river, while the latter occupies a commanding and airy situation on a height, which rises abruptly 60 or 70 ft. above it. The South Carolina Railway, at Charleston, and has its terminus

here. Pop. about 2500.

HAMELN, a tn. Hanover, Calenberg, cap. bail. of same name, beautifully situated on the Weser, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 816 ft. long, resting on a pier which rises from an island in the middle of the river, 25 m. S.W. Hanover. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls with four gates, and derives considerable interest from the antiquated form of its buildings, many of the houses being of wood, in the old German style. It contains a fine old Stiftskirche, two other churches, four towers, a burgher school, library, and several hospitals and poorhouses; is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has extensive breweries and distilleries, vinegar works, a tobacco factory, a salmon fishery, and a considerable trade. Pop. tn., 6191; bail., 10,171.

HAMERINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1370 ac. P. 171. **HAMERTON**, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 2090 ac. P. 160.

HAMID, tn. Asiatic Turkey. See ISABRA.

HAMILTON, numerous places, U. States, including—1, A vil. and township, New York, 94 m. W. by N. Albany, on the Chenango, with three churches, an academy, and a Baptist literary and theological institution. Pop. 3738.—2, A vil. Ohio, 85 m. S.W. Columbus, 1. bank Great Miami, a bridge over which connects it with Rossville. It contains five churches, a female academy, and several mills. Pop. 1800.—3, A township, New Jersey, 30 m. S.E. Woodbury. Pop. 1565.—4, A township, Pennsylvania, 12 m. N.E. Gettysburg. Pop. 1069.

HAMILTON, a thriving tn. Upper Canada, cap. Gore dist., S. side of Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario, the principal part being built about 1 m. from the bay. The public buildings, many of which are handsome, include jail and courthouse, two market-houses, custom-house, theatre, and 16 churches and chapels. It is the seat of an active and increasing trade. Pop. (1855), about 22,000.

HAMILTON, a parl. bor. and market tn. Scotland, co. Lanark, 10 m. S.E. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. It lies on a rising ground, sloping E., near the conflux of the Avon with the Clyde, in a rich country, and close by the palace of the Duke of Hamilton. It is a very scattered place, almost every house having a piece of garden-ground attached, giving to the town a very rural and pleasing aspect. The houses, all of stone, in the lower part of the town, are chiefly of one story, and of an inferior description; but in the upper and more modern portions, which are rapidly extending, in consequence of the easy ac-

cess from Glasgow, there are many good, and some elegant tenements; but the streets are indifferently lighted with gas, still more indifferently cleansed, and the supply of water is defective. The county hall, a conspicuous Grecian edifice, and the extensive cavalry barracks, are the most important public buildings. There are 10 churches—one Established, one Free, four U. Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Congregationalist, one Unconnected, and one R. Catholic; a goodly number of excellent schools, of which the Hamilton academy, and St. John's grammar-school, are the most important. The sewed muslin trade, and the weaving of muslins, galas, &c., are the principal manufactures carried on; the former occupying, in the town and environs, about 4000 hands, and the latter about 900. Hamilton palace, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, is so close upon the town as almost to form part of it. It is a large building, with an elegant N.W. front, adorned with a fine portico of Corinthian columns, and seated in very extensive and well-laid-off pleasure-grounds, on the river Clyde. It contains a good collection of paintings, and the grounds are accessible to the public. In the vicinity are the ruins of Cadzow castle, and a few remarkable old oaks, the remains of Cadzow forest, in which a herd of the original breed of wild cattle are kept. Dr. William Cullen was born at Hamilton in 1710. Pop. (1841), 8876; (1851), 9620. Area of par., 14,240 ac. Pop. (1851), 11,731.

HAMM, a vil., republic of, and 3 m. N.E. Hamburg, near r. bank Bille. It consists of three parts—Hamm, Hammerdeich, and Peterscamp or Rossberg; and contains numerous villas of the citizens of Hamburg, a church, poorhouse, and infant, and several private schools; and has two annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. The inhabitants raise fruit and vegetables for Hamburg. Pop. 1339.

HAMM, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 23 m. N.N.W. Arnsberg, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Ahr with the Lippe, which is here crossed by a bridge. It was once fortified, and is still entered by four gates; contains a castle, one R. Catholic, and three Protestant churches, a gymnasium, Franciscan monastery, barrack, and military hospital; is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, and has manufactures of linen and leather, a bleachfield, a trade in linen and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 5689.—**CIRCLE**, area, 132 geo. sq. m. Pop. 42,204.

HAMMAMET, a modern seaport tn., on a wide gulf of the same name, regency of, and 40 m. S.E. Tunis; lat. 36° 30' N.; lon. 10° 40' E. Near it are many ancient ruins. It carries on a considerable trade with Tunis, to which it sends grain, oil, and wool. Pop. 8000.

HAMME, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 24 m. N.N.E. Termonde, r. bank Durme. It contains two churches, two castles, a courthouse, an orphan and ordinary hospital, and several primary schools; and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, ribbons, cordage, starch, soap, and chocolate; several breweries, salt refineries, dyeworks, and oil, flour, malt, and mustard mills. Pop. 9562.

HAMMELBURG, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, at the confluence of the Thulba with the Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 26 m. N. Würzburg. It is walled, has a parish church, chapel, castle, townhouse, Franciscan monastery, poorhouse, and hospital; manufactures of linen; saw, bark, walk, gypsum, and flour mills; a trade in wine, fruit, and cattle; and six annual fairs. Pop. 2630. Area of dist., 48 geo. sq. m. Pop. 11,771.

HAMMERFEST, a maritime tn. Norway, bail. Finmarken, on Hvaløe [Whale Island], a bare, treeless, barren spot; lat. (church) 70° 40' N.; lon. 23° 42' E. (a.) It is the most N. town in the world, lies in a fine secure bay, and consists of about 100 scattered wooden houses, with a church, and several stores; and is defended by three small batteries. It carries on a lively trade with Britain, Holland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, and more especially with Russia, in the skins of the bear, rein-deer, goat, otter, fox, walrus; and in walrus-teeth, eider down, oil, and fish. About 200 to 250 fishing boats annually frequent the bay, and 100 large vessels; and several vessels are sent each year to Spitzbergen, to hunt the white bear and walrus, and procure skins and down. Though within the Arctic circle, the winter is comparatively mild, and the surrounding waters seldom freeze, so that the inhabitants are enabled to fish in boats the whole year round. Pop. (1845), 416.

HAMMERÖE, a peninsula and par. Norway, bail. Nordland, on the West Fiord, about lat. 68° 10' N. Pop. 1932.

HAMMERSMITH, a vil. England, co. Middlesex, about 3½ m. W. London, on the Great-western Road, along which the principal street extends. The other streets are, in general, narrow and irregular, but have, of late years, been much improved. Many of the older houses are of an inferior description, but most of those of modern erection are handsome. The latter include a number of elegant villas towards the Thames. The village is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. There are two Established churches, two Independent chapels, one Wesleyan Methodist, one Baptist, a Friends' meeting-house, and a R. Catholic chapel; several charitable foundations, most of them associated with educational objects; a school of industry for girls, and a number of day, Sunday, and boarding schools. The Thames is here crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge. The vicinity is occupied chiefly by nurseries and market gardens. Pop. 13,453.

HAMMERSTEIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 81 m. W. Marienwerder, on the Zehe. It has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a brewery and distillery, a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1646.

HAMMERTON KIRK, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 2190 ac. Pop. 341.

HAMMOON, par. Eng. Dorset; 870 ac. Pop. 57.

HAMOA or **SAMOA ISLANDS**. See NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

HAMOOA, a shallow lake, or rather extensive, reedy morass, in S.W. Afghanistan, prov. Seistan, extending between lat. 30° 42' and 31° 54' N.; lon. 61° 8' and 62° 10' E. It has sometimes been confounded with Lake Zurrah, a little further S.; but the latter is now nearly, if not entirely, dried up. It is about 70 m. long, N.E. to S.W.; breadth, 15 m. to 20 m.; has rarely a depth of more than from 3 ft. to 4 ft., and is, to a great extent, though not wholly, covered with rushes and reeds, which cows eat with greediness, and on which they readily fatten. Its water is salt, and its surface is supposed to be on the increase. Innumerable wild hogs harbour in the reeds, and commit great havoc on the cultivated grounds. Geese, ducks, and other water-fowl, are numerous. The pelican is common. Fish do not seem to abound. The Hamoon receives the Helmund, Adruscund, the Furrah Rood, and several other minor streams.

HAMPDEN, two pars. England, Bucks.—1, (*Great*), 1820 ac. Pop. 290.—2, (*Little*), 620 ac. Pop. 83.

HAMPNETT, two pars. Eng.—1, Gloucester; 1190 ac. Pop. 195.—2, Sussex, (*West*); 1850 ac. Pop. 520.

HAMPRESTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 5090 ac. P. 1193.

HAMPSHIRE. See SOUTHAMPTON.

HAMPSHIRE (New), one of the U. States of N. America (cap. Concord); bounded, N. by Lower Canada, E. by Maine, S.E. by the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont—from which it is separated by the River Connecticut; between lat. 42° 40' and 45° 12' N.; lon. 70° 50' and 72° 40' W. It is 160 m. long, N. to S.; and varies from 19 m. to 90 m. in breadth, E. to W.; area, 9280 sq. m., or 5,939,200 ac. This state has a sea-coast of only 18 m.; and the shore is generally a sandy beach, bordered by salt marshes, and indented with creeks, admitting only small vessels. There are only two bluffs along the coast, called Great and Little Boar's Heads. For the distance of 20 m. or 30 m. from the sea, the land is almost level, but thereafter rises; and in its N. part is traversed, S.W. to N.E., by a continuation of the Alleghanies, culminating in Mount Washington, 6234 ft. high—the loftiest summit E. of the Rocky Mountains—and having various other peaks, 4000 ft. to 6000 ft. high; among which are Mounts Adams, Jefferson, and Franklin. N. of these mountains, the country is hilly, rocky, and barren; but to the S., on the declivities of the lower hills, and in the valleys between them, the soil is good, and along the margins of the rivers it is excellent. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, the Merrimac—both navigable for a considerable distance—and the Piscataqua. There are also several lakes—of which Lake Winnipiseogee, 20 m. long, and 1 m. to 10 m. broad, is the largest. The climate is subject to great extremes. The principal crops are wheat, rye, flax, and hemp; barley, oats, pease, and beans are also raised; Apple and pear trees are abundant in the cultivated districts;

and the hilly and mountainous regions are still covered with extensive forests of pine, oak, cedar, hemlock, beech, maple, poplar, &c. In the forests, black bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, raccoons, and gray, striped, and flying squirrels are still common; but the moose-deer, the beaver, and black squirrel have become rare. Of domestic animals, cattle, sheep, and pigs are numerous and large; but horses are both few and small. The manufactures consist of woollen, cotton, iron, leather, furniture, &c. The commerce is inconsiderable. Exports (1848), £1785; imports, £13,282.

The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives; and the executive power is vested in a governor and a council of five members—all of whom are elected annually by the people. The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court and a court of common pleas—the judges in which are appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behaviour, but not beyond the age of 70.

New Hampshire was first settled in 1623, at Dover and Portsmouth. It was for some time under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, but since 1741 it has remained a separate state. Pop. (1840), 284,574; (1850), 317,999.

HAMPSTEAD, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, 4 m. N.N.W. London. The VILLAGE occupies the slope of a hill; has narrow, crooked, and inconvenient streets; houses exceedingly irregular; a neat brick Established church, and several dissenting chapels; national and Sunday schools, and an institution for educating, clothing, and apprenticing poor children. The medicinal springs of Hampstead were formerly held in high estimation, but are not now so popular, although the place itself continues to be much resorted to for the salubrity of its air, and the beauty of its situation. The house, formerly the Upper Flask Inn, in High Street, and now a private residence, was the resort of the famous Kit-Kat Club. The heath which crowns the summit of the hill on the face of which Hampstead stands, comprises about 280 ac., and is sprinkled over with handsome villas. Area of par., which includes part of the hamlet of Kilburn, 2070 ac. Pop. 10,093.

HAMPSTEAD, two pars. Eng. Berks.—1, (*Marshall*); 1810 ac. Pop. 325.—2, (*Norris*); 6280 ac. Pop. 1280.

HAMPSTHWAITE, par. England, York (W. Riding); 9600 ac. Pop. 2500.

HAMPTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex. The VILLAGE, pleasantly situated, l. bank Thames, 15 m. W.S.W. London, has narrow streets, and generally irregular buildings, though there are also some excellent houses; and around it are many beautiful villas and noble mansions. The church is an elegant structure, with a square tower at the W. end; and there is an Independent chapel, and several boarding and other schools, including a free grammar school. Area of par., 3190 ac. Pop. 4711.

The royal palace of Hampton Court is about 1 m. from the village—the grounds extending to the margin of the Thames. The original palace, which consisted of five quadrangles, of which two only now remain, was built by Cardinal Wolsey, who presented it to Henry VIII., by whom it was subsequently enlarged, and who formed around it a royal park or chase, which he inclosed and stocked with deer. A third quadrangle was added by Sir C. Wren, for William III., who laid out the gardens and park in the Dutch taste. The palace, as it now stands, consists of three courts, the first of the age of Wolsey, the second of Henry VIII., after Wolsey's death, and the third, as above-mentioned, of the age of William III. Hampton Court contains, amongst a great deal of rubbish, many valuable pictures by Holbein, Lely, Kneller, West, &c.; and also seven unequalled cartoons by Raffaele. The gardens comprise about 44 ac. The private garden is a curious specimen of the old style; presenting a series of raised terraces, formal flower-plots, and long shady arcades. Hampton Court has been inhabited successively by Henry VIII., and his children; James I. and his son, Charles I.; Cromwell; William III., and his queen; Queen Anne; and, lastly, George II. Part of it is now occupied by decayed gentlemen and gentlewomen, with their servants. In November, 1838, the palace, gardens, and grounds, were thrown open to the public, without any charge.

HAMPTON (LITTLE). See **LITTLE HAMPTON**.

HAMPTON, several pars. England.—1, (*Bishop's*), Hereford; 2980 ac. Pop. 785.—2, (*Gay*), Oxford; 620 ac. Pop. 74.—3, (*Great*), Worcester; 1670 ac. Pop. 469.—4,

(*Little*), Sussex; 760 ac. Pop. 2270.—5, (*Lovent*), Worcester; 1580 ac. Pop. 174.—6, (*Lucy or Bishop's*), Warwick; 3130 ac. Pop. 458.—7, (*Maisey*), Gloucester; 1920 ac. Pop. 410.—8, (*Nether*), Wilts; 800 ac. Pop. 149.—9, (*Payle*), Oxford; 830 ac. Pop. 141.—10, (*Welsh*), Salop; 2970 ac. P. 596.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, a vil. and par. England, co. Warwick. The VILLAGE, 12½ m. N.N.W. Warwick, a station on the Midland Railway, stands on a commanding eminence, near the N. extremity of the ancient forest of Arden, and consists of one irregular row of brick houses. It has an old parish church, and two charity schools. Area of par., 12,910 ac. Pop. (agricultural), 3306.

HAMPTON-MINCHIN, a market tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The TOWN, 12 m. S. by E. Gloucester, is very ancient, situated on high ground, consists of four principal streets, crossing each other at right angles, and exhibits appearances of decay. It has a parish church, a Baptist chapel, several schools, and some small charities. There are several woollen cloth manufactories in the parish and neighbourhood. Weekly market Tuesday. Area of par., 4880 ac. Pop. 4890.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

HAMPTON ROADS, a branch of Chesapeake Bay, U. States, Virginia, off the mouth of James river. It is an important naval station, is defended by two strong forts, and has sufficient depth of water for the largest war ships.

HAMSEY, par. Eng. Sussex; 2530 ac. Pop. 533.

HAMVA, or **HANOWA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Gümör, r. bank Sajó, 15 m. from Tormallya. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 1390.

HAMWORTHY, par. Eng. Dorset; 1270 ac. Pop. 351.

HAN-KIANG.—1, A river, Corea, which, rising near Ngantang, enters the strait of Corea, near Chin-hai, after a S. course of about 200 m.—2, A river, China, provs. Shensee and Houpe, which, after a tortuous S.E. course of about 700 m., falls into the Yang-tze-kiang, at Han-Yang, after receiving numerous tributaries, and passing several considerable towns.

HAN-TECHONG, a city, China, prov. Shensee, l. bank Han-kiang; lat. 32° 56' N.; lon. 107° 12' E.; in a mountainous country; with some trade in honey, wax, musk, and cinnsabar.

HAN-YANG, **HAN-TEHNG**, or **KING-KI-TAO**.—1, The cap. city of Corea, about the middle of which it is situated; lat. 37° 40' N.; lon. 127° 20' E. It is the residence of the sovereign, but is very little known to Europeans.—2, A city, China, prov. Houpe, at the confluence of the Han-kiang with the Yang-tze-kiang; lat. 30° 35' N.; lon. 114° 18' E. It is surrounded with marshes, and possesses a considerable trade and population.

HAN-sur-LESSE, a vil. Belgium, prov. of, and 36 m. S.S.E. Namur, on the Lesse, which here is lost in the chasm of a calcareous hill, and, after pursuing its subterranean course for nearly a mile, reappears. Lesse has a remarkable and much-visited grotto, called Trou-de-Han, scarcely surpassed by any other in Europe.

HANAU, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, cap. prov. of same name, in a fertile district, at the confluence of the Kinzig with the Main, 13 m. E. Frankfurt, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of an old and a new town, is entered by six gates, and communicates with its different quarters, and the opposite sides of the rivers, by ten bridges. It is regularly built, very much after the manner of a Dutch town; and consists of straight, well-paved, and well-lighted streets, and of several handsome squares. It contains an electoral castle, three churches, two townhouses, a burgher and grammar school, a school of design, a gymnasium, a custom-house, house of correction, infirmary, and several hospitals; is the seat of several important courts and offices; and has manufactures of jewellery, carpets, and tapestry; silk and woollen goods, iron-ware, stained paper, wax and tallow candles, hats, delft-ware, &c.; and a considerable trade in wood, drugs, dye-ware, and the above articles of manufacture. It has also numerous worsted mills, tanneries, and distilleries. In 1593 many persons, driven by persecution from the Low Countries, took up their residence in Hanau, and amply rewarded its hospitality by giving it the benefit of their industry and skill. Manufactures, accordingly, then began, and have scarcely ever since ceased to flourish. During the Thirty Years' War, Ramsay, a Scotchman, held the town for nine months against the Imperialists. In 1813 a battle was fought between the French and Bavarians, to the advantage

of the former, and part of a suburb was burned down. Pop. 15,265.—The province of Hanau is situated in the S. of the electorate, and is the smallest of the four provinces into which it is divided. It is mostly covered by the Spessart mountains, but has several large and fertile plains, particularly towards the Main, which forms its S.W. boundary, and receives all its waters. Area, 333 geo. sq. m. Pop. 140,855.

HĀNAU, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and about 18 m. from St. Gallen, on the Thur. It is well built, has a parish church, used both by Protestants and R. Catholics; and some trade in hemp, flax, and dairy produce. Pop. 1953.

HANBURY.—1, A vil. and par. England, co. of, and 9½ m. N.E. Worcester. The village consists of a few scattered houses, mostly of brick, and remarkable for the neatness of their appearance; has a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, a charity school, founded in 1627; and several other charities. Area of par., 7260 ac. Pop. 1069.—2, A par. England, co. Stafford; 13,630 ac. Pop. 2483.

HANDA, an isl. Scotland, about 1 m. square, off W. coast co. Sutherland, from which it is separated by a narrow channel; lat. (centre) 58° 23' N.; lon. 5° 11' 45" W. (n.); and affording pasture for a few sheep. Pop. (1841), 65; principally engaged in fishing and fowling.

HANDBOROUGH, par. Eng. Oxford; 2820 ac. P. 1153.

HANDFORTH, with BODDEN, a township, England, co. Chester, 5 m. S.W. Stockport, a station on the Manchester and Crewe Railway. It has a national school, and print-works. Pop. 650.

HANDLEY, two pars. England.—1, Chester; 1976 ac. Pop. 381.—2, Dorset; 5670 ac. Pop. 1076.

HANDSCHUHSHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. of, and 3 m. N.W. Heidelberg, r. bank Main, with a parish church, two castles, and manufactures of copper-ware, a brewery, and eight mills. Pop. 2143.

HANDSWORTH, two pars. England.—1, York (W. Riding); 3510 ac. Pop. 2862.—2, (with *Sotho*), Stafford; 7720 ac. Pop. 6138.

HANDZĀEME, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 16 m. S.W. Bruges. It has manufactures of starch, a distillery, a tannery, and two breweries. Pop. 2876.

HANERAU, a vil. Denmark, in the N.W. of Holstein, on the Eider; with a handsome manor-house, and the remains of an old castle, which, in the 12th century, was the strongest bulwark of Holstein, towards the Dithmarsche. Pop. 2920.

HANG-CHOW-FOO, or HANG-TCHĒOU-FU, a large city, China, cap. of prov. Che-Kiang, on a plain at the S. terminus of the Imperial canal, and within 2 m. of the river Tsien-tang-Kiang, about 40 m. or 50 m. from its mouth, 90 m. S.W. Shanghai; lat. 30° 20' 20" N.; lon. 120° 7' 57" E. (n.) It is of oblong form, and is surrounded with high, well-built walls, about 8 m. in circuit, inclosing many large vacant spaces. The streets are narrow, but well paved, and clean; and throughout the town are numerous triumphal arches, monuments to great men, and gorgeous Buddhist temples. The shops and warehouses are said to be equal to the best in London, both as regards their size and the quantity and beauty of the goods displayed in them—silks, gold and silver ornaments, jade stones, and curiosities of all kinds, being leading articles. The houses are generally of but one story high. A large portion of the inhabitants reside in the suburbs, and in boats on the waters around them. A part of the space within the walls is divided off for the accommodation of the Manchoo garrison, which consists of 7000 troops. The governor-general of Che-kiang and Fo-kién resides in this city, and also the governor of the province; who, with their courts and troops, in addition to the great trade passing through, render it one of the most important and richest cities in China. Hang-Chow-foo is famous for its silk manufactures—particularly for its flowered taffetas, and different kinds of satin. It is said to produce more silk than all the other districts of the empire—there being 60,000 persons employed in this branch of industry alone, within the walls of the city. The river, opposite the city, is about 4 m. broad at high water, and is crowded with vessels of all descriptions—being the channel by which vast quantities of merchandise are received from, and exported to, the southern provinces. Hang-Chow-foo is the celebrated *Kinsai* of Marco Polo—the capital, in his time, of Southern China. Pop. estimated at 700,000.—(*Middle Kingdom*; *Fortune's Tea Districts of China*, 1852.)

HANGLETON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1000 ac. Pop. 71.

HANGOUD, or HANG-Ū-UD, a cape, Russia, S.W. extremity of Finland, to the N. of the entrance of the Gulf of Finland; lat. 59° 45' 58" N.; lon. 22° 57' 53" E. (n.), with a lighthouse upon it, and near it a good harbour. Hard by this cape, the Swedish was signally defeated by the Russian fleet, in 1714.

HANGOO, or HANGU, a small tn. Afghanistan, 15 m. W. Kohat, in a pleasant and fruitful country, well watered by numerous fine springs. It contains a small bazaar and stone-built fort. Lat. 33° 31' N.; lon. 71° 15' E. Pop. 1500.

HANKERTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 2130 ac. Pop. 417.

HANLEY, two pars. England, Worcester.—1, (*Castle*); 5630 ac. Pop. 1677.—2, (*William, or Upper*); 960 ac. P. 136.

HANLEY and SHELTON, two townships, forming a large and improving market tn. England, co. Stafford, in the centre of the Potteries, pleasantly situated on rising ground, near the Trent, 1 m. N. Stoke, within the par. and parl. bor. of which it is comprised, 15 m. N. by W. Stafford. The streets are generally spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants amply supplied with water; houses, for the most part, neat, and many of them elegant and spacious. There are several inclosed and commodious market-places, a handsome townhall, five churches, and twelve chapels, belonging to various Dissenting bodies. Several of these churches and chapels are elegant structures. The town also contains British and National Schools, numerously attended; a museum, and mechanics' institution; infirmary, subscription library, newsroom, and other useful institutions. Weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday; an important cattle market every alternate Tuesday; inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the potteries. Pop. 20,564.

HANMER, par. Wales, Flintshire. Pop. 2691.

HANNEY, two pars. England.—1, Lincoln; 1010 ac. Pop. 122.—2, (*West*), Berks; 3060 ac. P. 1153.

HANNIBAL.—1, Three isls. off N.E. coast Australia; lat. 11° 35' S.; lon. 142° 51' 20" E.; low, and covered with bushes.—2, A township, U. States, New York, 176 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2269.

HANNINGFIELD, three pars. England, Essex.—1, (*East*); 3770 ac. Pop. 449.—2, (*South*); 1620 ac. Pop. 226.—3, (*West*); 2800 ac. Pop. 521.

HANNINGTON, three pars. England.—1, Northampton; 1270 ac. Pop. 201.—2, Hants; 1220 ac. Pop. 261.—3, Wilts; 2450 ac. Pop. 433.

HANNSDORF (OBER and NIEDER), two nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.S.W. Breslau. They contain a R. Catholic church, and a castle; and have tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 2087.

HANNUT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 22 m. W. Liège. It is poorly built, but has a modern castle, a salt-refinery, two breweries, a flour, and two oil mills. Pop. 1157.

HANOVER, numerous vils. and townships, U. States, particularly.—1, A vil. and township, New Hampshire, pleasantly situated near the Connecticut, 48 m. N.W. Concord, with a Congregational church, Dartmouth college, a medical institution, and a library of 16,500 vols. Pop. 2613.

HANOVER, or HANNOVER; [French, *Hanovre*; Latin, *Hanovera*], a kingdom in the N.W. of Germany, holding the fifth rank in the Germanic Confederation, and bounded, N. by the German Ocean, and the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, from which it is separated by the Elbe; N.E. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin; E. Prussia and Brunswick; S. Prussian Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, and Rhenish Prussia; and W. Holland; lat. 57° 18' to 53° 52' N.; lon. 6° 40' to 11° 35' E. It is of very irregular shape; and, by the interjection of the duchy of Oldenburg, in the N., and of a long irregular belt of Brunswick, in the S., is divided into three distinct portions—the first, and far largest, forming Hanover proper, situated on the E., and tolerably compact; the second on the W., and separated from the former by Oldenburg and Rhenish Prussia, except at one spot, where the continuity is maintained by a narrow tract, not more than 6 m. wide; and the third in the S., completely isolated from the other two. Besides these three principal, there are three minor portions, all in the S., and so small, as not to require separate notice; and a range of sandy islands lining the coast. Total area, 11,105 geo. sq. m.; capital, Hanover. Within the territory are included part of Brunswick, and the free town of Bremen. It is

divided into the following seven landrosteien, or provinces, which are again subdivided into principalities:—

Landrosteien.	Area in sq. m.	Pop., 1863.	Chief Towns.
Hanover	2,326	339,229	Hanover.
Hildesheim	1,720	360,292	Hildesheim.
Lüneburg	4,336	326,427	Lüneburg.
Stade	2,623	265,868	Stade.
Osnabrück	2,411	257,862	Osnabrück.
Aurich	1,154	174,355	Aurich.
Mining District	244	34,874	Klausthal.
Total	14,811	1,758,847	

Physical Features.—The surface in the S. is covered by the Harz Mountains, some of whose summits there attain a height of more than 3000 ft.; but all the rest of the country belongs to the W. part of the great plain which stretches E. across Prussia and Russia, and only terminates at the foot of the central plateau of Asia. In Hanover this plain, after free of the N. slopes of the Harz, subsides into an extensive, and often dreary, monotonous flat, with a gentle slope to the North Sea—to the basin of which it wholly belongs. The only exception to the general flatness is caused by branches of the Harz, of moderate height—one of which stretches in a N. N.W. direction, and forms the water-shed between the Ems and the Weser. In addition to these two rivers—the former of which traverses the W. portion of the kingdom, S. to N., while the latter traverses the W. of the E. portion, and drains the greater part of it, either directly or by its combined tributaries, Leine and Aller—the only other river of consequence is the Elbe, which skirts the N.E., and bounds a considerable portion of the N., but is not augmented within it by any important tributary. The Harz are rich in minerals, which have long been worked to a great extent, partly in common with Brunswick; and still form one of the chief sources both of wealth and employment. They produce a little gold, a considerable amount of silver, some zinc, from 100 to 150 tons of copper, and about 4000 tons of iron annually. A branch of the Harz, between the Leine and Weser, produces both coal and lignite; and, in several quarters, rock salt is found in large quantities. The other minerals are of no consequence.

Climate.—Considering the N. exposure of the country, the climate is remarkably mild, except in the higher districts of the S. The mean annual temperature is 48°. The greatest cold seldom exceeds 32°, and the greatest heat 95°. The prevailing wind is the W.; the air on the whole healthy; but its sudden changes of temperature, particularly near the coast, are trying to weak constitutions; and in the low flats, when the rivers become sluggish, and numerous stagnant pools are formed, dysentery, ague, and other intermittent fevers, often prevail.

Agriculture.—In the low alluvial flats the soil is remarkably rich; but usually so overcharged with moisture, that it cannot be safely brought under the plough, and is much more profitably employed by being allowed to remain in natural, or formed into artificial meadows, which yield heavy crops of hay, or feed large numbers of cattle, of a very superior description. When the ground attains a higher elevation, the soil often consists, either of a thin vegetable mould, on a substratum of sand—so poor, as often to be left in a state of nature, with its covering of heath; or of deep beds of peat. But, after deducting these two classes of soil, there remain extensive tracts of arable land, amounting to one-fourth of the whole surface, of good medium fertility, and so industriously cultivated, as to produce more corn than required by the home consumption. Flax also, for which much of the soil is admirably adapted, is extensively cultivated, and forms an important article of export; not so much, however, in its raw state, as in the form of yarn. The domestic animals, generally of superior breeds, have been estimated at 250,000 horses, 900,000 horned cattle, 1,620,000 sheep, 30,000 goats, and 700,000 swine. Poultry also, particularly geese, are reared in vast numbers in the marshes; and the rearing of bees is so generally practised among the moors, as to form no contemptible branch of national economy. Forests occupy nearly one-sixth of the whole surface. They consist of hardwood and pine, in nearly equal quantities; and are extensively used in smelting.

Manufactures and Trade.—The extent to which mining operations are carried on in the Harz have been already mentioned. They unquestionably form, next to agriculture, the most important branches of national industry. Indeed, other manufactures are comparatively of limited extent. The most important are tissues of flax and hemp. These, however, are chiefly domestic. The only other articles deserving of notice are—hosiery, ribbons, leather, chicory, tobacco, oil, chemical products, beer, and brandy. The trade has the advantage of three navigable rivers, and a considerable extent of sea-coast; and the government has been as forward as any other in Germany in availing itself of railways, which already communicate, both E. and W., with the great continental trunks, and are in course of being still farther extended. Hanover, however, has not much of its own produce to export, and is, consequently, very much restricted as to imports on its own account. The greater part of its trade, accordingly, is transit; which, in recent times, has made considerable progress. It possesses several ports, among which the first is Emden.

People.—Taken as a whole, Hanover is very thinly peopled; and, in proportion to its extent of surface, has much fewer towns of importance than any other country in Germany. The great majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits; and the land being often so unfertile, that a considerable tract is required to form a proper farm, a few hands are sufficient to give it all the cultivation which it requires. Hence, the proprietor or tenant lives in the midst of his land, surrounded by a few cottars, forming a small village; and a journey of miles will often be made before another similar village is met with. The population, indeed, looks much better on the map than in reality; the greater part of the places which figure as towns being mere villages, of very humble pretensions. The inhabitants are generally of Saxon origin, except in the W., where they have a common origin with the Dutch, and are of Frisian extraction. They are simple, temperate, industrious, and patient; submitting, almost without a murmur, to live on the humblest fare, and give themselves little concern with political arrangements. The educated classes, of course, speak the ordinary written language, but the lower orders generally speak Low German. The great majority of them are Protestants, of the Lutheran persuasion. The R. Catholics do not exceed one-eighth of the whole, and are almost entirely confined to the districts of Hildesheim and Osnabrück.

Government.—This is a hereditary monarchy, in which the Salic law, excluding females from the crown, is still in force. In form the monarchy is constitutional; having been framed, in 1819, on the model of that of England, but with very considerable modifications. An important infusion of the popular principle took place in 1833, during the reign of William IV. of England; but the late Ernest Augustus, who had protested against it at the time, immediately on his succession replaced matters on the footing of 1819; but, since the European troubles of 1848–9, more of the popular element has been introduced into the government. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Hanover has four votes in the *plenum*, and one full vote in the minor diet. Its contingent of troops is 12,000. Its actual army amounts to about 21,000 men. Though it possesses a considerable extent of sea-coast, it has no navy. Debt (1851), £4,705,260; public income (1851–2), £1,130,226; expenditure, £1,156,717. Money and weights the same as in Prussia. The principal measures are *lineal*:—the fuss=11½ in.; klafter of 6 fuss=5 ft. 9 in.; *square*, the morgen=2 roods 2½ perches; *grain*, the himten=65839 pints; *liquid*, the ohm=414 gallons.

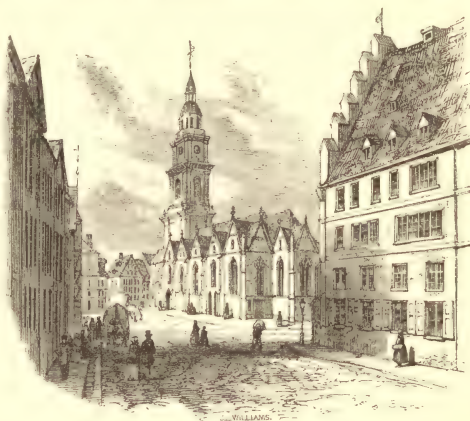
History.—The countries of which the kingdom of Hanover is now composed were, in early times, the theatre of protracted contests between the Saxons and the Romans. The N. parts were inhabited by Longobardi and Chauci; the centre by Fusi and Cherusci; and the S. by Chatti, who, at a later period, advanced as far as the Aller. After the Romans lost their footing in the country, and the Longobardi were expelled from it, the Saxons became sole possessors, and divided it into three principal parts—Ostphalen, Engern, and Westphalen. The first great steps in civilization were taken by Charlemagne; who, having subdued the Saxons, introduced Christianity, and founded several bishoprics. Wittekind, the Saxon leader, by becoming a Christian, lost much of his influence with the great body of his countrymen, who still con-

tinued Pagans, but was allowed to possess his hereditary states. In 961, the chief power was in the hands of Herrmann Billung. This Herrmann has been the subject of much keen discussion, and his history is still imperfectly known. The

fourth in succession from him was Magnus, who succeeded in 1106; was almost constantly engaged in war, and having provoked the hostility of the successive emperors, Henry IV. and Henry V., lost the greater part of his possessions, and was himself made prisoner. Some time after, Henry the Black, Duke of Bavaria, having married a princess of the House of Billung, received the duchy of Lüneburg as her dowry; and subsequently greatly extended his possessions, by the addition of the principalities of Brunswick, Göttingen, &c. His son, Henry the Lion, made many new conquests; and became so powerful, as to excite the jealousy of the emperor, who placed him under the ban of the empire, and succeeded in stripping him of the greater part of his dominions. On his death shortly after, in 1195, the possessions left to him were shared by his three sons; the issue of his marriage with a daughter of Henry II. of England. William, the third of the sons, was the only one who had male heirs. Through them the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and of Brunswick-Lüneburg were ultimately formed. Ernest Augustus, one of the princes of the latter branch, after making several important additions to his territories, was raised to the dignity of Elector of Hanover, in 1692, and married the daughter of the Elector Palatine, granddaughter of James I., and niece of Charles I. of England. He was succeeded, in 1698, by his son, George Lewis; who, in accordance with the revolution settlement of 1688, became sovereign of England, under the name of George I., on the demise of Queen Anne, in 1714. The connection thus formed with the crown of England continued during four succeeding reigns, in which considerable additions of territory were made. In 1814, the Congress of Vienna raised Hanover to the rank of a kingdom. Two independent crowns were thus worn both by George IV. and William IV.; but on the accession of her Majesty, Victoria, to the crown of England, the Salic law carried off the other crown, and placed it on the head of the nearest male heir, Ernest Augustus, better known in Great Britain as the Duke of Cumberland. Contrary to general expectation, his reign not only passed peacefully, but contrasts favourably with that of several of his contemporaries; Hanover having remained almost profoundly tranquil, while nearly all the other states of Germany were fearfully convulsed. He died in November, 1851, and was succeeded by his son, George V., who is hopelessly blind.

HANOVER, a tn. Germany, cap. kingdom of same name; lat. (market tower) 52° 22' 25" N.; lon. 9° 44' 23" E. (L.); in an extensive plain N.E. of Mount Linden, at the confluence of the Ihme with the Leine, and at the junction of railways which communicate with Bremen and I. bank Elbe, opposite to Hamburg, on the N., Berlin on the E., Cologne on the W., and Frankfurt on the S. It consists of an old and new town, separated by the Leine, and communicating by 11 bridges, and of the suburbs Gartengemeine and Linden; is entered by five gates, and is by no means attractive. The old town, situated on the right bank of the river, contains 40 streets, irregularly built, dull, and dirty. The new town, though of much less extent, is, in every other respect, superior, consisting generally of handsome houses, arranged in regular, spacious streets. Since 1837, when Hanover again became a royal residence, many changes have taken place, and numerous improvements continue to be made. The principal buildings and objects deserving of notice are the Markt [market] church, built in 1350, and of very antique appearance; the Kreuz [cross] church, built in 1333; the Ägidien [St. Giles'] church, of ancient date, but restored in 1827; the Schloss [palace] church, a handsome structure, with an altarpiece by Lucas Cranach, some curious relics collected by Henry the Lion, and subterranean vaults, in which George I. of England and his mother, granddaughter of James I., are buried; the royal palace, of considerable architectural merit, fitted up with much splendour, and containing several valuable and interesting collections; the royal library of 40,000

volumes, the ducal palace, the *Fürstenhof* or prince's residence, the *Landschaftliche Haus*, where the Estates of the kingdom meet; the townhouse, law courts, and government offices; new theatre, said to be one of the most striking mo-



CHURCH OF ST. GILES, HANOVER. —From Langey, Ansichten von Deutschland.

dern buildings in Germany; the Waterloo monument, 142 ft., inscribed with the names of the Hanoverians who fell in the battle; the lyceum, the normal, polytechnic, and several other superior schools; several hospitals and public offices. The manufactures consist chiefly of chocolate, chicory, buttons, wafers, sailcloth, mirrors, tobacco, playing cards, hosiery, wax, and waxcloth, sugar, dyes, &c.; and there are several breweries, and numerous distilleries. The trade, chiefly transit, having the advantage both of water communication by the Leine, which is here navigable, and of a system of railways, already referred to, is important, and continues to make rapid progress. The principal articles are wood, corn, and colonial produce.

Hanover, as the seat of the government, contains many important courts and public offices. It also possesses various societies for the encouragement of literature, science, and art. Its foundation is of ancient date. It joined the Hanse league in 1481, and received the Reformation in 1533. It suffered much during the Thirty Years' War, but had again nearly recovered, when, by the removal of the elector George to England, a check was given to its prosperity. It again suffered much during the Seven Years' War, and more during the continental wars; but it has recovered much since their successful termination, and more especially since 1837, when it became the residence of a royal court. Herschel the astronomer, the two Schlegels, and Iffland, were born in Hanover. Both Zimmermann and Leibnitz died in it. A fine avenue of lime-trees, above 1 m. long, leads to the palace of Herrenhausen, a low building, of no architectural merit, but containing some royal portraits connected with English history. Pop. of Hanover, without suburbs, 28,085; with suburbs, 42,484.

HANOVER, an isl., off W. coast Patagonia, separated from the mainland and Chatham isl. by the E. channel; lat. 51° S.; lon. 74° 30' W.

HANSBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Bruges canal, and the railway from Ghent to Bruges, 4 m. W. Ghent. Linen is the staple manufacture; and it has also a brewery, and a flour and oil mill. Pop. 2776.

HANSE TOWNS [German, *Hanse Städte*], those towns, chiefly in Germany and Holland, that joined the Hanseatic league, now restricted to Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, though, when most flourishing, in the 14th and 15th centuries, it included 85 towns. The name is derived from Hansa, which, in old Teutonic, signifies a *league* for mutual defence. The Hanseatic league was commenced, in 1239, between

Hamburg and the Ditmarshes, and had for its object the protection of commerce from the robbers, who then swarmed both on sea and land, and from the arbitrary exactions of governments who, under the pretence of furnishing a convoy, subjected merchants to the greatest extortion.

HANSI, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 92 m. W. by N. Delhi; lat. 28° 54' N.; lon. 75° 39' E. On the summit of a small hill near it is a strong fort, surrounded by a ditch. The walls include a much larger area than is occupied by houses.

HANSLOPE, a vil. and par. England, co. Buckingham. The village, 4 m. N.N.E. Stoney Stratford, has a handsome parish church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural. Area of par., 5290 ac. Pop. 1553.

HANTS, co. England. See **SOUTHAMPTON**.

HANUSFALVA, two places, Hungary:—1, or *Hansdorf*, a market tn. Hither Theiss, co. Saros, 12 m. W. Eperies; with a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and an annual fair. Pop. 1300.—2, or *Henschau*, a vil. Hither Theiss, co. Zips, about 30 m. from Leitschau; with a R. Catholic church, and a handsome manor-house. Pop. 700.

HANWELL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Middlesex; 1160 ac. Pop. 1469.—2, Oxford; 1240 ac. Pop. 297.

HANWOOD (GREAT), par. Eng. Salop; 130 ac. P. 167.

HANWORTH, three pars. Eng.:—1, Middlesex; 1390 ac. Pop. 751.—2, Norfolk; 1480 ac. Pop. 293.—3, (Cold), Lincoln; 1090 ac. Pop. 63.

HANZSABEK, or **ERD**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, r. bank Danube, hero crossed by a large stone bridge, 11 m. S.W. Pesth. It has a castle, a Turkish tower of hewn stone; and a trade in wine and corn. P. 1261.

HAPAI, **HAPÉE**, or **HAVAI**, an isl. group, S. Pacific, Tonga Archipelago, consisting of four larger, and numerous smaller islands connected by coral reefs, so as to be considered by the inhabitants only one island; lat. 20° 3' S.; lon. 174° 41' W. (R). This group lies low, is deficient in fresh water, but produces cocoa-nuts, bananas, and bread-fruit in abundance; and its inhabitants are very warlike. It was discovered by Cook in his third voyage, who named the four larger islands Haemo, Eoa, Lefouka, and Hooloava.

HAPARANDA, a small seaport, Sweden, on the frontiers of Finland, and the shores of a large bay in the estuary of the Torneå, near Torneå, and the most N. town in Sweden. It was founded after the cession of Finland to Russia, in 1809, and, though still very small, is well and regularly built, and gradually rising into importance. The trade is chiefly in fish, furs, iron, timber, and tar. The steamers between St. Petersburg and Torneå usually call at Haparanda. Pop. 400.

HAPPSBURGH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1760 ac. P. 631.

HAPSAL. See **HAISAL**.

HAPSURG. See **HAISBURG**.

HAPTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 670 ac. Pop. 203.

HARA, or **KARA**, a tn. and lake, Chinese empire; the former in Mongolia, very near the great wall, 21 m. N.W. Soplin; the latter in the desert of Gobi, 228 m. E.S.E. Lob-Nor; lat. 30° 50' N.; lon. 95° E. It receives, on the E., the waters of the Soula-Ho, but has no visible outlet.

HARAMUK, or **HARMOK**, a lofty, isolated summit, in the mountains bounding Cashmere on the N.; lat. 34° 26' N.; lon. 74° 43' E. Height above sea-level estimated at 13,000 ft. It appears to consist principally of basaltic amygdaloid. In a depression in the N. declivity is a small lake, called Ganga, held in high veneration by the Hindoos.

HARAPA, a vil. Punjab, l. bank Ravee, 85 m. N.E. Multan; lat. 30° 37' N.; lon. 72° 43' E. It is remarkable only for the very extensive ruins with which it is surrounded, the most striking being the relics of a large brick fortress.

HARBERTON, par. Eng. Devon; 5800 ac. Pop. 1496; containing vil. *Harbertonford*, in which shovels and reaping-hooks are made. Pop. 468.

HARBLEDOWN, par. Eng. Kent; 1470 ac. Pop. 651.

HARBONNIÈRES, a tn. France, dep. Somme, 14 m. N.E. Mondidier, with cotton spinning, and manufactures of cotton caps and flannel. Pop. 2250.

HARBORNE, par. Eng. Stafford; 4000 ac. Pop. 6657.

HARBOROUGH (MARKET), a market tn. and chapelry, England, l. bank Welland, 13 m. S.E. Leicester, and a station on the Rugby and Stamford Railway. It is neat and well built, amply supplied with water, and well lighted with gas.

It has a large and handsome townhall, erected by a former earl of Harborough in 1788; a magnificent church, with a fine tower, and spire; Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent chapels; a free grammar, and several other schools; a dispensary, and several charities; likewise a silk factory, several malt-houses, two breweries, and a brush manufactory; but the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Market-day, Tuesday. Harborough gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Sherard. It was the head-quarters of the royal army prior to the battle of Naseby, in 1645. Pop. 2433.—(*Local Correspondent*).

HARBOROUGH, two pars. Eng. Warwick:—1, (*Maguu*); 1580 ac. Pop. 375.—2, (or *Harbury*); 2060 ac. Pop. 1089.

HARBOUR-GRACE, a maritime tn. Newfoundland, W. side of Conception Bay, 20 m. N.W. St. Johns. It is a pretty looking town, consisting of a single long, straggling street along the N. side of the harbour or inlet; and is the seat of an important fishery. Pop. about 3000.

HARBURIDGE, par. Eng. Hants; 2700 ac. Pop. 300.

HARBURG.—1, A tn. Hanover, gov. Lüneburg, cap. bail. of same name, on a canal, which, leaving the Seve, terminates in the S. Elbe, about 1200 yards below, opposite to Hamburg and Altona. It is a place of some strength, being both walled and defended by a citadel; is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices; contains two churches and an hospital; has manufactures of linen, hosiery, soap, starch, refined wax, and tobacco; and has an important trade, chiefly transit, between Hamburg and the countries S. of the Elbe. A steam-boat plies daily to Hamburg, and the Hanover and Hamburg Railway has its terminus on the S. side of the Elbe, at Harburg. Pop. tn., 5055; bail., 16,268.—2, A market tn. Bavaria, Swabia, r. bank Wernitz, 38 m. S. Anspach; with a Protestant church, a synagogue, a castle, a Jewish school, and a marble quarry. Pop. 1459.

HARBUTOWIZ, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle Teschen, near Skotschan, on the Vistula; with a castle. P. 2500.

HARBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 2800 ac. Pop. 629.

HARCHIES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the canal of Pommerœul, 12 m. N.W. Mons. It has a flour mill, a brewery, and a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 1444.

HARDANGER-FIORD, an inlet, W. coast, Norway, bail. S. Bergenhus, about 33 m. S.E. Bergen. It is approached through channels between numerous islands, extends S.W. to N.E. about 37 m., then N. to S. about 34 m.; general breadth, 5 to 2 m., encumbered with several islets, and having numerous diverging arms. It is deep, is lined with lofty hills, and is the most beautiful and picturesque of the Norwegian fiords.—2, (*Fjeld*), a mountain ridge on the borders of bail. S. Bergenhus and Buskerud, about lat. 60° 10' N., uniting N. with the Lang-fjeld, and S. with the Dovre-fjeld. Its highest point is 5908 ft.

HARDEGSEN, a tn. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, principality and 9 m. N.W. Göttingen. It is walled, and has a church, courthouse, and four mills. Pop. 1291.

HARDENBERG, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 30 m. N.E. Deventer, l. bank Vecht, here crossed by a bridge. It has an old Calvinistic church, a synagogue, elegant town house, and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 910.

HARDENWIJSH, par. Eng. Wilts; 540 ac. Pop. 146.

HARDERWIJK [Latin, *Haderovicium*], a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuider Zee, 30 m. E. Amsterdam, surrounded by pleasure-gardens, arable, and meadow land. It is fortified towards the land, has several gates, and two large market-places, in one of which is the townhall and the weigh-house; in the other is held the fish and the cattle market, and, being planted with trees, it likewise forms a promenade. There are a Calvinistic, and a R. Catholic church, a barrack, two orphan hospitals, a gymnasium, a high, and several other schools. Its harbour is suitable only for fishing vessels. Seafaring, fishing, and herring smoking, are the principal occupations. Pop. 4382.

HARDHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 680 ac. Pop. 115.

HARDHEIM, a market tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. of, and 5 m. E. Walldürn, on the Erfa; with a church, a castle, and an hospital. Pop. 1891.

HARDINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2500 ac. P. 602.

HARDINGSTONE, par. Eng. Northampton; 3060 ac. Pop. 1053.

HARDINGTON, two pars. Eng., Somerset.—1, 1180 ac. Pop. 21.—2, (*Manderhill*), 2010 ac. Pop. 760.

HARDINSBURG, a vil., U. States, Kentucky, 115 m. W.S.W. Frankfort; with two churches, a seminary, a courthouse, and a jail. Pop. 634.

HARDINXVELD, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. E. Dordrecht, on the Merewede. It is a long and scattered place, and has two churches and a school. Seafaring, fishing, basket-working, and hoop-making, are the chief employments. Pop. 3298.

HARDLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1400 ac. Pop. 214.

HARDMEAD, par. Eng. Bucks; 1290 ac. Pop. 83.

HARDRES, two pars. Eng., Kent.—1, (*Lower*), 1050 ac. Pop. 252.—2, (*Upper*), 1670 ac. Pop. 339.

HARDT, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle Gladbach; with a church, manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, and a trade in corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 730.

HARDWICK, several places, U. States, particularly a vil. Massachusetts, 68 m. W. Boston; with two churches and 12 schools. Pop. 1789.

HARDWICK, four pars. Eng.—1, Norfolk; 740 ac. Pop. 203.—2, Northampton; 1780 ac. Pop. 82.—3, Oxford; 990 ac. Pop. 80.—4, (*Prior's*), Warwick; 1600 ac. Pop. 280.

HARDWICKE, three pars. Eng.—1, Bucks; 3200 ac. Pop. 747.—2, Cambridge; 1010 ac. Pop. 202.—3, Gloucester; 2030 ac. Pop. 540.

HARDWICKE'S ISLAND, British N. America, W. coast, in Johnstone's Strait, between Vancouver's isl. and New Hanover; lat. 50° 25' N.; about 15 m. long, by 3 broad.

HARDY'S ISLANDS (*SIR CHARLES*).—1, A group of small islets off the N.E. coast, Australia, Cape York, between Temple Bay and Shelburne Bay; lat. 11° 54' 42" S.; lon. 143° 30' 45" E. (n).—2, A group, S. Pacific Ocean, S.S.E. New Ireland; lat. 4° 30' S.; lon. 154° 15' E. (n).

HARE ISLAND, an isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, 96 m. N.E. Quebec, 8 m. long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, low, flat, fertile, but uncultivated. From each of its extremities, long and dangerous shoals stretch out.

HAREBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 750 ac. Pop. 110.

HAREFIELD, par. Eng. Middlesex; 4510 ac. P. 1516.

HAREIDLAND, an isl. Norway, prov. Trondhjem, bail. Romsdal; lat. 62° 15' N.; lon. 6° E.; about 14 m. long, by 8 m. broad, and separated from the mainland by Stor-fjord.

HAREN, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Groningen; well built, with a neat church and school, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 709.

HARESCOMB, par. Eng. Gloucester; 700 ac. Pop. 132.

HARESFIELD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1980 ac. P. 576.

HAREWOOD, par. Eng. Hereford; 860 ac. Pop. 95.

HAREWOOD, a small tn. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The town, 8 m. N. Leeds, neatly and uniformly built, has a handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a charity school. Pop. 890. Near it is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Harewood. Area of par., 12,180 ac. P. 2706.

HARFLEUR [*Latin, Harfloricum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 4 m. E.N.E. Le Havre, on the railway to Paris, and on the Lezarde, here crossed by two bridges, near where it falls into the estuary of the Seine. It contains a Gothic church, said to have been built by Henry V. of England, and surmounted by a beautiful tower and spire; has manufactures of blonde and earthenware, a sugar refinery, bleachfield, tanneries, a cotton-mill, a trade in corn and oysters. It was long the chief port in the mouth of the Seine; but now it has almost no trade, the Lezarde, from silting, being scarcely navigable by barges. Harfleur makes a considerable figure in the wars between England and France, and was taken by Henry V. in 1415. Pop. 1611.

HARFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 3680 ac. Pop. 193.

HARG, a vil. Sweden, län and 60 m. N.N.E. Stockholm, on lake of same name, near W. entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia; containing a fine manor-house.

HARGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1010 ac. Pop. 93.

HARGRAVE, two pars. Eng.—1, Northampton; 2400 ac. Pop. 259.—2, Suffolk; 1870 ac. Pop. 457.

HARINGHE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Yser, 34 m. S.W. Bruges. It has manufactures of starch and tobacco, breweries, an oil, and several flour mills; and a trade in its articles of manufacture, and in agricultural produce. Pop. 2106.

HARINGVLIET, that part of the estuary of the Waal or Rhine in Holland, prov. S. Holland, which lies between the island of Over-flakke and the mainland; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

HARIPOOR, several tns. Punjab.—1, A small tn. near r. bank Rombeara; extremely mean, and remarkable only for its picturesque situation beneath the Pir Panjal Mountain, which, on the S., rears its towering summit, covered with snow during the greater part of the year; lat. 33° 37' N.; lon. 74° 37' E.—2, A fort and small tn., among the lower offsets of the Himalaya; lat. 31° 54' N.; lon. 75° 53' E.; with a well-supplied bazaar. The town and its vicinity are crowded with apes and pea-fowl, considered to be under the protection of the Deity, and enjoying, in consequence, immunity from all molestation.—3, A tn., l. bank Dor, about 10 m. from its junction with the Indus, near Torbela; lat. 34° 4' N.; lon. 72° 53' E. It is populous and thriving, with a handsome and well-supplied bazaar. Streets thronged with a busy and cheerful crowd, and numerous shops furnished with everything that can gratify Indian tastes.

HARKSTEAD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1250 ac. Pop. 338.

HARLAW, a locality, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, par. Chapel-of-Garioch, on the Ury, near its junction with the Don, where, July 24, 1411, the memorable and bloody battle of Harlaw was fought, between Alexander, Earl of Mar, who commanded the royal army, and Donald, Lord of the Isles.

HARLAXTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2530 ac. Pop. 428.

HARLEBEKE, or **HARELEBEKE**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, r. bank Lys, on the railway from Ghent to Courtrai, 3 m. N.E. Courtrai. It is said to be the oldest town in Flanders, and was once fortified; contains a beautiful parish church, with a pulpit regarded as a masterpiece of sculpture, and has extensive manufactures of linen, ropeworks, brick-works, a bleachfield, several breweries, distilleries, oil, flour, and malt mills. Pop. 4570.

HARLECH, a hamlet, formerly a municipal bor. and market tn., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, on Cardigan Bay, 12 m. N.W. Dolgelly. It has Baptist, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and the ruins of an ancient castle, the last fortress in N. Wales that held out for Charles I.

HARLEM. See **HAAREM**.

HARLESTON.—1, A market tn. England, co. Norfolk, 17 m. S. Norwich. It has well kept streets, lighted with gas, water abundant; two Established churches, one of which is surmounted by a tower; three Dissenting chapels, several schools and charitable societies, and a handsome Doric corn-exchange; manufactures of waterproof cloth and patent anti-friction grease, a good retail trade, and a corn market on Wednesday. P. 1425.—2, par. Eng. Suffolk; 730 ac. P. 90.

HARLESTONE, par. Eng. Northamp; 2530 ac. P. 639.

HARLETON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1100 ac. P. 269.

HARLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 560 ac. Pop. 219.

HARLING (*EAST*), or **MARKET HARLING**, an agricultural par. and small market tn. England, co. Norfolk. The town, 21 m. S.W. Norwich, has a handsome parish church, three Dissenting places of worship, and a free school. Market-day, Tuesday. Area of par., 2990 ac. Pop. 1062.—2, (*West*), par. Norfolk; 2980 ac. Pop. 117.

HARLINGEN, a seaport and fortified town, Holland, prov. Friesland, 16 m. W. by S. Leeuwarden, with which it is connected by a canal; lat. 53° 10' 30" N.; lon. 5° 27' 1" E. (L.) It is intersected in all directions by canals, mutually communicating, and crossed by numerous bridges. It has a neat townhouse, a weighhouse, six churches, and a synagogue; an orphan-house, and several other benevolent institutions; a Latin, and numerous other schools. Harlingen has regular steam communication with Amsterdam, and carries on an active trade with Norway and the Baltic, in grain, timber, tar, pitch, and hemp; and in exporting to Britain, butter, cheese, flax, bark, salted hides; and obtaining thence coals, chalk, earthenware, and rock-salt. Some boat-building, distilling, brewing, and trades incident to a seaport, are carried on; and there are wood, oil, brass, and corn mills. P. (1850), 8591.

HARLINGTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Bedford; 1815 ac. Pop. 521.—2, Middlesex; 1340 ac. Pop. 841.

HARLOW, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Essex, and a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. The town, 15 m. W. by N. Chelmsford, has two Established churches, a Baptist chapel, several schools, and almshouses. Market on Wednesday. "Harlow Bush fair," for horses and

cattle, is held in September, on a common about 2 m. from the town. Area of par., 4490 ac. Pop. 2315.

HARLSEY (EAST), par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2910 ac. Pop. 393.

HARMELEN, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 7 m. W. Utrecht, on the Old Rhine, with two churches, a school, and two annual fairs. Pop., agricultural, 668.

HARMERSBACH (OBER and UNTER), two nearly contiguous vils. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, in a valley, and on a stream of same name, 12 m. S.E. Offenburg. They contain a parish church, and have numerous saw and several oil mills. Pop. Ober Harmersbach, 288; Unter Harmersbach, 1836.

HARMON (ST.), par. Wales, Radnor; 10,000 ac. P. 920.

HARMONDSWORTH, par. Eng. Middlesex; 3480 ac. Pop. 1330.

HARMONY, several vils. and townships, U. States, particularly:—1, A township, Maine, 45 m. N. by E. Augusta. Pop. 1096.—2, A vil. Pennsylvania, 14 m. S.W. by W. Butler. Founded, in 1804, by the Harmonites, who afterwards removed to a settlement on the Ohio. It now contains a townhall, two mills, and about 50 dwellings.—3, A township, New York, 320 m. W. by S. Albany. Pop. 3340.—4, A township, New Jersey, 58 m. N. by W. Trenton. Pop. 1602.

HARMONY (New), a vil. Indiana, 150 m. S.W. Indianapolis, founded, in 1814, by a society of Swabian 'harmonists,' holding a community of goods. The climate proving unfavourable, they removed, and settled at Economy, on the Ohio, 18 m. below Pittsburgh.

HARMSTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2690 ac. Pop. 429.

HARNES, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, near the canal of Lens, 12 m. E.S.E. Bethune. Pop. 2150.

HARNHAM (West), par. Eng. Wilts; 1200 ac. P. 256.

HARNHILL, par. Eng. Gloucester; 830 ac. Pop. 97.

HAARO [anc. *Castrum Biliu*], a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 25 m. W.N.W. Logroño, near r. bank Ebro. It is indifferently built, has irregular, ill paved streets, several squares, two parish churches, five chapels, a townhouse, prison, large hospital, theatre, ladies' college, two primary schools, and an orphan asylum. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, baize, hats, leather, earthenware, and brandy. Trade in wine, fruits, oil, &c. Annual cattle fair. Pop. 6235.

HAØE, a small isl., W. coast Norway, prov. Trondhjem, bail. Romsdal; lat. 62° 45' N.; lon. 6° 30' E.

HAROLD'S CROSS, a vil. Ireland, forming a suburb of Dublin, about 1 m. S. Dublin castle. Pop. 2789.

HAROLDSTOWN, par. Irel. Carlow; 2834 ac. P. 836.

HARPENDEN, par. Eng. Hertford; 4920 ac. P. 1872.

HARPERS FERRY, a vil., U. States, Virginia, 63 m. N.W. Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and on the Potomac, here crossed by a bridge. It has three churches, an academy, and one of the most extensive flour-mills in the U. States, an iron furnace and national armoury, containing 80,000 to 90,000 stand of arms, and employing 240 hands, who annually manufacture 8850 stand of arms. P. 4000.

HARPERFIELD, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 56 m. W. by S. Albany, with two churches and several stores. Pop. 1708.

HARPFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 1240 ac. Pop. 305.

HARPHAM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1970 ac. P. 239.

HARPLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2180 ac. Pop. 376.

HARPOLE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1560 ac. P. 699.

HARPSDEN, par. Eng. Oxford; 1460 ac. Pop. 211.

HARPSWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2180 ac. Pop. 98.

HARPTREE, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, (*East*), 2770 ac. Pop. 772.—2, (*West*), 2850 ac. Pop. 571.

HARRICANAW, a river, British N. America, which rises in a small lake, about lat. 49° 55' N.; lon. 77° 30' W.; and, after a N.W. course of about 270 m., falls into James's Bay, at Hannah Bay-house.

HARRIETSHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 2520 ac. Pop. 675.

HARRINGTON, a small seaport tn. and par. England, co. Cumberland. The town, formerly called Bella Port, 5 m. N. by E. Whitehaven, has a neat church, two Dissenting chapels, a charity school, a ship-building yard, chemical works, and a rope-walk. Upwards of 40 vessels belong to the port. Coals are exported to Ireland, and lime to Scotland. Area of par., 2380 ac. Pop. 1934.

HARRINGTON, two pars. England:—1, Lincoln; 1070 ac. Pop. 107.—2, Northampton; 2000 ac. Pop. 238.

HARRINGWORTH, par. Eng. Northampton; 3060 ac. Pop. 358.

HARRIS.—1, A dist. and par. Scotland, co. Inverness; 50 m. by 24 m.; the S. portion isl. of Lewis (*which see*). Pop. 4429.—2, (*Sound of*), a navigable channel, separating Lewis from N. Uist, 9 m. long, from 8 m. to 12 m. broad, and greatly encumbered with islands and rocks.

HARRISBURG, a tn., U. States, cap. Pennsylvania, 1. bank Susquehanna, 98 m. W.N.W. Philadelphia. It is well built, chiefly of brick; and contains a handsome statehouse, a large and commodious courthouse, surmounted by a cupola; a county prison, a Lancasterian school, a market-house, in the centre of the town; three academies, and nine churches, some of them elegant structures. There are two bridges over the Susquehanna; one of them covered, above 900 yds. long, 40 ft. wide, and 50 ft. above the river. Harrisburg has several breweries, tanneries, and potteries; and carries on a considerable trade, especially in timber. Pop. 6000.

HARRISON BAY, a large inlet, Arctic Ocean, W. coast Russian America; bounded by Cape Halket and Point Berens, intersected by lat. 70° 30' N., and by lon. 151° W.

HARRISONBURG, a vil., U. States, Virginia, 126 m. N.W. Richmond, with a courthouse, jail, market-house, and three churches. Pop. 1100.

HARRISTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 4680 ac. Pop. 115.

HARRODSBURG, a vil., U. States, Kentucky, on a small branch of Salt River, 29 m. S. Frankfort, with two churches, Bacon College, founded in 1836, attended by about 200 students; an academy, and two schools, and a bank. A mineral spring in the neighbourhood is much frequented. Pop. 1254.

HARROGATE, a vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), 20 m. E. York, a place of fashionable resort, the principal watering-place in the N. of England, and noted for its chalybeate and its sulphureous mineral springs. It is divided into High and Low Harrogate—the former situated on an elevated plain, commanding an extensive prospect, the latter in a valley beneath; but both so nearly united by intermediate buildings, that they may be considered as forming one village. There are many handsome buildings, particularly in Low Harrogate; two suites of public baths, several spacious hotels, and a number of excellent lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, some of which are fitted up in the most elegant style; likewise the usual places of resort and recreation found in fashionable watering-places—a theatre, promenade rooms, ball-rooms, libraries, and reading-rooms; and a race-course, formed in 1793. Pop. 3372.

HARROLD, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Bedford. The town, 8 m. N.W. by W. Bedford, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, has a neat church, a large Independent chapel, a free school, some almshouses; and manufactures of lace. Market day, Tuesday. Area of par., 3240 ac. Pop. 1007.

HARROLDSTON, two pars. Wales, Pembroke:—1, (*St Isid.*), Pop. 337.—2, (*West*), 1688 ac. Pop. 130.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, 10 m. N.W. London, on a hill of peculiar form, which rises out of a fine vale. It is irregularly laid out, and consists chiefly of one street, and its church, an ancient structure, with a lofty tower and spire, forms a conspicuous object from great distances around. There are places of worship, besides, for Baptists and Wesleyans. The grammar-school of Harrow, the rival of Eton, and to which the place owes its celebrity, was founded, in 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman of the parish, to afford gratuitous instruction to the poor children of Harrow, strangers being permitted to enter on payment of certain fees. But the education is almost wholly classical, consequently few boys belonging to the parish take advantage of it; the greater portion of the scholars being sons of noblemen and gentlemen. The system of education and discipline pursued is similar to that at Eton. Area of par., 9870 ac. Pop. 4627.

HARROWDEN, two pars. England, Northampton:—1, (*Great*), 1150 ac. Pop. 168.—2, (*Little*), 1480 ac. Pop. 673.

HARRY COOK ISLAND, an isl. Arctic Ocean, N. of George IV. Coronation Gulf; lat. 68° 10' N.; lon. 109° 50' W.

HARSANY, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the White Koros, 9 m. from Grosswarden, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1180.—2, (*Kis*) and

Nagy), two nearly contiguous vils. Thither Danube, co. Baranya, about 3 m. from Siklos, at the foot of the famous vine-clad hill of Lapancsa. They are well built, and contain a Protestant church and school. Pop. of Kis-Harsany, 430; Nagy-Harsany, 800.

HARSEFELD, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 10 m. S. Stade, cap. bail. of same name, on the Aue. It is a very old place, and had acquired some importance as early as the 9th century. Pop. vil. 989; bail. 8155.

HARSEWINKEL, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 26 m. E. Münster, with a parish church, porthouse, and manufactures of linen; and a trade in wool, clover-seed, and cattle. P. 1042.

HARSIN, a small tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 20 m. E. by S. Kermanshaw, in a well-watered and well-cultivated valley, with the ruins of a fort, and of an aqueduct; and some other architectural remains.

HARLEBEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Münster, circle Halberstadt, on the Goldbach, with a parish church and a mill. Pop. 1663.

HARSON ISLAND, an isl. Upper Canada, in the lake, and at the embouchure of the river St. Clair. It is about 12 m. long, by 9 m. broad.

HARSTON, two pars. England:—1, Cambridge; 1480 ac. Pop. 662.—2, Leicester; 630 ac. Pop. 181.

HARSWELL, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 720 ac. P. 67.

HART (Alt.), a vil. Moravia, circle Znaim, about 20 m. from Schelltau, with a church, and a castle; manufactures of calico, glass-works, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 951.

HART, par. Eng. Durham; 8280 ac. Pop. 728.

HARTA (Kis), a vil. Hungary, co. and 56 m. S. Pesth, 1. bank Danube, with a Protestant church. Pop. 2055.

HARTBERG, a tn. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 28 m. N.E. Grätz, on the Lauftitz. It is walled, is well built, has a deanery church, a Capuchin monastery, an hospital, the remains of an old castle, and manufactures of cloth, six mills, a trade in cattle, and in horses. Pop. 1500.

HARTBURN, par. Eng. Northumb.; 23,830 ac. P. 1322.

HARTENSTEIN, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, cap. bail. of same name, on the Thierfeld, 50 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. It stands at the foot of a hill, crowned by a castle, usually occupied by one of the Saxon princes, and surrounded by a garden and fine park; is the seat of a court of justice, has a chapel, orphan hospital, and manufactures of linen and hosiery. Pop. tn., 1947; bail. 12,874.

HARTEST, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1900 ac. Pop. 812.

HARTFIELD (N. and S.), par. Eng. Sussex; 8420 ac. Pop. 1603.

HARTFORD, several places, U. States, particularly:—1, A tn. Connecticut, r. bank Connecticut, which is here navigable, 37 m. N.N.E. Newhaven. It is not regularly built; but its main street is spacious, and lined with good houses. Among the public buildings are the statehouse, a spacious and handsome edifice; the city-hall, of Doric architecture; Washington College, founded in 1824, with an average attendance of 80 students, and libraries containing 6500 vols.; the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the earliest establishment of the kind in the U. States; the Retreat for the Insane, a fine stone edifice, surrounded by well-laid-out grounds; and the Athenaeum, an elegant Gothic structure. The number of churches is 12. Hartford has manufactures of leather, pottery, ironware, machinery, and cordage; and carries on a considerable trade. A railway, 38 m. long, connects Hartford with Newhaven. Pop. 9468.—2, (East), A vil. and township, Connecticut, on a plain, E. bank Connecticut, opposite Hartford city, with which it is connected by a bridge. It contains four churches, and several mills. Pop. 2389.—3, (New), A vil. and township, New York, 4 m. W. Utica, with four churches, a female seminary, and a number of manufacturing establishments. Pop. 3819.—4, A vil. and township, New York, 57 m. N.N.E. Albany, with two churches. Pop. 2164.

HARTFORD, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1720 ac. P. 380.

HARTHA, a tn. Saxony, circle and 32 m. S.E. Leipzig, with a handsome church, two schools, an hospital; manufactures of linen, tile-works, a brewery, and mills. Pop. 1941.

HARTHAU, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. of, and 3 m. S. Chemnitz, 1. bank Wurschnitz. It has two large spinning-mills, manufactures of bobbinet, machine-works, two mills, and some quarries. Pop. 1256.

HARTHILL, two pars. England:—1, Chester; 500 ac. P. 158.—2, (with Woodall), York (W. Riding); 2940 ac. P. 709.

HARTING, par. Eng. Sussex; 7830 ac. Pop. 1267.

HARTINGTON, par. Eng. Derby; 24,160 ac. P. 2197.

HARTLAND, a market tn., par. Eng. and co. Devon.

The town, 19 m. E.S.E. Barnstaple, lies in a bleak district, and has a very mean appearance. Area of par., 11,030 ac. Pop. 2223. On the coast herrings are caught; the fishermen frequenting Hartland quay, about 2½ m. W., on the Bristol channel. *Hartland Point* [anc. *Herculis promontorium*], about 3 m. N.W., is in lat. 51° 1' 24" N.; lon. 4° 31' 30" W. (n.).

HARTLEBURY, par. Eng. Worcester; 5500 ac. P. 2051.

HARTLEPOOL, a seaport tn. England, co. of, and 17 m. S.E. Durham, with which, and with Stockton, it is connected by railway; lat. 54° 41' 48" N.; lon. 1° 10' 45" W. (n.); on a promontory, nearly surrounded by the sea. It consists of several spacious and well-formed streets, and contains many handsome houses and shops. It is abundantly supplied with water, and is well lighted with gas; has a guildhall and public baths, both fine structures; an Established church, an imposing edifice, in various styles of architecture; several Dissenting places of worship, and a seamen's Bethel chapel; a mechanics' institution, a newsroom, a national, and two free schools, and some minor charities. Ship-building is carried on to some extent; and there are also two small iron-foundries, an iron and brass foundry, a cement manufactory, and an anchor and chain work. The trade of Hartlepool, which had been falling into decay, is rapidly reviving; a result, in great part, attributable to its new and spacious docks, its excellent pier, and the recent improvements in its harbour. The registered ship-owners belonging to the port are 170, and the number is increasing; the tonnage of the ships, in many instances, 700 or 800 tons. In 1850, the number of ships that entered was 9625; tonn. 1,179,838. These ships took from the port upwards of 1,000,000 tons of coals to all parts of the world. Hartlepool is much resorted to in the summer season for sea-bathing, and for its medicinal springs. Around the town-moor there is a favourite promenade, which commands an extensive view of the sea. Pop. 5236.

HARTLEY, four pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 1110 ac. P. 224.—2, (Mauditt), Hants; 1550 ac. P. 84.—3, (Westpall), Hants; 1450 ac. P. 351.—4, (Winney), Hants; 2280 ac. P. 1370.

HARTLIP, par. Eng. Kent; 1350 ac. Pop. 341.

HARTMANSDORF, two vils. Saxony:—1, Circle of, and 7 m. from Leipzig, with manufactures of linen, a spinning-mill, and serpentine and other quarries. Pop. 1583.—2, (Gross), circle Dresden, 10 m. from Freiberg, with manufactures of linen and dimity, several mills, and a trade in flax. Pop. 1900.

HARTPURY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3580 ac. Pop. 877.

HARTSHORN, par. Eng. Derby; 2510 ac. Pop. 1389.

HARTWELL, two pars. England:—1, Bucks; 680 ac.

Pop. 138.—2, Northampton; 1850 ac. Pop. 533.

HARTY, ISLE OF ST. THOMAS, par. Eng. and co. Kent; 2530 ac. Pop. 117.

HARVINGTON, par. Eng. Worcester; 1290 ac. P. 347.

HARWELL, par. Eng. Berks; 2720 ac. Pop. 857.

HARWICH, a market tn., parl. bor., and seaport, England, co. Essex, on a point of land opposite the confluence of the Orwell and Stour, 66 m. E.N.E. London; lat. 51° 56' 36" N.; lon. 1° 17' 30" E. (n.). It consists of three principal streets, and several smaller, well paved and lighted; has a handsome modern church, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent chapels; townhall, jail, custom-house, theatre, assembly, and reading-rooms; a number of daily schools, and several charities. The harbour is spacious, and among the best on the E. coast of England; and is the only one, between Yarmouth Roads and the mouth of the Thames, capable of affording refuge in E. winds; consequently, several hundred colliers, and other vessels proceeding northward, may be seen anchored here during the prevalence of strong N.E. winds. It is defended by two forts; and two fixed lights—the one 95 ft. above the level of the sea, the other 45 ft.—indicate the entrance to the harbour; which, however, is dangerous without a pilot. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1850, was 139; tonn. 60,900;—total vessels inward, 654; tonn. 49,402;—outward, 658; tonn. 33,063; more than three-fourths of the whole being coasters. Ship-building, and other employments connected with maritime affairs, occupy

a great portion of the population. A number are employed also in dredging, outside the harbour, for cement-stone, which is afterwards manufactured in the town. In the summer season, Harwich is much frequented by sea-bathers. Harwich returns two members to the House of Commons; registered electors (1851), 272. It is of Saxon origin; in 1318, it was incorporated by Edward II.; and, in 1347, it supplied 14 ships to the fleet of Edward III. Pop. 3829.

HARWORTH, par. Eng. Notts; 4320 ac. Pop. 878.

HARZ, or HARTZ [anc. *Hercynia*], a range of mountains, Germany, N. of the Thüringwald, with which it is connected by the Eichsfeld mountains. It has no proper central axis, but consists of a great number of single mountains, merely separated by narrow valleys, which are almost all transverse. The length of the range, S.E. to N.W., from Mansfeld, in Prussian Saxony, to Seesen, in Brunswick, is about 60 m., and its breadth nearly 20 m. It covers portions of Prussia, Anhalt-Bernburg, Brunswick, and Hanover. The water-shed between the basins of the Weser and the Elbe, traversing the range from S.S.W. to N.N.E., divides it into two unequal parts—a N.W. and a S.E. The former, though it covers less space, is the more elevated of the two, and takes the name of Ober or Upper Harz; the latter forms the Unter or Lower Harz. A series of hills, bordering the range, but not properly within it, is called the *Vor*, or Anterior Harz. The culminating point is the Brocken, 3791 ft. The summit of this mountain, and of several others which surround it, is granite; the others consist of grauwacke and clay-slate. The hills of the *Vor Harz* are composed of red sandstone. The whole range is rich in minerals, particularly argentiferous lead, copper, and iron. The sides, and sometimes also the summits, of the mountains are clothed with forests; in the Ober Harz, consisting almost entirely of pine; but, in the Unter Harz, of beech and oak.

HARZDORF (ALT and NEU), two nearly contiguous vills. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, about 3 m. from Rachenberg, with a school, a bleachfield, a worsted, and several other mills, and large machine-works. Pop. 2021.

HARZGERODE, a tn. Anhalt-Bernburg, cap. bail. of same name, 37 m. N.W. Halle. It is walled, defended by a fort, has a townhouse, old castle, and forest school; a trade in corn and cattle, and three large fairs. About 2 m. W. is the beautiful and well-frequented watering-place, Alexissbad. Pop. tn., 2517; bail. 4870.

HASAN DAGH, a lofty mountain, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Kharidj, 85 m. E. by N. Konia or Koniye, of nearly a conical form, 8000 ft. high, and said to preserve patches of snow throughout the year. Its N.W. base is bounded by the plain of the Lake Touz Ghienl; to the S.W., a low undulating country connects it with the Karajah Dagh while to the E. it is prolonged by one or two cones, and then a lofty chain of hills.

HASAN KAL'EH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the Aras, pash. of, and 20 m. E. by N. Erzeroom. It was once a Genoese trading station, but is now in a state of decay. Its double wall, of modern erection, its old castle, seven mosques, &c., are all in a more or less ruinous condition. Opposite the town, across the river, are innumerable hot springs: some are bituminous, but others contain iron and lime. Two baths, built over the warmest (105°) and most copious sources, are both constantly filled with bathers.

HASCOMBE, par. Eng. Surrey; 990 ac. Pop. 335.

HASEK, a market tn. Arabia, prov. Hadramaut, in Curia Muria bay. It lies in a verdureless district, and behind rise granite hills, 4000 ft. high.

HASELBEETH, par. Eng. Northampton; 1790 ac. Pop. 194.

HASELBURY, two pars. Eng.—1, (*Dryum*), Dorset; 2010 ac. P. 639.—2, (*Plucknett*), Somerset; 1430 ac. P. 809.

HASELEY, two pars. Eng.—1, Warwick; 1280 ac. Pop. 188.—2, (*Great*), Oxford; 3140 ac. Pop. 786.

HASELOR, par. Eng. Warwick; 1950 ac. Pop. 360.

HASELUNNE, a tn. Hanover, gov. of, and 35 m. N.W. Osnabrück, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Hase. It has a court of justice, a parish church, a Latin, and another school, blast furnaces, tile-works, several distilleries, and manufactures of sailors' hats, scythes, shovels, white lead, vinegar, and tobacco. Pop. tn., 1790; bail., 8669.

HASENPOTH, a tn. Russia, gov. Courland, r. bank Tebber, 80 m. W.N.W. Mitau; with a court of justice, a church, and a castle. Pop. 1015.

HASFELD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1400 ac. P. 304.

HASGUARD, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1300 ac. P. 122.

HASHMY'S ISLANDS, a group of five low isls., N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 5° 47' N.; lon. 153° 6' E.; connected by coral reefs, and forming a lagoon inside. They are about 15 m. in circumference, covered with cocoa-nut trees, and are thickly populated by a light-complexioned race, who, though wearing the mask of friendship, are not to be trusted.—(*Naut. Mag.*, vol. xviii., p. 23.)

HASKETON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1140 ac. Pop. 508.

HASKI, an isl., S. coast Arabia, one of the Curia Muria group; lat. 17° 27' 12" N.; lon. 55° 35' 45" E. (n.); $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long N. to S., and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, having a high-peaked hill near its S. point.

HASLACH, a market tn. Upper Austria, and on a height above the Mühl, 17 m. N. Efferding; with a church, two towers, an hospital, and an active trade in linen. Pop. 1130.

HASLACH, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Kinzig, 15 m. S.S.E. Offenburg. It is walled, flanked with towers, and has manufactures of vermicelli and red leather, a wax refinery, iron-works, and a trade in wood. Pop. tn., 1720. Area of bail., 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 10,153.

HASLE, a vil. Denmark, W. coast, isl. Bornholm, about 6 m. N. Rønne. It has a church, a winter haven of the fifth class, with 7 ft. water, and a fishery. Some coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 700.

HASLEMERE, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Surrey. The town, 40 m. S.W. London, is indifferently built, has an ancient church, with a low square tower; an Independent chapel, and three schools. Near it are some large paper manufactories. Market day, Tuesday. Area of par., 3330 ac. Pop. 873.

HASLI, OBER-HASLI, or HASLI-IM-WEISSLAND, a bail. Switzerland, can. Bern, comprehending all the upper part of the Aar valley, resting on the Grimsel, and the glacier of the Aar, from its sources to the lake of Brienz. Surrounded by the loftiest masses of the Bernese Alps, it is noted for its natural beauties; among its cascades are those of the Reichenbach, Genthach, Handeckfall, Gelnherbach, &c. The people are supposed to be descendants of Scandinavian ancestors, who came hither in the fifth century. Pop. 6723.

HASLINGDEN, a market tn. and township, England, co. Lancaster, 16 m. N. Manchester, on the E. Lancashire Railway. It has improved greatly in appearance of late years, many old mean-looking houses having been replaced by substantial new edifices. It has a handsome modern church, with an ancient tower, erected in the reign of Henry VIII.; four Dissenting chapels, several day schools, and a free school, having a small endowment. The woollen manufacture, formerly the staple of the town, is now supplanted, to a great extent, by that of cotton. Excellent building-stone, slate, and flags, abound in the neighbourhood. Market day, Saturday; five annual fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle. Area of township, 4420 ac. Pop. 8063.

HASLINGFIELD, par. Eng. Camb.; 2439 ac. Pop. 689.

HASPARREN, a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 13 m. S.E. Bayonne, in a fertile and well-cultivated district. It has a church, several tanneries, both for common and shammy leather; and a considerable trade in these articles, and in cattle. Pop. 2415.

HASPRES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.W. Valenciennes, r. bank Selle; with manufactures of beet-root sugar, breweries, and gin distilleries. Pop. 2987.

HASSAN, or HASSANI, an isl. Red Sea, coast of Arabia; lat. 25° N.; lon. 37° 10' E.; height, on the N. side, 400 ft., whence it slopes away to the S.E. Indifferent water is obtained here in small quantities, and that only in winter. During the warm season, the Arabs leave the coast for this island, to avoid the great heat of the continent, and to dispose of their grain, dates, &c., to the hadj boats, which put in here.

HASSELFELDE, a tn. Brunswick, circle of, and 9 m. S.W. Blankenburg, cap. bail. of same name; with a church, burgher school, hospital, and poorhouse; tile-works, a brewery, and a trade in salt and cattle. Pop. tn., 1617; bail., 4500.

HASSELLT.—1, A tn. Belgium, cap. prov. Limbourg, on the Demer, 15 m. W.N.W. Maastrecht. It is regularly fortified, tolerably well built, has a court of first resort, and several public offices; four churches, two chapels, a courthouse, two hospitals, an almshouse, a college, and several primary

schools; with manufactures of tobacco, madder, soap, oil, candles, chocolate, refined wax, and hats; dye-works, bleach-fields, salt-works, numerous tanneries, breweries, and distilleries; an important trade in spirits, tobacco, and madder; and two weekly fairs. Pop. 8210.—2, A. tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 6 m. N. Zwolle, on the Vecht, formerly fortified. It has a townhall, two churches, a synagogue, poorhouse, infirmary, and several schools. Shipping and turf-selling are the principal occupations, though some boat-building, lime-burning, and calico-weaving are likewise carried on. P. 1871.

HAASFURT, a tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Main, 34 m. N.E. Würzburg. It has a parish church and two chapels; a townhouse and hospital; manufactures of linen; saw, and other mills; a fishery, and mineral spring. Near it, fruit, hops, and wine, are extensively grown. Pop. tn., 1880; dist., 10,341.

HASSINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 610 ac. Pop. 104. HASSLEBEN, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, circle of, and 17 m. N.W. Weimar, on the Gera; with a castle, an oil and a flour mill, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1266.

HASSLOCH, a vil. Rhenish Bavaria, on the railway from Mannheim to Homburg, 15 m. N.N.E. Landau; with a R. Catholic, and two Protestant churches, coal-works, and several mills. Pop. 4772.

HASSMERSHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, l. bank Neckar, 20 m. E.S.E. Heidelberg; with a church, and several breweries, some shipping, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1661.

HASTINGS, a river, Australia, New S. Wales, the entrance to which is the large harbour of Port Macquarie, 192 m. N.E. Sidney; lat. 31°25'43" S.; lon. 152°53'54" E. Total course, generally E., about 60 m., through a pleasing undulation of hill and dale, richly clothed with timber.

HASTINGS, a par. bor., market tn., and one of the Cinque Ports, England, co. Sussex, 54 m. S.S.E. London, and about midway between Dungeness and Beachy Head; lat. 50°51'30" N.; lon. 0°36' E. (R.); pleasantly situated on the sea-coast, with lofty hills and cliffs towering behind. Hastings may now be considered as consisting of an old and a new town; the former occupying a hollow between the East-hill and the Castle-hill; the latter, called St. Leonard's, stretching S. and W. of the Castle-hill. Most of the houses of recent erection are handsome, and agreeably situated under the cliffs along the shore. The streets are well paved and lighted. In front of the town is a splendid esplanade, tastefully laid out. It has two parish churches, built of flint and stone, ancient, but handsome edifices; two Episcopal chapels, several Dissenting places of worship, an elegant townhall, supported on arches, with a market-place beneath; and two free schools; baths, libraries, assembly-rooms, promenades, public gardens, &c. There are several charitable institutions, including a dispensary and two free schools. There is no harbour at Hastings, and only an indifferent road for small vessels. Its trade is trifling, but its fishery is considerable, giving employment to about 500 persons. There is a good deal of boat-building, and an extensive business in lime; but the principal support of the town now arises from the numerous visitors who resort to it during the bathing season. Westward of the town, on the edge of the cliff, are the ruins of a castle, erected by William the Norman in 1067; and of the church and conventual buildings of a free college, supposed to have been founded in the reign of Henry I. Hastings, though not the oldest, is considered to hold the first rank among the ancient maritime boroughs called the Cinque Ports. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 976. Pop. 11,617.

HATCH, two pars. Eng., Somerset:—1, (*Beauchamp*); 1050 ac. Pop. 329.—2, (*West*); 1660 ac. Pop. 465.

HATCHY (Big), a river, U. States, Tennessee, falling into the Mississippi, 33 m. N. by E. Memphis, after a N.W. by W. course of about 120 m.

HATCLIFFE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1370 ac. Pop. 139.

HATFIELD.—1, A tn. and par. England, co. Hertford. The town, 17 m. N.N.W. London, has a handsome church, which stands on an elevated site; an Independent chapel, several schools, and some small charities. Near it is Hatfield house, the magnificent residence of the marquiss of Salisbury. Area of par., 12,700 ac. Pop. 3646.—2, A vil. Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Doncaster, consisting of a single street

about 1 m. long. It has an old church; but is chiefly noted for the extensive drainage works in its vicinity, commenced in the reign of Charles I., and having for their object the draining of Hatfield chase, which originally contained about 180,000 ac. of ground, subject to be flooded, but which is now all under cultivation. Pop. 2939.

HATFIELD, four pars. Eng.:—1, Hereford; 1980 ac. Pop. 181.—2, York (W. Riding); 21,150 ac. Pop. 2939.—3, (*Broad Oak or Regis*), Essex; 8810 ac. Pop. 1968.—4, (*Peeverd*), Essex; 3830 ac. Pop. 1383.

HATFORD, a par. England, Berkshire; 1050 ac. Pop. 123.

HATHERLEIGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The town, 24 m. W.N.W. Exeter, is irregularly built, but well kept; houses, in general, constructed of 'cob' (a mixture of mortar and straw), and thatched. It has a handsome Gothic church, with a tower and a spire; a Baptist chapel, a national school, several almshouses, and various other charities. Inhabitants principally employed in agriculture. Weekly markets, Tuesday and Friday. Area of par., 6500 ac. Pop. 1882.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

HATHERLEY, two pars. Eng., Gloucester:—1, (*Down*); 930 ac. Pop. 212.—2, (*Upper*); 810 ac. Pop. 22.

HATHERN, par. Eng. Leicester; 1340 ac. Pop. 1252.

HATHEROP, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2160 ac. Pop. 358.

HATHERSAGE, par. Eng. Derby; 13,630 ac. P. 2054.

HATIAN, a tn. Siam. See CANCAO.

HATLEY, two pars. Eng., Cambridge:—1, (*East*); 1184 ac. Pop. 98.—2, (*St. George*); 1000 ac. Pop. 136.

HATO VIEJO, a tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca; lat. 6°22' N.; lon. 75°38' W.; between 4000 and 5000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1446.

HATRAS, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, prov. of, and 90 m. S.W. Delhi; lat. 27°37' N.; lon. 75°58' E.; a busy flourishing place. Its fort was destroyed, in 1817, by the British.

HATTEM (Latin, *Mons Dei*), a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 36 m. N. by E. Arnhem, on the Grift, with ruined walls. It has an ancient townhouse in the market-place, and a watch, and a weighhouse; a Calvinistic, and a Dissenting church, and several benevolent institutions; a Latin, and various other schools. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 2426.

HATTEN, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 9 m. S. Weissenburg, with a handsome R. Catholic, and a Protestant church, and some trade in linen. Pop. 2079.

HATTENHEIM, a vil. Nassau, bail. of, and 2 m. W.S.W. Eltville, r. bank Rhine; with a R. Catholic church, a great number of fine villas, and a spring of some celebrity. P. 965.

HATTERAS (CAVE), a low rocky promontory, U. States, S.W. end of an isl. on E. coast N. Carolina; lat. 35°15' N.; lon. 75°30' W. (R.) The shoals extend a long way to the S.E., and have been the scene of many disastrous shipwrecks. A light-house, 95 ft. high, has recently been erected 1 m. inland.

HATTERSHEIM, a vil. Nassau, bail. Höchst, 10 m. N.E. Mainz; with a parish church. Pop. 948.

HATTIA, an isl. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Chittagong, near the mouth of the Brahamapootra, or Great Megna, by the deposit of which it has been formed, 14 m. long by 10 m. broad. It is nearly submerged at spring-tides; but still is productive in grain, and yields good salt.

HATTINGEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 36 m. W. Arnberg, l. bank Ruhr. It has four churches and chapels, a poorhouse, court of justice, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, muslins, scythes, and files; a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 4282.

HATTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1780 ac. Pop. 203.—2, Warwick; 3910 ac. Pop. 954.

HATTORF, a vil. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, principality Grubenhagen, near Herzberg; with a parish church, and trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1375.

HATVAN, a market tn. Hungary, co. Heves, l. bank Zagyva, 30 m. E.N.E. Pesth; with a handsome church, an elegant castle, manufactures of cloth, and important fairs, chiefly for horses. Pop. 3100.

HATZEG, or HÖTZING [Latin, *Vallopolis*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. of, and 11 m. S. Hunyad, with three churches, a townhouse, Franciscan monastery, and an important trade in cattle. Pop. 1100.

HATZFELD, an anc. tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, r. bank Elber, 15 m. N.W. Marburg. It is walled,

has a castle in ruins, two churches, a townhouse, and school; a paper-mill, and three annual fairs. Pop. 668.

HAUBOURDIN, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 5 m. W. S. W. Lille, on the Deule. It is generally well built, has a large and handsome church, manufactures of lace and white lead; bleachfields, tanneries, cotton and oil mills, a trade in combed wool, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3092.

HAUENSTEIN (**OBER** and **NIEDER**), two mountains of the Jura chain, Switzerland, on the frontiers of Basel and Solothurn, about 15 m. S. E. Basel. Both of them are passed by roads from Basel, which have been constructed at great expense, and form important thoroughfares from W. Germany into the interior of Switzerland. They are supposed to be nearly in the line of two old roads used by the Romans.

HAUGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1360 ac. Pop. 111.

HAUGHLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2460 ac. Pop. 916.

HAUGHTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Notts; 980 ac. Pop. 77.—2, Stafford; 2150 ac. Pop. 480.—3, (cf. *Skerne*), Darham; 11,340 ac. Pop. 1518.

HAUGSDORF (Gross), a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Pulkau, 30 m. N. N. W. Kornernburg; with a spacious market-place, a castle, and a burgher hospital. Pop. 1935.

HAUKSWELL, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3850 ac. Pop. 338.

HAULCHIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the old Roman road called the Chaussée Brunehaut, 10 m. S. E. Mons, with a trade in horses. Pop. (agricultural), 1063.

HAUNSTETTEN, a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 4 m. S. S. E. Augsburg; with a church, a chapel, and manufactures of wax-cloth; a large bleachfield, a paper, saw, and other mills. Pop. 729.

HAUPTWEIL, or **HAUPTWYL**, a vil. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, 1 m. S. E. Bischofzell, on the frontiers of St. Gallen. It has manufactures of cotton, with dye-works, print-works, oil-mills, saw-mills, &c. Pop. 1250.

HAUSBERGEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 4 m. S. Minden, r. bank Weser; with a Protestant parish church, manufactures of starch and gunpowder, and a trade in linen, yarn, and cattle. Pop. 850.

HAUSBRUNN, or **HASZPRUNKA**, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and 26 m. from Presburg; with oil, pitch, and tile works, and several mills. Pop. 1256.

HAUSDORF (**OBER**), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Glatz; with a parish church, a bleachfield, and several mills and coal mines. Pop. 1079.

HAUSEN, numerous places, Germany, particularly—1, (*Ober-Hausen*), a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 3 m. N. W. Augsburg; with a parish church, and several cattle-markets. Pop. 1861.—2, Two adjoining vils. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Brackenheim. United pop. 2062.

HAUSETON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 568 ac. Pop. 313.

HAUSRUCK, a mountain range, Upper Austria, giving its name to a circle, and forming the watershed between the basins of the Inn and the Ager. It is covered with forests, and has seams of lignite. In 1817, part of one of the mountains fell in, and was replaced by a lake.

HAUSSA, state, Africa. See **HOUSSA**.

HAUSSY, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. E. N. E. Cambrai, r. bank Selle, formerly defended by a strong castle. It has manufactures of linen, breweries, brick-works, lime-kilns, and sandstone quarries. Pop. 3012.

HAUTBOIS-MAGNA, par. Eng. Norfolk; 600 ac. Pop. 162.

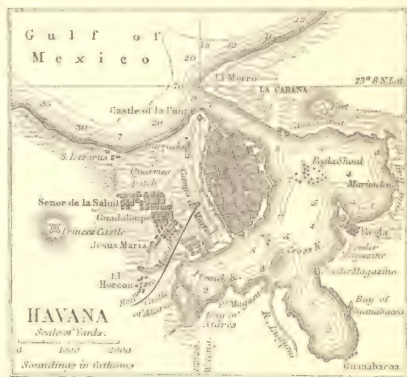
HAUTE ILE, or **HARE ISLAND**, a small isl. British America, bay of Fundy, 8 m. S. W. Cape Chignecto, composed mostly of steep rocks, but easily accessible on the E. side.

HAUTELUCE (Latin, *Vallis Lucie*), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, on the Doron, here crossed by a stone bridge, 39 m. S. S. E. Geneva; with a parish church, having one of the finest steeples in Savoy; a courthouse, school, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce, particularly cheese, resembling *Gruyère*. Pop. 1585.

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HAUTRAGE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, 9 m. W. Mons. It has tile and pottery works, breweries, and flour-mills, and a trade in hay. Pop. 1280.

HAVANA, or **THE HAVANNAH** [Spanish, *La Habana*, 'the haven'; French, *La Havane*; Italian, *Avana*], an important maritime city, belonging to Spain, cap. isl. Cuba, and one of the greatest commercial marts of the Western World, on a bay, N. W. side of the island; lat. (Morro light) 23° 9' 24" N.; lon. 82° 22' W. (n.) Its harbour, formed by this bay,



which nowhere exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width, is one of the best in the world. It is entered by a channel, which is about 1500 yds. long, and not more than 350 yds. wide; and is defended by two strong castles—the Punta, on the W. side, and the Morro, on the E. Other four forts, some of which are very strong, defend the harbour and town. The bay within forms a capacious basin, in which 1000 vessels of the largest class may ride safely at anchor. The town consists of the town proper and the suburbs. The former occupies a tongue of land on the W. side of the bay, is surrounded by a wall, and otherwise strongly fortified. When viewed from the sea, it has a very picturesque and imposing appearance; but its interior is by no means attractive. The streets, though regularly formed, and intersecting each other at right angles, are narrow, badly paved, dirty, ill ventilated, and lined with massy structures of stone closely crowded together, and generally provided with ponderous folding-doors and barred win-



THE EXCHANGE, HAVANA.—From an Original Sketch.

dows, which give the whole place a heavy, and even gloomy appearance; but considerable improvement in the character of the streets has been, of late years, effected; and the town, though still unhealthy in summer, is less so than formerly.

The suburbs, standing chiefly on the other side of the bay, but in some parts approaching closely to the walls, are more pleasingly built, and, even in extent, are superior to the town. Havana is the see of a bishop, and the seat of the chief colonial authorities. The only exception is the supreme court; which, notwithstanding of repeated proposals to remove it to the capital, still sits at Puerto Principe. Among the principal buildings, the first place is due to the Cathedral; not so much on account of any architectural merit, but because it contains the ashes of Columbus, which were brought hither from San Domingo, in 1796. Near the altar, above an opening called the tomb of Columbus, is a tablet, inlaid in the wall, and sculptured with his bust in bas-relief. In addition to the Cathedral, there are nine parish, and seven other churches. The principal one is San Felipe. The other buildings or public establishments deserving of notice are—the governor's house; the Admiralty; the Royal University, including a medical and law school, and chairs for the natural sciences; the large convent of San Juan de Dios, now used as an hospital; the Exchange; the Opera-House, and two theatres—one of them said to be larger than the Scala of Milan; the Cuna or Foundling Hospital; the Casa Real de Beneficencia, an extensive and well-endowed institution, combining an orphan hospital, a lunatic asylum, and an infirmary; San Lazaro, an hospital for persons affected by Koebea or Lazaro—a kind of leprosy, peculiar to the W. Indies, and said to be incurable; and the prison, a large quadrangular building, well arranged, and placed so as to secure a free circulation of the sea-breeze. The staple manufacture of Havana is that of cigars, which have long obtained an almost universal celebrity. The other manufactures, consisting chiefly of chocolate, straw hats, and woollen fabrics, are not of much consequence. There are numerous printing-offices; and several daily papers are issued. The trade is most extensive and important. A large share is naturally engrossed by the mother country; from which there arrived, in 1852, 661 Spanish vessels, and departed, 699; the total arrivals for the same year being 1758, and departures, 1789. The following table presents a view of the exports of Havana from 1845–1852:—

Years.	Sugar, boxes.	Coffee, arrobas.*	Molasses, hogheads.	Honey, tierces.	Wax, arrobas.*	Bam. pipes.
1845.....	267,595	170,466	20,075	847	31,409	9,727
1846.....	515,960	263,946	26,679	1,887	37,487	6,042
1847.....	661,766	346,390	32,765	1,435	36,095	10,891
1848.....	686,088	332,172	25,934	1,707	36,903	11,305
1849.....	608,403	509,044	34,413	1,939	36,018	7,489
1850.....	704,777	170,092	38,615	2,156	43,894	7,091
1851.....	849,018	150,253	44,539	2,108	45,666	5,792
1852.....	688,747	158,496	39,516	2,114	37,113	5,945

* An arroba is equal to about 25 lbs. avoirdupois.

A railway, 45 m. long, connects Havana with Guines; and there are several other lines leading into the interior, and used chiefly for traffic. Havana was founded in 1519, on a site which was then called the Port of Carenas. In 1538, it was surprised and burned by a French privateer. During this and the beginning of the following century, it rapidly increased; great numbers of the inhabitants of Cuba flocking to its vicinity, to avoid the depredations of the buccaners. The English failed in an assault upon it in 1655, but succeeded in capturing it in 1762. In the following year, by the peace of 1763, it was restored to Spain, and has ever since continued in its possession. For a long time Spain derived the chief part of her fleet from the building-yards of Havana; which, from 1724 to 1796, furnished her with 51 ships of the line, 22 frigates, and several smaller craft; amounting in all to 110 vessels, carrying 5068 guns—six of them above 100 guns each. Pop. (1827), 94,023; whites, 46,621; free negroes, 15,347; free mulattoes, 8215; slaves, 23,840;—(1841), 135,000.

HAVANT, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hants. The town, 19 m. E. by S. Southampton, on the railway thence to Brighton, consists of two narrow, but regular, and tolerably well-kept streets; has a church, a Dissenting chapel, and national and other schools. Parchment and leather were formerly made here on an extensive scale. A well-attended corn-market on Saturday. Area of par., 2560 ac. Pop. 2101.

HAVEL, a river, Germany, which rises among the lakes in the S.E. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, enters Prussia near Fürstenberg, and flows circuitously S.S.W. past Spandau, where it receives the Spree; past Potsdam to Brandenburg, where,

after expanding into a series of lakes, it turns N.N.W., passes Rathenau and Havelberg; and, 5 m. below the latter town, joins r. bank Elbe, after a course of about 160 m., of which more than 100 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are—on the r. the Rhin and the Dosse, and on the l. the Spree and the Plau. Its navigable importance is much increased by three canals—the Finow, connecting it with the Oder; the Plau, connecting it with the Elbe; and the Ruppiner, which, by connecting the upper and lower part of its course, through means of the Rhin, saves a long distance of circuitous navigation. A peculiar feature of the Havel is the great number of lakes which it forms by its expansion.

HAVELBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 48 m. N.W. Potsdam, on an island formed by the Havel, and connected with the land by three bridges. It has a handsome cathedral, another church, and a large poorhouse; a court of justice, and several public offices; manufactures of hosiery, sugar-works, a brewery, distillery, building-yards, some shipping and trade, particularly in wood. Pop. 3077.

HAVENINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2390 ac. P. 417.

HAVERAY (GREAT and LITTLE), two isls. Scotland, co. Shetland, off W. coast Mainland.

HAVERFORD-WEST [called by the Welsh *Hwlfordd*], a parl. bor., market tn., river-port, and co. of itself, S. Wales, locally in co. Pembroke, of which it is the cap., beautifully situated on an eminence above the River Cleddy, 200 m. W. by N. London. It has some inconveniently steep streets; is paved, and lighted with gas; a guildhall, jail, and custom-house—all respectable structures; three churches, two of which are ancient; seven Dissenting places of worship; a number of daily schools, including a free grammar-school, an almshouse and school, for clothing and educating 24 boys and 12 girls, founded in 1684; an asylum for pauper and criminal lunatics, and a workhouse. With exception of a paper-mill, there are no manufactures carried on, either in the town or vicinity. The river is navigable, at spring-tides, to Haverford-West, for vessels of 100 tons burthen. The port is dependent on that of Milford. Imports, chiefly groceries, and other articles, for the consumption of the town and surrounding country; and a few cargoes of timber from the Baltic and Canada. Exports, principally cattle, butter, corn, and hard coal, for malting. The town was fortified by a strong castle, built in the 14th century, upon an adjoining rocky eminence. Part of the remains of this castle has been converted into a county jail. Haverford-West has sent one member to the House of Commons since the 17th of Henry VIII. Registered electors (1851), 686. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Races in the vicinity, in autumn. Pop. (1851), 6580.

HAVERHILL, two vils. U. States, America;—1, A vil. and township, New Hampshire, 62 m. N.N.W. Concord, with a courthouse, jail, Congregational church, and academy. Pop. 2784.—2, A vil. and township, Massachusetts, l. bank Merrimac, across which is an elegant bridge, connecting it with Bradford. It has four churches, two printing-offices, and several manufacturing establishments. Vessels of 100 tons come up to the village. Pop. 4336.

HAVERHILL, a market tn. and par. England, cos. Essex and Suffolk. The town, pleasantly situated near the source of the Stour, 12½ m. S.W. Bury St. Edmunds, has an ancient church, a Dissenting meeting-house, a charity school, and manufactures of cottons, fustians, and checks. Market day, Friday. Area of par., 3320 ac. Pop. 2451.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, par. Eng. Essex; 4290 ac. Pop. 427.

HAVERINGLAND, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2350 ac. P. 160.

HAVERSHAM, par. Eng. Bucks; 1430 ac. Pop. 283.

HAVRÉ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, 5 m. E. Mons, with two breweries, a tannery, salt-work, flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1966.

HAVRE (Le) [formerly *Le Havre-de-Grace*; Latin, *Portus Gratiae*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, N. side of the estuary of the Seine, 108 m. N.W. Paris, with which it is connected by railway. It is lined by a triple range of ditches, supplied with water from the sea; and is surrounded by ramparts and lofty walls, crowned by a parapet, and adorned by a fine planted alley. The fortifications, however, cannot be considered strong, as they are completely commanded by adjoining heights. It is entered by five gates.

The town, which, with exception of a number of old wooden houses of wretched appearance, is of comparatively modern date, is built of brick or stone, with great regularity, in straight, wide, and well-cleaned streets, which intersect each

in extent of shipping only by Marseilles. Its shipping-trade, in 1850, stood as follows:—

	ENTERED—		CLEARED—	
	Vessels.	Tonn.	Vessels.	Tonn.
Foreign...	1456	351,829	1135	260,420
Coasting..	2249	156,409	2396	181,583



other at right angles. The public buildings are not numerous, and possess little interest. They include the church of Notre-Dame, in a kind of bastard architecture, partly Gothic; the church of St. Francis; the townhouse, formerly the governor's palace; the round tower of Francis I., the only relic of the fortifications of that monarch; the theatre, arsenal, exchange, library, and barracks. The manufactures consist of sulphuric acid, earthen and stone ware, paper, starch, lace, oil, refined sugar, cables, and other marine cordage. There are also breweries, and numerous brick and tile works. A government tobacco factory employs 300 workmen; and from the building-yards a great number, both of sailing vessels and steamers, celebrated for the beauty of their make and their sailing properties, are annually fitted-out. But the great dependence of Havre is on its commerce, for which it possesses great advantages, both in its harbour and in its position. Its harbour, which is said to be one of the most accessible in France, is entered by a narrow channel, formed by two long jetties, stretching from E. to W., and kept clear by constant dredging.

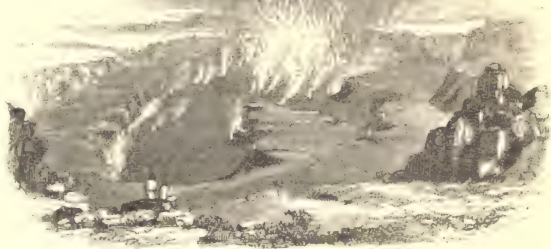
This channel leads to the outer harbour [*avant port*], an irregular expanse of no great extent, which is left dry at ebb tide, and is occupied by great numbers of coasters, and other small vessels, which can safely touch the ground. Within the *avant port* are capacious wet-docks, four in number, though three only are completed, capable of floating and accommodating about 300 large vessels, and lined with fine quays and extensive warehouses. The harbour is accessible by large vessels only during four hours of each tide; a disadvantage so far counterbalanced by the fact that the tides of Havre continue at their maximum for three hours. Havre thus commands the greater part of the import and export trade of Paris, and of the more important towns in the N. of France; importing vast quantities of colonial and other produce, among which cotton holds a most important place;

and exporting numerous articles of French manufacture—particularly silks, cottons, ironware, plate, mirrors, furniture, stained paper, bricks and tiles, provisions, tools, philosophical instruments, and agricultural implements; also wine, liqueurs, flour, &c. Havre is the second port in France; being exceeded

Havre is the seat of a court of primary resort, and of commerce; the residence of foreign consuls; and possesses a chamber of commerce, and a hydrographical school of the first class. Its history is not of much interest. The earliest notice of it is in the 15th century; when it became of importance to form a new harbour, in consequence of the silting-up of that of Harfleur. The project was conceived, and some progress made in it, by Louis XII.; but it continued little more than a fishing village till the time of Francis I., who conferred important privileges upon it, erected numerous works, and, at immense expense, gained the greater part of the present site of the town from the sea; which has, however, repeatedly threatened to resume possession, and caused great disaster. A citadel was afterwards built; and Havre, being now regarded as a place of strength, became the object of repeated contests between the French and the English. The old fortifications having disappeared, have been replaced by others; due chiefly to Bonaparte. Pop. 27,053.

HAVRE-DE-GRAVE, a small seaport, U. States, Maryland, r. bank, and just above the mouth of the Susquehanna, 33 m. N.E. Baltimore. It contains an Episcopal church; and has valuable shad and herring fisheries. It is a station on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railway; and the Susquehanna Canal, which connects the Chesapeake with the canals of Pennsylvania, terminates here. Pop. 1200.

HAWAII, or OWHYHEE, the largest and most southerly of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands; deriving a melancholy interest from having been the death-scene of the illustrious navigator, Cook, who was there murdered, in Kealahakua bay, February 14, 1779; lat. (S. point), 19° 5' N.; lon. 155° 49' W. (r.). It is somewhat of triangular shape, 100 m. long N. to S., the N.E. side 84 m., the S.E. 64 m.; area, 4040 sq. m. It is wholly volcanic, and appears to be less an upheaval than merely deposits from the numerous volcanoes of which it forms the base. The S.W., S., and S.E. coasts are composed almost wholly of lava or volcanic cinders, frequently exhibiting deep caverns, the abode of innumerable birds, and perpen-



THE CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.—From the United States Exploring Expedition.

dicular cliffs, against which the sea dashes with fury. The N.E. coast is likewise generally precipitous, often basaltic, and cut into deep gulleys, and presents almost innumerable cascades, resulting from heavy showers falling on the mountains. In some localities, twenty of these cascades may be seen in

a distance of 100 or 200 yards. The N. and N.W. coasts are flatter than the others, and possess a considerable extent of rich fertile land; in many places, however, badly supplied with water. On all the other coasts, likewise, are numerous spots having a rich soil. The mountains do not ascend in peaks, but rise gradually and comparatively unbroken. The principal summits are Mauna-Kea, in the N.E., 13,953 ft., topped with nine cones; it consists almost wholly of scoria, and presents no apparent crater. Mauna-Loa, in the S., 13,760 ft., a smooth dome, crowned by an immense crater called Moku-a-weo-weo, upwards of 2 m. in diameter, of whose tremendous power the surrounding country, covered with lava, shows ample evidence; and Mauna-Huahali or Huarari, in the W., 7822 ft., with several craters. But perhaps the most remarkable of the volcanoes is that of Kilauea, 3970 ft. high, E.S.E. of Mauna-Loa, on an elevated plain. It does not present a cone, but is a huge black pit of irregular shape, with almost perpendicular sides, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and 1000 ft. deep; the inside bordered by a black ledge of cooled lava, 600 to 2000 ft. broad. During the day, the bottom looks like a heap of smouldering ruins; but at night, it shows two immense pools or lakes of cherry-red liquid, in a state of violent ebullition, which illuminates the whole vast expanse, and flows in all directions like water; and numerous conical craters continually throwing out stones, ashes, lava, smoke, and flame. Sulphur is plentiful, and steam and gas jets numerous; earthquakes occur very frequently, but are not often disastrous. Between the above-named three great mountains, is a great central valley, almost unknown and uninhabited. Among the numerous indentations of the coast, the most important are the Bay of Kealeakua or Karakakora, on the W.; and Byron's, Hilo, or Waika Bay, on the E. coast; the latter is described as extensive, well-protected, and affording good anchorage and excellent facilities for watering. The climate is in general mild and equable; in some parts rain seldom falls except in occasional showers, while in others, both in the interior and on the coast, as at Byron's Bay, showers occur daily. The island is well-wooded, and cultivation is carried on in many places which would be deemed almost impracticable in any other country, arising, in a great measure, from the desire of the natives to be near the sea, for the sake of the fish which abound along the coasts. In excavations among the lava rocks, sweet potatoes, melons, and pine-apples are planted; all of which produce a crop. The staple commodities are sweet potatoes, upland taro, and yams; the latter almost entirely raised for ships. Sugar-cane, bananas, pine-apples, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and melons, are also cultivated. The inhabitants are almost entirely confined to the coasts, along which they live in small villages.—Pop. (1823), 85,000; (1839), 39,364.—(*U. S. Expl. Exped.*; Findlay's *Directory for the Pacific*, &c.)

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. See SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HAWARDEN, a market tn. and par., N. Wales, co. Flint. The town, 6 m. W. Chester, is well paved; has an ancient, plain church, an endowed free grammar-school, and several other daily schools. At its E. end are the picturesque remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest. Market day, Saturday. In most of the townships of Hawarden parish there are considerable coal-mines, from which Chester and the adjacent country are chiefly supplied; and in some of them fire-sal, of very fine quality, is also found. Glauber salts, sal-ammoniac, ivory-black, &c., are also manufactured in the parish. Pop. 6079.

HAWASH, a river, Abyssinia, which rises in a mountainous district; lat. 8° N.; lon. 40° E.; and, after a N.E. course of about 276 m., discharges itself into lake Aussa; lat. 11° 18' N.; lon. 42° E. Both sides of this stream are covered with beautiful forests.

HAWAZ, a tn. Persia. See AHWAZ.

HAWERBY, with BEESBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 870 ac. Pop. 87.

HAWES, a market tn. and chapelry, England, co. York (N. Riding), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Middleham, on the Yore. It has a church, and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Sandemanians, and Friends; an endowed and a national school; and manufactures of knit hosiery, caps, jackets, &c. Near it is a fine waterfall. Market day, Tuesday. Area of chapelry, 16,159 ac. Pop. 1611.

HAWES WATER, a small picturesque lake, England, co. Westmorland, 5 m. N. Kendal; 3 m. long, and very deep.

HAWICK, a bor. of barony, Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Teviot, 40 m. S.W. Edinburgh, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of one long, and several diverging streets and lanes, paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Several of the newer streets contain many handsome houses; but some curious old structures are still to be seen in various parts of the town, having more the aspect of fortresses than ordinary dwellings. It has an old, and an elegant new parish church, a Free, and three U. Presbyterian churches, and a Congregational chapel; an indifferent-looking exchange, three public reading-rooms, a public and a trades' library, a school of arts, a savings-bank, several religious and benevolent societies, an excellent academy, and several private schools. At the upper extremity of the town is an artificial mound of earth, called the Moat, of great antiquity; supposed to have been used, at a remote period, as a court for the administration of justice. The Tower Inn is composed, in part, of an ancient border peel, and was the residence, in former times, of the barons of Drumlanrig. Hawick has long been celebrated for its woollen manufactures. These consisted formerly of carpets, tartans, shawls, plaids, flannels, &c.; but the attention of the manufacturers is now principally directed to the production of woollen hose, of which they annually produce above 1,000,000 pairs, exclusive of blankets and flannels. Leather-tanning, skin-dressing, glove, and candle making, are also carried on to a considerable extent. Gavin Douglas, the poet and translator of Virgil, was admitted rector of Hawick in 1496; and near the town Dr. John Leyden was born. Pop. (1851), 7420; or including the adjoining village of Wilton, 8868.

HAWK, a prefix to the name of several pars. England:—1, (*Hawkechurch*), Dorset; 3900 ac. Pop. 820.—2, (*Hawkeston*), Suffolk; 1210 ac. Pop. 339.—3, (*Hawkesbury*), Gloucester; 8940 ac. Pop. 2231.—4, (*Hawkehurst*), Kent; 8590 ac. Pop. 2656.—5, (*Hawkinge*), Kent; 1490 ac. Pop. 146.—6, (*Hawkeley*), Hants; 1710 ac. Pop. 323.—7, (*Hawkebridge*), Somerset; 3260 ac. Pop. 79.—8, (*Hawkesworth*), Notts; 720 ac. Pop. 203.—9, (*Hawkewell*), Essex; 1250 ac. Pop. 366.

HAWKE BAY, (WAIROA), an extensive indentation, S.E. coast N. Island, New Zealand, N. extremity; lat. 38° 55' S.; lon. 177° 40' E. (n.) It is of a semicircular form, very open, and from 50 m. to 60 m. in length, S.W. to N.E. Fine timber, of all kinds, is met with here, but difficult of access.

HAWKESBURY (EAST and WEST), two townships, Upper Canada, Ottawa dist., at the E. extremity of the upper province. Pop. (1845), 1751 and 1976 respectively.

HAWKESBURY, an isl. British N. America, W. coast, formed by several arms of the sea extending N. from Princess Royal Island; lat. 53° 30' N.; lon. 129° W. It is 42 m. N. to S.; breadth, 9 m.; discovered by Vancouver.

HAWKSHEAD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lancaster. The town, 25 m. N.N.W. Lancaster, near the head of Esthwaite water, has two principal streets, straight, and well kept; houses of blue stone, and slated; excellent supply of water. It has a church, and places of worship for Baptists, and Friends; a good townhall, with a spacious market-place underneath; a free grammar, and various other schools, and several charities. Hoop and bobbin making are carried on to a large extent; but the inhabitants generally are engaged in petty trade and agriculture. Weekly market on Monday. Area of par., 22,220 ac. Pop. 2323.

HAWLBOLINE, an isl. Ireland, Cork harbour, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. Queenstown, and once a naval depot; also a rock, co. Down, off the entrance of Carlingford harbour.

HAWLING, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3430 ac. Pop. 217.

HAWNBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 22,250 ac. P. 815.

HAWNES, or HAYNES, par. Eng. Bedford; 3260 ac. Pop. 913.

HAWORTH, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), 8 m. N.W. Halifax, with an Episcopal and four Dissenting chapels, extensive worsted-spinning, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 6303.

HAWRIDGE, par. Eng. Bucks; 610 ac. Pop. 233.

HAWSTEAD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1980 ac. Pop. 457.

HAWTON, par. Eng. Notts; 2150 ac. Pop. 240.

HAXBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 1840 ac. Pop. 457.

HAXEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 8470 ac. Pop. 2071.

HAY.—1, An inland co., W. Australia, about 60 m. sq.; mountainous in the S. parts, and having a number of salt

lakes, but with a fair proportion of good soil and pasturage. —2, A river, W. Australia, a tributary of Mairait lagoon, 25 m. W. Albany. —3, A conical peak, E. Australia, thickly wooded; lat. 27° 36' S.; lon. 152° 8' E. —4, A cape, British N. America, Arctic Sea, near lon. 95° W.

HAY, a market tn. and par. S. Wales, co. Brecknock. The town, 13 m. N. E. Brecknock, is lighted with gas, indifferently supplied with water, and houses, though of stone, mostly of a poor description. It has a plain, romantically-situated church; several Dissenting places of worship, national and other schools, a mechanics' institution, and numerous small charities. Formerly, a considerable manufacture of flannel and woollen stuffs was carried on here; but this business has, of late years, very much fallen off. Weekly market, Thursday. Pop. 2107.

HAYCOCK, various isls. in different parts of the world: —1, China Sea, off W. side Busvagon, one of the Philippines, high and rocky; lat. 12° 9' N.; lon. 119° 51' 15" E. —2, Celebes Sea, between Isl. Celebes and Mindanao; lat. 4° 18' N.; lon. 125° 23' E. (n.) —3, A small rocky islet, Mergui Archipelago, S. from St. Matthew's Island; lat. 9° 40' N.; lon. 97° 50' E. —4, China Sea, 40 m. S.S.W. Great Natunas, high, of conical shape, having a reef projecting from it to the S.W. and S., 3 m. or 4 m.; lat. 3° 19' N.; lon. 107° 34' E. —5, China Sea, S. S.W. South Natunas; lat. 2° 13' N.; lon. 108° 57' E. —6, Flores Sea, Pantar Strait, rises upwards in the form of a cone or haycock; lat. 8° 18' S.; lon. 124° E.

HAYD, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 25 m. W. Pilsen, well built, with a castle, parish church, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of wax-cloth and flannel, important glass-works, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1710.

HAYDON, two pars. Eng. —1, Dorset; 660 ac. P. 116. —2, Essex; 2470 ac. Pop. 324.

HAYDON-BRIDGE, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. W. Hexham, on the S. Tyne, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. It has an Episcopal and two Dissenting chapels, a free school, and 20 almshouses. Pop. 1908.

HAYDOR, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5140 ac. Pop. 647.

HAYES, or **HILL RIVER**, British N. America. It rises near Lake Winnipeg, traverses several small lakes, and falls into Hudson's Bay, at Fort York, after a N.E. course of above 300 m. Its banks are, in some places, steep, rocky, and covered with pines.

HAYES, two pars. Eng. —1, Kent; 1300 ac. Pop. 470. —2, (or *Heese*), Middlesex; 5670 ac. Pop. 2076.

HAYFIELD, a vil. England, co. of, and 37 m. N.W. Derby, on the Kinder. It has well-kept streets, houses of stone, water abundant, a handsome church, an old Methodist meeting-house, an endowed grammar, and several other schools; cotton manufactures and calico-printing. Pop. 1715.

HAYINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, bail. of, and 10 m. S.S.E. Münsingen, with an old castle, townhouse, cornhouse, parish church, two chapels, and an hospital; potash-works, breweries, a trade in corn, horses, and cattle. P. 655.

HAYLE, a small seaport tn. England, co. Cornwall, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. by E. St. Ives. It was formerly celebrated for its copper-house for smelting the ore; but, on account of the scarcity of coal, the latter is now carried to Swansea. It is at present equally celebrated for its two iron foundries; in which the largest engine cylinders are cast, not only for the Cornish mines, but for exportation. The principal trade of the port is the exportation of copper ore to Wales, and tin to Bristol. Imports:—coal, timber, groceries, and shop-goods. Vessels of 200 tons burthen can enter at spring-tides.

HAYLING, an isl., S. coast England, co. Southampton, in Chichester harbour, separated from Portsea by a very narrow channel. It lies low, comprises much heath and waste land, and is divided into the two parishes of N. and S. Hayling; in the latter of which a watering-place has been formed. Area, 3670 ac. Pop. 896. Off the S. coast is the relic of a tract of land, submerged in the reign of Edward III., now forming an extensive shoal, named the Woolner sandbank.

HAYNAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 11 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Deichsa, and on the railway from Frankfurt to the Oder to Breslau. It has a Protestant church, several schools, an infirmary, hospital, and poorhouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, several mills, a trade in corn, and a weekly market. Pop. 3899.

HAYNESTOWN, two pars. Irel. —1, Kildare; 459 ac. Pop. 63. —2, Louth; 1980 ac. Pop. 445.

HAY'S CASTLE, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 366.

HAYTI, **HAITI**, or **SAN DOMINGO** (ISLAND OF) [Spanish, *San Domingo*; originally, *Española*; Latin, *Hispaniola*], one of the Leeward Islands, W. Indies; and, after Cuba, the largest, one of the richest, and most beautiful of the Antilles. It lies S.E. from Cuba, and is separated from it by the Windward Passage, 50 m. broad; Jamaica and Porto Rico lie W. and E. of it, but at considerable distances. It extends from Cape Engaño, lat. 18° 35' N.; lon. 68° 20' W. (n.), to Cape Tiburon, lat. 18° 23' N.; lon. 74° 28' W.; and from Point Beata, lat. 17° 36' 42' N.; lon. 71° 32' W.; to Cape Isabella, lat. 19° 59' N.; lon. 71° 1' W.; and is about 400 m. long, E. to W., and 150 m. broad, at its broadest part. Area, including the islands of Tortuga, Gonave, &c., about 27,690 sq. m.; or nearly as large as Scotland. The E. part of the island is occupied by the Republic of Santo Domingo—(see *SAN TO DOMINGO*); and the W. part by the Empire of Hayti—(see *next article*).

The island of Hayti is of irregular form, being deeply indented by bays and inlets, and having corresponding projections; the greatest of the latter being its S.W. portion, which forms a headland about 150 m. long, and 18 m. to 40 m. broad. It is intersected, W. to E., by three chains of mountains, all mutually connected by offsets; between are extensive plains and savannahs. The principal central chain, which contains the culminating peaks—of which Cibao, 7200 ft. high, is the loftiest—commences W. at Cape Nicolas, takes an E.S.E. direction, and terminates at Cape Engaño. Nearly parallel with this chain, another, commencing W. near Monte Christi, nearly skirts the N. coast, till it terminates E. abruptly, on approaching the so-called peninsula of Samana; it is followed by low marshy grounds, interlaced by estuaries and channels, which separate Samana from the mainland, and afford communication from the bight of that name to the sea on the N. shore of the island; the heights, however, re-appear on the opposite side of the low grounds, and terminate in Cape Samana. Between these two mountain-ranges extends La Vega Real, or the Royal Valley, 130 m. long, watered by the Yacki and Yuma, and presenting almost boundless pasture-lands. The third, and S. mountain-range, commences W. at Cape Tiburon, extends E. along the whole of S. headland, and terminates at the river Neiva, about 80 m. W. the town of San Domingo. Besides La Vega Real, there are other extensive plains and valleys; more particularly, on the coast E. of San Domingo, *los llanos*, or the flats, 80 m. long—a rich pasture district. The plain of Cayes, at the W. end of the island, has been greatly increased in extent by the formation of a kind of rock, consisting of minute fragments of shells and coral, incrustated with calcareous cement, resembling travertine. Fragments of vases, and other human works, have been found in it at a depth of 20 ft. This kind of rock is now in process of formation throughout the whole of the W. Indies. All the streams of Hayti, of any importance, originate in the great central mountain-chain; and, as may be inferred from the general direction of the mountains, have either an E., W., or S. course—no stream, of any consequence, flowing N. The principle are—Arribonite, flowing W., and Monte Christi or N. Yacki, N.W.; the Yuma, flowing S.E.; and the Neiva or S. Yacki, the Nisao, and the Ozama, flowing S. They are all encumbered at their mouth with sand-bars; and hence few of them are navigable, even for short distances. The Ozama, however, admits vessels drawing 12 ft. or 12½ ft. There are several lakes, mostly in the S.W. of the island. The chief are, the salt lakes of Enriquillo, and Azuey; the former in the valley of the Neiva, about 20 m. long by 8 m. broad, and abounding in caymans; the latter, 10 m. W. of lake Enriquillo, about 10 m. long, by 6 m. broad. S. of these lies the fresh lake of Icoeta or Limon, about the size of lake Azuey. Mineral springs exist in various parts. The most noted, in the E. portion of the island, are those of Banica—temperature, 112° to 125°—Bahama, Yaya, and Pargata; and in the W. portion those of St. Rose, containing iron, vitriol, and alum; the saline waters of Jean Rabel, and those of Dalmarie, containing sulphur, potash, &c. The mineral products are various and rich, including gold, platina, silver, quicksilver, copper, iron—similar to that of Danemora in Sweden—mag-

netic iron, tin, sulphur, manganese, antimony, rock-salt, bitumen, jasper, marble, opal, lazulite, chalcedony, &c. The gold mines are abandoned; and gold-washing is only carried on by the poorer classes, in the N. rivers. Indeed, all of the minerals are neglected, from want of capital.

Hayti, as a whole, is one of the healthiest of the W. Indian islands; and this may more especially be said of its N. provinces, and more elevated localities. The Vega Real is famed for its salubrity. The seasons are, a wet, during which heavy rains are frequent—3, and even 5 inches, at times, falling in 24 hours; and a dry, during which little or no rain falls; and, in some localities, years have passed over without a single heavy shower. At San Domingo the mean temperature is 78° 5', and the extremes 60° and 95°; while at Port-au-Prince the range is from 63° 5' to 104°. The minimum occurs in December, and the maximum in August and September. Land-breezes moderate the summer heats. Hurricanes occur seldom more than in the Windward or Caribbean Islands. Earthquakes, though not frequent, have been very disastrous; the most notable recorded are those of 1564, 1684, 1691, 1751, 1770, and 1842. By that of 1751 Port-au-Prince was destroyed, and 60 m. of coast submerged; and, by that of 1842, towns were overturned, and thousands of lives were lost. Nowhere is tropical vegetation seen to greater advantage than in Hayti; contributing, with the lofty and, at times, rugged mountains and deep valleys, to render the scenery of this island unsurpassed. Columbus and his followers, when they came in sight of La Vega Real, supposed they had reached an earthly paradise. Majestic pines, noble mahogany trees, fustic, satin-wood, and lignumvite, clothe the mountains, and form the principal exports of the S. provinces. The robe or oak (*Catalpa longissima*), which yields hard, durable wood; the wax-palm, divi-divi (*Caesalpinia caryaria*), numerous fine cabinet-woods, and the richest flowering plants, abound; and the usual tropical vegetables—plantains, bananas, yams, batatas; and fruits—oranges, pine-apples, cherimoyas, sapodillas, with melons and grapes, yield a plentiful return. The staple cultivated products are—coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tobacco, and cacao; the quantities of which raised have fallen off, in consequence of the unsettled state of the island. The W. or French section has always been the best cultivated. The native quadrupeds of Hayti are small—the largest not bigger than a rabbit; but the animals introduced from Europe, and now in a wild state, have thriven prodigiously—large numbers of cattle, pigs, and dogs, now roaming freely in the savannahs and in the mountain forests. Birds are neither numerous in species nor beautiful in appearance; still great numbers of pigeons (*Columba leucocephala*) are annually taken and used as food; and ducks, in large quantities, and other swimmers and waders, frequent the marshy places. If birds are few, insects are no less numerous. The lakes and rivers contain numbers of caymans and alligators; and, in the surrounding seas, whales are common in spring; and green and hawksbill turtles, lobsters, and crabs, abound on the coasts.

When the Spaniards discovered the island, under Columbus, in 1492, they found it inhabited by a happy, docile, indigenous race, subject to five hereditary chiefs, named caciques, who reigned over as many districts—that which included the La Vega Real being the most important. So ruthlessly were these poor aborigines dealt with by the Spaniards, that in 1507 they were reduced to 60,000; and in 1535 there remained only 500. The pure race died wholly out the latter end of last century; but their characteristic features, and luxuriant hair, are still to be traced among their descendants, from intercourse with Europeans, Africans, and coloured people. They still are named Indios. The aborigines believed in a Supreme Being, whom they did not adore; paying that tribute to inferior deities, called Zemes, whom they dreaded, and whom they represented by figures carved in wood and stone, or manufactured of clay or cotton. They believed in the immortality of the soul; and thought, in the future state, to meet their friends in an earthly paradise. A number of Indian antiquities are still met with, consisting of figures, mortars, daggers, stools, &c., carved in wood, or shaped in clay. Broken pottery is often found; and recently a granitic ring, 2270 ft. in circuit, was discovered in the interior, near San Juan; where, in former times, resided the reputed chief, Caonabo. A cemetery, with numerous graves,

and several limestone caves and grottoes, with picture-writings traced upon the rocks, have been met with in various quarters, some of them very elaborately executed. The W. end of the island is now inhabited by an African race; and the E. end by a race of Spanish descent, intermingled with numerous negroes and coloured people.

The principal towns in Hayti are Cape Haytien, Gonaives, and Port-au-Prince, in the W.; San Domingo, and Savana-la-Mar, in the E.; and Monte Christi and Santiago in the N.

As already indicated, Hayti was discovered by Columbus in 1492; and here, at Isabella, on the N. shore of the island, the discoverer founded the first Spanish colony in the new world. The Spaniards, by their oppression, having exterminated the aborigines, introduced African slaves to cultivate the sugar-cane, &c. Numerous colonists emigrating to S. America, after the conquest of Peru, the inhabitants were all withdrawn to the interior, to prevent their escape; and the W. end of the island thus left free to the French colonists, who, driven from St. Christopher's, settled there in 1630. These settlers captured the pigs and horned cattle that had become wild, sold the skins to traders who touched on the coast, and smoked the flesh, both for food and for sale, on a grating of wood, called boucan; whence was given them the name of Buccaneers. Joining arms with freebooters, who, in 1632, settled in Tortuga, and who were named Flibustiers, from the small fast fly-boats in which their expeditions were carried on, they became marauders by sea and land; and their successes rendered the name Buccaneer terrible over all the W. Indian seas. Ultimately, the island of Tortuga, and part of the mainland, were claimed by the French settlers for their king. The first governor was appointed in 1664; and by treaty with Spain, of 1773, the W. part of the island was guaranteed to France. The Spanish part declined, and the French part prospered; and in 1789 was in its most flourishing state. In 1790 the population of the island was estimated at 550,000; consisting of whites, who were Europeans, and their descendants; negroes, nearly all slaves; and people of colour, the offspring of the intercourse of the two former races. Many of the latter were free-born, or had obtained their liberty, and likewise had enjoyed a liberal education; still they were carefully excluded from political privileges, and were not eligible to situations of authority or trust. On the breaking-out of the great French revolution, a contest ensued between the coloured people and the whites; the former demanding equal privileges with the latter. A petty, but sanguinary war, ensued; until the slave population, also rising, joined the coloured people, and completely subdued the whites. The whole island, including the Spanish portion, ultimately fell under the power of the negro chief, Toussaint L'Ouverture, first president of the Haytian republic. He was afterwards betrayed into the hands of the French, who had despatched an army to Hayti, with the view of regaining the position they had lost in the island; but, after some partial successes, they were permanently expelled; and in 1803 the island was declared independent, and its Spanish name, of San Domingo, replaced by its indigenous one, of Hayti, meaning the mountainous country. Contentions for power succeeded between the various leaders of the young republic; unheard-of atrocities were committed, and much blood spilt—limited, however, chiefly to the French portion of the island. In 1821, the Spanish portion declared itself independent of the mother country, and assumed the name of Spanish Hayti; but it was soon subjugated by Boyer, the president of the Haytian Republic, or French Hayti; and the whole island was thus brought under one government. In 1842, a revolution broke out, and President Boyer was compelled to flee to Jamaica; and, in 1844, the inhabitants of the Spanish portion rose, overpowered their Haytian oppressors, and formed themselves into a republic, under the name of Santo Domingo, which was proclaimed, November 24, 1844. After various individuals had, for a short period occupied the presidential chair of the Haytian Republic, the election fell upon General Soulouque, who, in 1848, ordered a new massacre of the coloured race; and, the following year, made an unsuccessful attempt to subjugate the Dominican Republic. He was successful, however, in aiming at the imperial crown; and, in the latter half of 1849, ascended the throne, under the title of Emperor Faustin I. He surrounded his throne with a court and hereditary nobility, instituted orders of knight-

hood, &c.; and as he had no male issue by the empress, the amended constitution permitted him to select his successor from among his issue. The independence of the Dominican Republic was virtually recognized by Great Britain, by the appointment of a consul to it, in 1849; and it was formally recognized by a treaty of amity and commerce, ratified September 10, 1850. But neither Emperor Faustin I. (Souliouque), nor the U. States, nor any European power, has yet (April, 1852) recognized the young republic. Pop. of whole island estimated at 943,000.—(*Private Communication from Sir R. H. Schomburgk, H. M. Consul at San Domingo, &c.*)

HAYTI, or HAÏTI (EMPIRE OF), an independent state, W. Indies, occupying the W. end of isl. Hayti or San Domingo, and corresponding with the portion of the island formerly belonging to the French, and including the adjacent islands of Tortuga, Gonaïves, &c.; cap., Port-au-Prince. The E. boundary, towards the Dominican Republic, is formed by an irregular line, drawn, S. to N., from the river Anses-à-Pitre or Pedernales, on the S. coast, about lon. 71° 50', to the mouth of the river Massacre, which flows into the bay of Mazanilla, about 10 m. S.W. Cape Haytien. Area, 10,081 sq. m. It is divided into six departments, subdivided into arrondissements and communes. The country, as seen by the preceding article, is mountainous, interspersed with rich fertile plains and valleys, is well watered, and yields spontaneously numerous valuable products; more especially fine timber, of various kinds, and dye-woods. Agriculture, however, on which it must greatly depend for prosperity, is in a very indifferent state, and is prosecuted with no degree of vigour; the generality of the rural inhabitants living, from day to day, on the spontaneous productions of the soil. The produce in cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, &c., has consequently greatly fallen off, reducing, in a corresponding degree, the exports of these articles. Little satisfactory information can yet be obtained respecting the commerce of this empire. In 1845, Great Britain exported to Hayti manufactures to the value of £215,072; obtaining, in return, cochineal, cacao, coffee, fustic, logwood, mahogany, cotton, and bees'-wax. Accounts are kept in U. States' dollars and cents.

By the constitution of 1843, the sovereign power was recognized to be in the people; the executive power was placed in the hands of a president; the legislative in a chamber of commons and a senate—the former consisting of one or more representatives for each commune, elected for three years, and the latter of six for each department, elected for four years, and both uniting, on certain occasions, to form the National Assembly; the judicial power was placed in a court of cassation, being the high tribunal of appeal, with various subsidiary and initiatory courts. The laws are based on the *code civil* of France. The whole patronage, civil and military, being in the hands of the president, Souliouque dispensed it in such a manner as enabled him, in 1849, to have his title of president changed into that of emperor, and to have the constitution altered to suit the circumstances. Princes of the blood, dukes, counts, barons, and two orders of knighthood—that of St. Faustin, and a legion of honour—were created to adorn the court of this pigmy empire. The effective force of the army is stated to be 40,000 men; and that of the navy 15 small vessels, formerly merchantmen, and 1000 men.

The people are nearly wholly of negro race, speak the French language, and profess the R. Catholic religion; other forms of religion, however, being tolerated. The government having reserved to itself the supervision in matters of religion, the Pope has never recognized the Haytian church; the affairs of which are superintended by a vicar-general, under the direction of the minister of education and religion. In every parish a school, on the Lancasterian system, is maintained at the public expense. 'The clergy,' says a recent French writer, 'with few exceptions, consists of priests that have been expelled from their diocese, and who seek a fortune in a country over which the hierarchical sway does not extend. Others are only priests in their own opinion, and some are not even able to officiate; finally, the larger number live in concubinage.' With such a state of matters, in a population composed of slaves and their descendants, a lax state of morals is to be expected; religion is neglected—nay, often despised; the marriage-tie is seldom solemnized; and concubinage so general, that not more than four births in the

hundred are said to be legitimate. Few foreigners reside in Hayti; still those who do are well protected. They cannot hold real property, except in the name of a Haytian, with whom they associate for that purpose, and in whose name it is registered. Principal towns:—Port-au-Prince, the capital; Cape Haytien, Gonaïves, &c. Pop. estimated at 550,000—females greatly predominating in numbers. For History, see preceding article.—(*Private Communication from Sir R. H. Schomburgk, H. M. Consul at San Domingo, &c.*)

HAYTIEN (CAPE). See CAPE HAYTIEN.

HAYTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Cumberland; 7650 ac. Pop. 1217.—2, Notts; 2700 ac. Pop. 281.—3, York (E. Riding); 2980 ac. Pop. 485.

HAYWOOD, two vils. and townships, England, co. Stafford:—1, (*Great*), 4 m. N.W. Rudgeley, is neat and well built, has an Episcopal church, and places of worship for Independents and R. Catholics. Pop. 761.—2, (*Little*); a neat village, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. the former. Pop. 519.

HAZAREHS, tribe. See AFGHANISTAN.

HAZARYBAUGH, a tn. Hindoostan, presidency Bengal, prov. Bahar, 220 m. N.N.W. Calcutta, on an elevated tract of table-land. The principal bazaar is open, and regularly built; houses of mud. Near it are hot springs, strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen.

HAZEBROUCK, a tn. France, dep. Nord. 24 m. W.N.W. Lille. It is tolerably well built, has a spacious and richly ornamented parish church, erected between 1490 and 1520; a fine townhouse, a sub-prefecture (both modern); communal college, public hospital, with a lofty open spire; and an old convent of Augustines, now occupied by the large linen market; a primary school, a small public library, manufactures of linen, thread, starch, soap, leather, and salt; breweries, fanneries, dye-works, oil-mills, and limekilns. An important linen market is held every Saturday. Pop. 4422.

HAZELEIGH, par. Eng. Essex; 1630 ac. Pop. 131.

HAZERSWOUDE, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. S.E. Leyden. It is a scattered, but well-built place; has three churches, an elegant poorhouse, and a school. Turf-cutting and agriculture are the main employments. Pop. 742.

HAZLETON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2530 ac. Pop. 286.

HAZLEWOOD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2570 ac. Pop. 108.

HEACHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3570 ac. Pop. 811.

HEADCORN, par. Eng. Kent; 4930 ac. Pop. 1292.

HEADFORD, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 14 m. N. Galway. It is neatly built, has a handsome parish church, free schools, and a dispensary. Pop. 1647.

HEADINGLEY WITH BURLEY, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), in the bor. of, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Leeds. The village is neatly built, has a handsome Episcopal, and a Wesleyan chapel, two paper-mills, and a bleaching establishment. At Burley, the woollen and stuff manufactures are carried on extensively. Near it are the Leeds botanical and zoological gardens. Pop. (1851), 6105.

HEADINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1780 ac. Pop. 1668.

HEADLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 7090 ac. Pop. 1265.—2, Surrey; 1830 ac. Pop. 317.

HEADON WITH UPTON, par. Eng. Notts; 2300 ac. P. 269.

HEAGE, a vil. and township, England, co. and 8 m. N. by E. Derby. It is very scattered, has an Episcopal church, and several Dissenting chapels; a free, and an infant school. Coal and ironstone are found here in great abundance. Pop. 2305.

HEALAUGH, par. Eng. York city; 2800 ac. Pop. 245.

HEALING, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1250 ac. Pop. 90.

HEAN, a tn. Anam, prov. Tonquin, on the Song-ea, at its divergence, 50 m. S.E. Kaehao. It is of great extent, and is inhabited by many Chinese merchants.

HEAND (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Loire, 6 m. N. St. Etienne; with silk mills, and three fairs annually. Pop. 1200.

HEANOR, a tn. and par. England, co. Derby. The town is on an acclivity, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Derby, consists principally of two streets, straight and well-kept; houses of brick; badly supplied with water; rapidly increasing and improving. It has a very ancient church, and three Dissenting places of worship; a national school, and manufactures of silk and cotton articles, stockings, and lace, for the manufacturers of Nottingham. Pop. 3058. Area of par., 6870 ac. Pop. 6282.

HEANTON-PUNCHARDON, par. Eng. Devon; 2340 ac. Pop. 626.

HEAPHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1250 ac. Pop. 125.

HEATH, two pars. Eng.:—1, Derby; 1430 ac. Pop. 402.—2, (or *Hethe*), Oxford; 1300 ac. Pop. 380.

HEATHER, par. Eng. Leicester; 1100 ac. Pop. 368.

HEATHFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Somerset; 550 ac. Pop. 146.—2, Sussex; 6117 ac. Pop. 1917.

HEATON-NORRIS, a township and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. Stockport. The streets are mostly parallel to each other, well paved, and lighted with gas; supply of water plentiful. It has a beautiful Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and several Dissenting chapels; numerous schools, and extensive cotton manufactures. Pop. 15,817.

HEAVITREE, par. Eng. Devon; 3290 ac. Pop. 3048. HEBDEN-BRIDGE, a large manufacturing vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), 3 m. W. Halifax, in a valley celebrated for the romantic beauty of its scenery, a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It has a handsome church, several Dissenting places of worship, with extensive cotton, silk, and worsted manufactures, and mills for grinding corn.

HEBRIDES (NEW), an archipelago or isl. group, S. Pacific Ocean, N.E. of New Caledonia, between lat. 13° 15' and 20° 3' S., and lon. 166° 30' and 170° E. It consists of about 20 larger, and a much greater number of smaller islands and rocks. The most important are Espiritu Santo, 70 m. long, by about 25 m. broad; Mallicolo, 60 m. long, by 28 m. broad, with a good harbour, called Port Sandwich; lat. 16° 25' S.; lon. 167° 46' E. (n.); Erromango (*which see*); Tanna, 20 m. long; Ambrym, Annaton, Aurora, Banks, Sandwich, and Whiteside. They are all of volcanic origin, and in Tanna is a volcano of great activity. Most of the islands rise into lofty hills, and some of them into mountains of considerable elevation; but all of them are well wooded, abound with water, and present a most luxuriant vegetation. Cultivation is carried on with great care. The animals are few. The natives are of Papuan race, brave, slender, active, hospitable, but are accused of cannibalism; and, in point of intelligence, rank below the natives of many of the other S. Sea islands. Area estimated at 200 sq. m. Pop. 200,000.—In 1606, Quiros and Torres discovered the more N. islands, Espiritu Santo, &c.; and, 162 years later, Bougainville re-discovered them, and added the islands of Pentecost, Pic de l'Etoile, Aurora, and Lepreux. In 1774, they were visited by Cook, who discovered Mallicolo and the more S. islands, and gave the group its present name.

HEBRIDES (THE), or WESTERN ISLANDS [anc. *Ebudes* or *Ebude*], a series of about 200 isls. and islets, of which 80 only are inhabited, off W. coast Scotland, extending from lat. 55° 26' to 58° 32' N.; the most S. being the island of Arran, in the Firth of Clyde, and the most N. the island of Lewis. They are usually divided into the Outer Hebrides, popularly called the Long Island, of which the principal are Lewis and Harris, N. Uist, Benbecula, S. Uist, and Barra; and the Inner Hebrides—Skye, Mull, Islay, Jura, Coll, Rum, Tiree, Colonsay, &c.; and within the Firth of Clyde, Bute, Arran, Cumbraes, and Inchmarnock. The former being separated from the latter, and from the mainland, by a strait or channel called the Minch, which, at its narrowest part, between Harris and Skye, is about 12 m. broad. The Outer Hebrides consist of a continuous series of islands and islets, running, S.W. and N.E., through a space of 130 m., having Barra Head, lat. 56° 47' 6" N.; lon. 7° 39' 15" W. (r.), at the S. extremity, and the Butt of Lewis, lat. 58° 31' N.; lon. 6° 14' W. (r.), at the N. extremity. The Inner Hebrides are more widely scattered, and more irregularly disposed, many of them being from 10 to 30 m. asunder. Of these islands, seven are within the Firth of Clyde, and constitute the county of Bute; the others belong, respectively, to the shires of Argyll, Inverness, and Ross. Area about 2739 sq. m., or 1,688,960 ac., of which about 170,000 ac. are arable, and about 64,000 fresh water lakes. The Outer Hebrides are almost wholly formed of gneiss, with poor soil; the more N. of the Inner Hebrides, Skye, Rum, Eigg, Canna, Mull, Ulva, Staffa, S. Kilda, &c., belong to the trap series, with a more fertile soil than the former. Islay, Jura, Gigha, Colonsay, &c., belong to the slate formation; and the islands in the Firth of Clyde are composed of trap, sandstone, and limestone. Most of the islands are rugged and mountainous, and contain large proportions of moss and moor. The climate is mild, salubrious, but variable, tempestuous, and humid. Snow and frost are almost unknown in the smaller islands, and are but little felt

in the larger. There is comparatively little wood in the Hebrides, and, on many of the islands, none at all, although, some centuries ago, most of them were thickly covered with wood. In Skye, Islay, Mull, and several of the other islands, however, both forest and fruit trees have been planted, in recent times, to a considerable extent, with great success. The rivers of the Hebrides are necessarily small. There are many, however, in which salmon abound, particularly in the larger islands. Lakes are numerous, but few of them of any great depth, the deepest not exceeding 3 or 4 fathoms. In some of the larger islands, as Bute, Lewis, Mull, Islay, great improvements in agriculture have taken place of late years; but, in all the others, it is still in a very backward state. Oats and barley are almost the only white crops raised. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and small quantities of flax for family use. Black cattle, known by the name of kyloes, constitute the staple product. The native breed of sheep is very small, but Cheviots have been introduced with success. The breed of horses is also small, but hardy and docile.

The land is generally held by tacksmen, tenants, and subtenants, including cottiers and crofters. Farms, though sometimes of great extent, are mostly of small value, varying from £5 to £50 yearly rent. Most of the cottiers, who are a numerous class, pay their rent in services instead of money. In consequence of the minute division of the arable land, there is, in many of the islands, a great excess of population, an evil which some of the proprietors have remedied by encouraging emigration. The condition of the inhabitants, generally, more especially in the outer Hebrides and Skye, is very depressed; their dwellings miserable, and their living poor, consisting chiefly of potatoes, milk, and oat or barley bread; and in bad harvests often insufficient in quantity to support nature. The manufacture of kelp was at one time carried on to a great extent in the Hebrides, but the remission of the duties on salt and barilla have nearly extinguished it. The fisheries, though prolific and abundant in a remarkable degree, are strangely and unaccountably neglected by the inhabitants. Gaelic is the universal language of the Hebrides, which, in remote times, were subject to the kings of Norway, but, in 1264, were annexed to the crown of Scotland. They were now held by various native chieftains, in vassalage to the Scottish monarch; but, subsequently, all fell into the hands of one powerful chief, who thereupon (1346) assumed the title of 'Lord of the Isles,' and began to affect an entire independence of his sovereign. The abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1748, secured to these islands, for the first time, the peace and safety afforded by a just and powerful government. Pop. (1841), 92,615.

HEBRON [anc. *Kirjath-arba*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Damascus, 18 m. S. by W. Jerusalem, 2835 ft. above sea-level; lat. 31° 32' 30" N.; lon. 35° 8' 20" E. It lies in the narrow valley of Mamre, with numerous olive-trees towards the W., and vineyards N., with bare mountains rising above. It has narrow streets, seldom more than 2 or 3 yards in width, and excessively dirty; high well-built stone houses, with flat roofs, surmounted with small domes, but many of them in ruins, rather extensive covered bazaars, with well-furnished shops, exhibiting in profusion glass manufactures, consisting of lamps, coloured rings, &c., for which the place has long been celebrated, and in which it carries on a considerable trade. There are nine mosques, but none of them possessing any architectural interest, excepting the massive edifice built over the tombs of the patriarchs, from which Christians are rigorously excluded, it being esteemed by Mahometans one of their holiest places. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, built of large stones, and of great antiquity, almost the only ancient relic in the town. Hebron is one of the oldest existing towns, having been built seven years before Zoan; it is mentioned prior to Damascus (Num. xiii. 22; Gen. xiii. 18). It was the residence of Abraham, and the Patriarchs, and of David. Pop. about 5000.

HECHINGEN, a tn. Germany, cap. principality Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on a height above the Starzel, 30 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. It is walled, and divided into a high and a low town, has a castle, in which the prince resides, a new, but ungainly structure; two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and museum; sulphur springs, with a bathing establishment. Manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in cattle. About 2 m. from the town, and connected with it by

an avenue of poplars, is the old castle of Hohenzollern, on a height, 2620 ft. above sea-level, the cradle of the royal family of Prussia. Pop. 3389.

HECHO, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 50 m. N.N.W. Huesca, near the French frontier. It is poorly and irregularly built, has a handsome parish church, a courthouse, with prison, a Latin and a primary school, and a trade in wool, wood, and cattle. Pop. 1000.

HECKINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1160 ac. P. 309.

HECKINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5720 ac. P. 1553.

HECKMONDWIKE, a considerable and thriving vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), 9 m. S.W. Leeds. It has a neat church, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a handsome spire; three Dissenting chapels, a commodious national, and some other schools; extensive blanket, carpet, woollen cloth, and woollen yarn manufactures; and a commodious hall for the sale of blankets. Pop. 3537.

HECLA, or **HEKLA**, a volcano, Iceland, about 20 m. from its S. coast; lat. 64° N.; lon. 19° 42' W. It is of a conical shape, and stands completely isolated, having a circumference at the base of about 12 m. It terminates in three peaks, the central and loftiest of which, Hekluflall, has a height of 5110 ft. It is composed chiefly of basalt, much of which is columnar, and of lava, but is mostly covered by stones, scorice, ashes, and other loose volcanic matters. The lava occurs chiefly at the bottom, and forms a rugged and vitrified wall around the base. The craters, which are numerous, occur on the sides of the peaks; and deep ravines form channels for the torrents fed by the melting of the snow, with which the mountain is at all times more or less covered. The eruptions on record, commencing with the 10th century, are 43. One of the most tremendous occurred in 1783, when a very great extent of country was laid waste, and an immense volume of lava produced. As if the volcano had then exhausted its force, it remained quiescent till September 2, 1845, a period of 62 years, when it again became active, and continued with little intermission till November, 1846, to discharge itself from three craters; throwing out ashes, some of which descended in small dust on the Orkney Isles, a distance of 400 m., projecting masses of pumice-stone, weighing half a ton, to the distance of a league and a half, and pouring out a torrent of lava which, at 2 m. from the craters, was 1 m. wide, and from 40 to 50 feet deep.

HEDDERNHEIM, a vil. Nassau, on the Nidder, 3 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1229.

HEDDESDOEF, a vil. Rhinish Prussia, gov. of, and 9 m. N.W. Coblenz, with a court of justice, a parish church, tanneries, dye-works, a bleachfield, and a powder-mill; near it are iron-works. Pop. 1115.

HEDDINGTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 1650 ac. Pop. 342.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, par. Eng. Northumberland; 4590 ac. Pop. 753.

HEDEL, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Maas, 12 m. S.W. Tiel, with a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, and two annual horse-fairs. Pop. 1395.

HEDELINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Cannstatt, with a Protestant church, and remains of a strong castle. Pop. 1236.

HEDEMARKEN, a bail. Norway, prov. Aggershuus, extending from about lat. 59° 50' to 62° 40' N., with a breadth of about 50 m.; area, 7580 geo. sq. m.; bounded, E. by Sweden, N. by prov. S. Trondhjem, W. by bail. Christiania and Baskerud, and S. by Aggershuus. Its N. part is covered by the Dovre-field, and part of its E. boundary is formed by the lofty Kiölen mountains. Throughout its whole length, it is traversed by the Glommen and numerous other streams. It has several lakes, of which Miösen, Stor, Osen, and Farnand are the chief; possesses the largest extent covered with wood of any of the divisions of Norway, and contains, also, its best arable land, but has no town. Besides wood-cutting and agriculture, fishing, hunting, and mining are carried on. Pop. (1845), 89,810.

HEDEMORA, a tn. Sweden, län. of, and 25 m. S.S.E. Falun, beautifully situated on the side of a hill, near the lake Hofra. It is a small, old place, but is tolerably well built. In the vicinity are the mineral springs of Lassbo. Pop. 1033.

HEDEMÜNDEN, a tn. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, r. bank Werra, 12 m. S.W. Göttingen, with a church, town-Vol. I.

house, manufactures of linen and earthenware, a fishery, and a trade in corn. Pop. 919.

HEDENHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1800 ac. Pop. 272.

HEDERSLEBEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, bail. Aschersleben, with two churches, an old nursery, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1459.

HEDERVAR, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 13 m. N.W. Raab, on the island of Little Schütt, and the Wieselburg arm of the Danube. It contains an elegant castle, with valuable collections and fine gardens; and has a trade in corn and cattle, and several annual fairs. P. 1240.

HEDGERLEY, par. Eng. Bucks; 1010 ac. Pop. 161.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE.—1, A vil. and par. England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.W. by N. Halstead. The **VILLAGE**, at a hill-foot, 1 bank Colne, consists of a principal and an inferior, and not very uniform nor clean, street. It has an ancient church, an Independent chapel, and maling and straw-plaiting are carried on. The castle, which belonged to the family of De Vere, was once an important fortress, but the keep is the only portion of it now standing. Area of par., 2600 ac. Pop. 1343.

—2, (*Stile*), par. Eng. Essex; 5490 ac. Pop. 2322.

HEDJAZ (Et). See **HEJAZ**.

HEDON, or **HEYDON**, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. York (E. Riding). The **TOWNS**, 6 m. E. Hull, on a creek called Hedon Haven, communicating with the Humber, consists chiefly of two streets, with a market-place in the centre. It has a spacious church, two Dissenting chapels, several schools, and benevolent and religious societies; exports some grain. Area of bor. and par., 1440 ac. Pop. 998.

HEDRAHELY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, on a hill, 12 m. from Szigetvar, with a Protestant church, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1015.

HEDSOR, par. Eng. Bucks; 770 ac. Pop. 194.

HEEG, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, on lake of same name, 5 m. S.S.W. Sneek. It is a neat place, has a church and a school, and suffered greatly from a water-flood in 1825. Pop. 795.—The **HEEG LAKE** and the **Fljussen** united, extends, N.E. to S.W., about 9 m., with a breadth of 1½; it communicates with several other lakes, and with the North Sea.

HEELEY, a vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), 1½ m. S. by W. Sheffield, divided into Upper and Lower Heeley, consisting of two straggling and irregular streets; with a handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel, and national school; principal employments, fly-cutting and cutlery. Pop. 2200.

HEENE, par. Eng. Sussex; 460 ac. Pop. 185.

HEENVLIET, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the estuary of the Maas, 4 m. E.S.E. Brielle. It is a neatly-built place, with an indifferent-looking townhouse, an old good-looking Calvinistic church, a neat synagogue, a school, a large market-place, and a harbour. Pop. 569.

HEEPEN, a vil. Rhinish Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. S.W. Minden, with a church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1915.

HEER, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 3 m. E.S.E. Maastricht. It is a scattered place, composed of small houses, and has a R. Catholic church. Pop., agricultural, 1052.

HEER-ARENSKERKE (S), a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, isl. S. Beveland, 3 m. W.S.W. Goes, with a church, school, and a well-frequented harbour. Pop. 1325.

HEERDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 31 m. N. by E. Arnhem, in a well-wooded agricultural district, with two churches, a school, and a roomy market-place. Pop. 1187.

HEERENBERG (S), a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 16 m. S.E. Arnhem, with a castle, townhouse, two churches, a synagogue, a school, hospital for the poor, and a R. Catholic theological seminary. Agriculture and cattle-rearing; trade in grain, cattle, and timber; calico-weaving, and the manufacture of chicory and *van-de-Cologne*, are carried on. Pop. 1081.

HEERENVEEN, a market tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. It is a scattered, but well-built place, has good public offices, three churches, four schools, and a good transit trade. Pop. 1828.

HEERLEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 14 m. E.N.E. Maastricht, with an elegant townhouse, a moderately-large church, and a school. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, tanning, and grain, oil, and tan mills, employ the people. Pop. 1688.

HEESCH, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. E.N.E. Hertogenbosch; a well-built, scattered place, with a townhouse, small church, and a school. Pop. 1196.

HEESTERT, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. E. Courtrai; with linen-weaving, breweries, a tobacco-work, a malt and several flour mills. Pop. 2899.

HEGENHEIM, a vil. France, dep. Haut Rhin, 15 m. E. Altkirch, near l. bank Rhine. Pop. 2151.

HEGYALLYA, the S. termination of an offset of the Carpathians, Upper Hungary, co. Zemplin, between the rivers Hernad and Bodrog, and lat. 48° and 49° N.; and abutting on the Theiss, near Tokay. It is a rich wine district; area, about 80 sq. m.; producing the famous wines known in this country as Tokay; but the growth of a great number of vineyards, among which those of Tarczal and Talya, take precedence even of Tokay itself. The annual produce is about 2,200,000 galls.

HEGYES, or **IGYUSCH**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 29 m. N.E. Bacs, on the Teletska; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3700.

HEGYES-HALOM, or **STRASS-SOMMERREIN**, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and 7 m. from Wieselburg; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a mill. Pop. 1290.

HEIBUK, a thriving vil. Turkestan, khanate of Khoondooz, 80 m. N.W. the Hindoo Koosh, and 4000 ft. above sea-level; with a castle of sun-dried bricks, built on a commanding eminence. The houses have domes instead of terraces, with a hole in the roof for a chimney.

HEIDE, a tn. Denmark, Holstein, N. Ditmarsh, 27 m. W.S.W. Rendsburg. It is divided into four quarters, and is well built, has a large market-place, a parish church, several schools, a poorhouse, manufactures of earthenware and white and common leather, several tile-works, tobacco factories, oil and flour mills, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. In the churchyard, a monument has been erected to the Reformer, Henrich von Zutphen, who suffered martyrdom here in 1524. Pop. 5400.

HEIDEKRUG, a vil. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 57 m. N.E. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, near E. shore of the Curischehaß; with a court of justice, several public offices, a Protestant church, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 300.—The circle is flat and swampy. Area, 294 geo. sq. m. Pop. 31,335.

HEIDELBERG, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, beautifully situated l. bank Neckar, here crossed by a bridge of nine arches, in one of the loveliest districts of Germany, 11 m. E.S.E. Mannheim, on the railway from Frankfurt to Karlsruhe. It stands on a narrow

church of St. Peter; the church of the Holy Ghost, divided by a partition-wall, so as to serve both as a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; the castle, anciently the residence of the Electors Palatine, and now an imposing ruin, combining the character of a palace and a fortress; the university, founded in 1386, and possessed of a library of 150,000 volumes, not remarkable as an edifice, but distinguished as a school of law and medicine, and attended by about 700 students; the townhouse, the anatomical and zoological museums, lyceum, superior burgher, and other schools. The manufactures, not of much importance, include refined wax, leather, vinegar, paper, surgical and musical instruments, madder, and, more than all, beer, which employs 36 breweries, and bears a very high name. One of the greatest curiosities of the place is the well-known Heidelberg tun, kept in a cellar under the castle; and, though far less than several of the London porter vats, it is the largest wine cask in the world, being 36 ft. in length, 26 ft. in diameter, and capable of holding 800 hogsheds. Heidelberg is rich in public walks. The gardens around the castle are well laid-out; and at every turn, present the finest views of the Neckar, and the fertile and richly-wooded valley through which it winds to join the Rhine. Still higher up, behind the town and castle, a carriage-road leads, by easy ascent, to the top of the Königsstuhl—the loftiest hill of the district, from which an extensive view is obtained, of surpassing beauty. In 1622, the ferocious Tilly, after bombarding Heidelberg for a month, took it by storm, and gave it up to three days' pillage. In 1688, a French general, Melac, on the orders of Louis XIV., took the town, and burnt it, outrivalling even Tilly in cruelty and brutality. In 1693, another French force repeated, and, if possible, exceeded all former atrocities. Pop. 12,058.

HEIDELSHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, r. bank Salzbach, 12 m. N.E. Carlsruhe, with two churches, a school, hospital, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2273.

HEIDENFELD (MARKT), a market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, on the Main, here crossed by a new bridge, 15 m. W.N.W. Würzburg, with manufactures of leather and earthenware, some shipping, several mills, a trade in wood and wine, and an annual fair. Pop. 2048.

HEIDENHEIM.—1, A market tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 34 m. S.W. Nürnberg, with two Protestant churches, an old Benedictine monastery, manufactures of earthenware, several mills, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1829.

—2, A tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, cap. bail. of same name, in the Brenz valley, 46 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart. It is an old, but well-built place; has several public offices, a Latin, and superior burgher school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, flannel, paper, and earthenware; bleachfields, dye-works, several mills, and a trade in corn. The iron-works here, which were once of great importance, have gone into decay. Pop. 2465. Area of bail., 101 geo. sq. m. Pop. 28,764.

HEIDERSDORF, two places, Prussia, prov. Silesia.—1, A vil., gov. Breslau, circle Nimptsch, with a castle, church, and 3 mills. P. 1250.—2, A vil., gov. Liegnitz, circle Lauban, with a castle, tile-works, a saw, and 4 other mills. P. 2132.

HEIDESHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, l. bank Rhine, 6 m. W. Mainz, with a R. Catholic church, an old castle, a school, and tanneries. Pop. 1402.

HEIDINGSFELD, a tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, l. bank Main, 3 m. S.S.E. Würzburg; with a church, chapel, synagogue, school, hospital, and poorhouse; manufactures of lacquerware and famous cutlery, a large worsted, and several other mills; and a trade in wine and fruit. P. 3121.



HEIDELBERG, from the Bridge.—From *Allegmagne Monumentale et Pittoresque*.

ledge, between the river and the rock on which the castle is built; and, from the nature of the ground, is almost confined to a long, narrow street, with a few dark and narrow lanes opening into it. The principal buildings are—the

HEIGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk. Pop. 6050.

HEIGHTINGTON, par. Eng. Durham; 7610 ac. P. 1347.

HEIGHTON (South), par. Eng. Sussex; 470 ac. P. 81.

HEILBRONN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, cap. bail. of same name, beautifully situated r. bank Neckar, here crossed by a covered wooden bridge, at the foot of the Wartberg, 26 m. N. Stuttgart. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by lofty walls, with three gates, and of several little suburbs; and is very irregularly built. It contains four churches, one of them, Kilian's church, with a beautiful tower, 220 ft. high, a choir of purest Gothic, with fine carvings, painted glass, and curious monuments; an ancient town-house, a gymnasium, with a library of 12,000 volumes; an ancient tower, royal palace, the Deutschehaus, or House of Teutonic Knights, an hospital, and workhouse. The manufactures consist of cutlery, tinware, carpets, soda, vinegar, oil, and liquors; and the trade, facilitated by the Neckar and a canal, recently brought into the town, though somewhat decayed, is still important. Heilbronn is built upon the site of a Roman station, and was long an imperial free town. Pop. 8600. Area of bail., 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 23,630.

HEILIGEN KREUTZ, or SANTA CROCE, a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle Görz, on the Wippach, 17 m. N.N.E. Trieste, with a parish church, and an ancient, strong castle. P. 1095.

HEILIGENBEIL, or SWIENTA SIERKA, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 28 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Bahnau with the Jarft, near the Frischehaff. It has a law court, several public offices, a church, townhouse, and courthouse; a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2837.—The circle is flat, well wooded, and fertile. Area, 820 geo. sq. m. Pop. 34,804.

HEILIGENBLUT, a small vil. Austria, Illyria, circle of, and 56 m. N.W. Villach, in the valley of the Möll, at the foot of a mountain of same name, in the Noric Alps, about 5000 ft. above sea-level, and esteemed the loftiest village in the Austrian dominions. The scenery around, including that of the Gross-Glockner, with its glaciers, is very magnificent.

HEILIGHENHAFEN, a tn. Denmark, Holstein, on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femern, 39 m. N.N.E. Lübeck. It has a Gothic church, four schools, and a poorhouse; vinegar works, breweries, and distilleries; a winter haven, admitting vessels drawing 8 ft., and carrying on a considerable trade; and an important fishery. Pop. 2000.

HEILIGENSTADT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 47 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circle of same name, in a valley, at the confluence of the Gaislade with the Leine. It is walled, has three gates, a law court, and several public offices; a Protestant, and four R. Catholic churches; a castle, a gymnasium, formerly a Jesuit college; workhouse, ordinary and orphan hospital; manufactures of wooden clocks and worsted; a brewery, distillery, trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 4864.—The circle lies high, is very bleak, and by no means fertile. Area, 119 geo. sq. m. Pop. 41,267.

HEILSBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Alle. It has a fine castle, five churches, courthouse, a Bernardine monastery, poorhouse, and infirmary; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and leather; and a trade in linen, yarn, and cattle. Pop. 4458.—The circle is flat, well wooded, and well adapted for agriculture. Area, 324 geo. sq. m. P. 42,512.

HEILSBRONN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, 14 m. W.S.W. Nürnberg. It has a handsome old church, with fine carvings, and the monuments of several princes of Nürnberg and Brandenburg; an old Cistercian abbey, manufactures of wax-cloth and various woollen articles, and a trade in tobacco, madder, and fruit. Pop. 824.

HEIMBACH, several small places, Germany, particularly:—1, A vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. Emmendingen, with a R. Catholic church, a trade in cattle, and a large stone quarry. Pop. 719.—2, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of wooden articles, tanneries, and a spinning-mill. Pop. 869.—3, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, circle Neuwied, with a R. Catholic church. P. 1092.

HEIMERSHEIM.—1, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 11 m. S. Cologne, with a castle, manufactures of woollen cloth, a paper, an oil, and a flour mill. Pop. 1001.—2, A tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, circle Alzey, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and two schoolhouses. Pop. 741.

HEIMERSHEIM, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 14 m. W. Stuttgart. It has a castle, and was burned down in the Thirty Years' War; and by the French, in 1692 and 1693. Pop. 1223.

HEINENOORD, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 11 m. W. Dordrecht, with an old church, a school, and a harbour, communicating with the Old Maas. Pop. 599.

HEINERSDORF, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, (Klein-Heinersdorf), A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Grünberg, with numerous mills. Pop. 738.

—2, (Lang-Heinersdorf), A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Sprottau, with a castle and a mill. Pop. 954.

—3, A market vil. Saxe-Meiningen, bail. of, and 4 m. E. Sonnenberg, r. bank Hasslach, with breweries, famous for their beer; numerous saw-mills, and manufactures of articles in wood. Pop. 841.

HEININGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, 25 m. N.W. Ulm, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1209.

HEIKENZAND, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. S. Beveland, 6 m. S.W. Goes, consisting of one broad street, with a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. (agricultural) 1389.

HEINRICHS, a market tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 33 m. S.W. Erfurt, on the Hasel, with a church, synagogue, manufactures of coarse cotton, iron, and tin ware; iron and steel works, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1200.

HEINRICHSGRÜN, or HEYNESGRYN, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 8 m. N.W. Elnbogen, with a church, a fine castle, and manufactures of cotton goods, iron-works, and a tin mine. Fine pebbles are found and polished here. P. 1580.

HEINRICHSWALDE, several places, Prussia, particularly:—1, A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.S.W. Breslau, with a parish church, and two mills. Pop. 1615.—2, A vil., prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 39 m. N.W. Gumbinnen, circle Niederung, with a court of justice, a courthouse, and a parish church. Pop. 578.

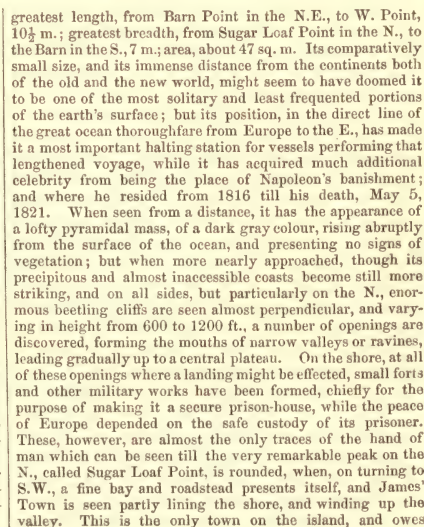
HEINSBERG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 20 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle of same name, on the Worm, and near l. bank Roer. It is walled, has a law court, several public offices, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, courthouse, hospital, ruins of an old castle, manufactures of woollen cloth, flannel, hats, and ribbons; tanneries, distilleries, a paper-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1789.—The circle is fertile. Area, 71 geo. sq. m. Pop. 32,705.

HEISKER, an isl. Scotland, Hebrides, 7 m. W. North Uist, about 2 m. long, E. to W.

HEITERSHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Freiburg, with a parish church, castle, and courthouse; a bathing establishment, a gypsum, two oil, and several flour mills. Pop. 1394.

HEJÁZ, a division of Arabia, extending along the N. half of the E. coast of the Red Sea; bounded, N. by the Gulf of Akaba; E. by Nejd; S. by Yemen, the dividing line passing from Káli, on the sea-shore, in lat. 18° 35' N., to Khail, on the N. borders of Asir; and on the W. by the Red Sea; comprehending a lowland (Teháma el Hejáz), and a tract of highland or Nejd, E. of a range of mountains, generally visible from the sea-shore; and which attain, in some places, an elevation of perhaps 8000 ft., and are often covered with snow in winter. The main chain of these mountains seems to be formed of granite; but porphyritic rocks occur in many places, supporting sandstone and calcareous formations. Traces of volcanic fires are numerous in the Teháma, in the vicinity of the Gulf of Akaba, where the land has been raised by their agency; as is manifest from the immense beds of coral which border the shore above the level of the sea, and which rise higher above that level the farther we advance N. Arab historians attest that, in the middle of the 13th century, a volcano broke out a little E. of Medinah, and near that city the ground is now covered with porous lavas.

There are no rivers in the Teháma el Hejáz, where the wadies or beds of occasional torrents are but rarely filled; indeed, the lower part of the Teháma does not enjoy the refreshing influence of ten days' rain in the year, and whatever fertility it possesses is due to little streams led to it from the mountains. On these the rain falls more copiously; and the well-watered valleys among the hills, with their corn-fields, their variety of exquisite fruits, and their shady groves of date-palms, contrast strongly with the sunburnt plains be-



its existence to its fine natural harbour, which is well sheltered, and affords excellent anchorage in 12 fathoms. It is defended by strong batteries, contains the official residences, lining a spacious parade, and has a handsome church, and shops well supplied with European and Asiatic merchandise. The best access to the interior is up James' valley, which, as well as the other valleys, leads, as has been already mentioned, to a kind of central plateau. This is traversed by a limestone ridge, stretching E. to W., dividing the island into two unequal portions, and attaining in Diana's peak, near its centre, the height of 2700 ft.; the highest summit in the island. The portion on the S. of this ridge is the more abrupt and rugged of the two, and consists of an almost continuous succession of rugged hills and peaks, evidently of



LOT'S WIFE.—From Seale's Geogony of St. Helena.

volcanic origin. Several of these assume curious and fantastic forms. Of these, two of the most remarkable are situated near the S. coast, and, from some imaginary resemblances, have received the names of Lot and Lot's Wife. They are both formed of strangely-contorted columnar basalt,



THE CHIMNEY.—From Seale's Geogony of St. Helena.

and their summits are respectively 1444 ft. and 1423 ft. above sea-level; the former rising 197 ft., and the latter 160 ft. above its base. Along the coast, at this part of the island. W. from Sandy Bay, there stretches, for a considerable

distance, a stratum of horizontal columnar basalt, forming a stupendous wall, 50 ft. to 180 ft. high. An isolated portion of this stratum forms what is called the Chimney; a remarkable column of horizontal hexagonal basalt, 64 ft. high. The portion of the island N. of the ridge is also rugged, but contains several tolerably level tracts, which, during the season when moisture is abundant, are covered with rich verdure. The largest of these tracts is that of Longwood, where Napoleon had his residence. The soil, though not of great natural fertility, is partly under cultivation; but the vegetation, instead of being tropical, as its position might have led one to expect, is decidedly European, and almost even British. Many of the hills are crowned with irregular plantations of Scotch firs, while many of the sloping banks are covered with the common gorse or whin. Of the 756 species of plants now found on the island, only 52 are native.

There cannot be a doubt as to the volcanic formation of a considerable portion of the island, or the emergence of other considerable parts of it from the bottom of the sea. Though there is no well-defined crater, earthquakes have frequently been felt; and, even in the absence of storm, both at sea and on the island, strange heavings in the surrounding waters, the result, evidently, of subterranean commotion, are not uncommon. One of the most remarkable of these took place, February 17, 1849, when the sea suddenly became agitated, as if by a heavy storm, and several vessels, torn from their moorings, were dashed upon the beach; still, at a short distance from the island, no disturbance was felt. Owing to the elevation of the surface, the climate is temperate, and invalids from the hot regions of the E. recover rapidly under its genial influence. The range of the thermometer is between 57° and 72°, and gives an annual average of about 66°. Properly speaking, there are neither manufactures nor trade. The island is far from being able to supply its own wants, and the only traffic consists in supplying commodities to the calling vessels. The revenue of 1848 amounted to £16,535, 14s.; of 1849, to £15,921, 9s. Of the latter sum, £8940 was derived from customs, and £2014 from licences. The total expenditure of 1849 was £23,867. Pop. 5000, of whom nearly one half are whites.

HELENS (Str.)—1, A market tn. and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, on a branch of the Mersey, 11 m. E.N.E. Liverpool, originally, and at a comparatively recent period, but an insignificant village, now a considerable and important town, well-built, thriving, and populous. It owes its rise to the introduction of various branches of manufacture, but more especially to that of glass, which is carried on here to a great extent. Copper-smelting is also extensively carried on; excellent watch movements are made; and there are large chemical works, and earthenware manufactories. There are two churches, several Dissenting places of worship, a handsome townhall, several schools, various charities, and religious and benevolent societies. Market day, Saturday. Pop. 17,849.—2, Par. Eng. Hants; 1880 ac. Pop. 1373.—3, One of the smaller Scilly Islands, N. of Treco island, with an old church, good pasture, but no inhabitants.

HELENSBURGH, a small maritime town Scotland, co. Dumbarton, N. shore of Firth of Clyde, opposite Greenock, from which it is distant about 4 m. It is rather prettily situated, and is a favourite sea-bathing place. The town stretches along the shore, and consists of two or three long parallel streets, intersected by several shorter. These, being spacious, and the houses generally wide apart, with gardens attached, the whole place has an airy and cheerful appearance. It is lighted with gas, has an Established chapel, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, and Independent, Baptist, and Episcopalian chapels. It has some retail trade, but depends chiefly on summer visitants. P. (1851), 2895.

HELGE-Å, a river in the S. of Sweden, which has its source in several small lakes, län Wexiö, whence it flows

S.S.W., expanding into Lake Moekel; after which it turns S.S.E., and, on reaching the town of Christianstad, expands into a lake of its own name, about 9 m. long, by 3 m. wide, whence it flows E.N.E. to the Baltic, near Åhus. Total course about 70 m.

HELHOUGHTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1640 ac. P. 356.

HELICON, or ZAGORA, a celebrated mountain of N. Greece, about 44 m. W.N.W. Athens; height, 4593 ft.

HELIER (Str.), cap. isl. Jersey, S. coast, E. side St. Aubin's Bay; lat. 49° 11' 18" N.; lon. 2° 7' W. (n.); at the base of an amphitheatre of low hills, which slope down to the bay. St. Helier is protected by two fortresses, namely, Elizabeth Castle, on a rock in the bay, opposite the town; and Fort Regent, a strong and well-garrisoned fort, which overlooks the inner harbour. The town is composed of several spacious, and a number of narrow and irregular streets; most of them, however, well drained and kept clean; houses generally of stone, some of them well, but most of them indifferently built; lighted with gas, and supplied with water from wells. The places of worship comprise—six Episcopal churches, five Methodist, four Independent, two R. Catholic, one New Jerusalem, one Mormon, and one Plymouth Brethren. The educational means include a national, two infant, a British and foreign, and several other schools, and a college. The only public building worth noticing is the House of Assembly, but it has little architectural merit. The Royal Square is an open flagged area, surrounded by the principal book shops, newspaper offices, reading-rooms, the courthouse, and a large hotel. There are manufactories of soap and candle, and several foundries and breweries. Shipbuilding, also, is carried on to a large extent. The harbour, docks, and quays are spacious and commodious; and a considerable shipping trade is done, chiefly with Newfoundland. The mildness of the climate, and the cheapness of many of the luxuries of life, have induced a great number of persons of limited means to fix their residence at St. Helier. Pop. (1841), 23,988; (1851), 29,741.

HELIGOLAND [Danish, *Helgoland*—Holy Land; anc. *Herthel*], an isl. belonging to the British empire, in the N. Sea, nearly equidistant from the mouths of the Elbe and Weser; lat. (light) 54° 11' 36" N.; lon. 7° 53' 12" E. (n.); circuit, about 2 m.; area, 5½ sq. m. Its surface is partly elevated, and partly flat, and the sea is preying so fast upon it, that it will, probably at no distant period, be reduced to a mere shoal or bank. Its rocks consist of reddish sandstone, which present a perpendicular face to the sea, and has a striking appearance. The interior is partly cultivated, and produces a little barley and oats. The town consists of about 400 houses, and, during the continental blockade by Napoleon, was a very stirring place, being the dépôt for the immense stores of British goods which were brought over, and afterwards smuggled ashore. Since the peace, it has lost its importance. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing. P. 2300.

HELIOPOLIS. See BAALBEC.

HELL GATE, a pass in the strait called East River, U. States, New York, between Great Barn and Long Islands, with a dangerous eddy; which, however, can be passed at all times by steamers, and by the largest vessels at high water, and with a fair wind.

HELLAND, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2770 ac. Pop. 300.

HELLANIYAH, or HELAANEEA, the largest of the Curia Muria islands (*whick see*).

HELLAS, a country of Europe. See GREECE.

HELLEBEK, a vil. Denmark, N.E. coast of Seeland, bail. Fredericksborg, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 27 m. N. Copenhagen. It has a church, and an important manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. 300.

HELLEFORS, a vil. and par. Sweden, län of, and 45 m. N.N.W. Örebro, beautifully situated on the Svart-elf, which here forms several falls. It has a church, and extensive ironworks. Near it is a silver mine.

HELLENDORP, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 17 m. N.E. Deventer; with two churches, a school, and manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. 860.

HELLESDON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1020 ac. Pop. 400.

HELLESPONT. See DARDANELLES.

HELLEVOETSLUIS, or HELVOETSLUIS, a strongly-fortified seaport, Holland, prov. S. Holland, 18 m. S.W. Rotterdam, on the Haringvliet; lat. (light) 51° 49' 24" N.; lon. 4° 8' E. (n.) It has a large, excellent harbour, one of the

stations of the Dutch navy, and is to Rotterdam what the Helder is to Amsterdam. Large vessels bound for Rotterdam avoid the dangerous navigation of the Maas, arising from the sandbanks at its mouth, by taking the ship-canal from Hellevoetsluis across the island of Voorne; and, by this route, Indiamen reach the sea in a single day. There are here a royal dock, arsenal, shipbuilding yards, and other establishments met with in a naval port; also three churches, a synagogue, a school, poorhouse, and townhouse. William III. embarked here for England, November 11, 1688. Pop. 2523.

HELLIDON, par. Eng. Northampton; 840 ac. P. 397.

HELLIN, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 35 m. S. by E. Albacete, on a hill side. It has narrow, crooked streets, but is tolerably well built; has one principal and five smaller squares, a handsome archidiaconal church, several chapels, two convents, town and session-houses, a prison, extensive hospital, and three schools; and, crowning the hill, the relics of its ancient castle and walls. Manufactures:—linen, coarse cloth, blankets, and hempen fabrics, hats, leather, glass, earthenware, esparto mats, ropes, &c. Trade:—in sulphur, obtained in the vicinity; wine, manufactured goods, silk, grain, &c. Pop. 8818.

HELLINGLY, par. Eng. Sussex; 5820 ac. Pop. 1675.

HELLOVO [anc. *Othrysa*], a spur of the Pindus mountain-range, forming part of the N. frontier of Greece, and extending from lon. 21° 40' to 22° E., and connected E. with Mount Varibovo. Culminating peak, Geraco Vouni, 5570 ft. high. On its S. slopes rises the river Ellada or Sperchius.

HELLUM, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 9 m. E.N.E. Groningen; a scattered place, with a church and a school. The inhabitants are agriculturists and cattle-rearers. P. 639.

HELLWIGSDORF (LANGEN), or LANGEN HELMESDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Volkenheim; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a castle, a saw and several other mills. Pop. 916.

HELMARSHAUSEN, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, on the Diemel, 27 m. S. Eisenach. It is walled, has a church, townhouse, and school; manufactures of linen, tinware, and four annual fairs. On a precipice, above the town, are the ruins of the castle of Kruckenburg. Pop. 1932.

HELMBRECHTS, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia; with a mineral spring, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1200.

HELMDON, par. Eng. Northampton; 3560 ac. P. 551.

HELME, a river, Germany, which rises in the Harz Mountains, on the S. confines of Hanover, flows E., across Prussian Saxony, forming part of the boundary between Göttingen and Magdeburg, and then, turning gradually round to the S.E., joins l. bank Unstrut, about 6 m. below the town of Artern, after a course of 45 m.

HELMECZ-KIRALY, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, on the island of Bodrogköz, about 15 m. from Ujhely. It has a R. Catholic church, a castle, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1231.

HELMINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3870 ac. P. 284.

HELMOND, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 22 m. S.E. Hertogenbosch, on the Aa; with a townhouse, two churches, a Latin school, a large old castle, and some cotton and linen weaving. Pop. 1917.

HELMSDALE, a fishing vil. Scotland, E. coast, co. Sutherland, 22 m. N.E. Dornoch, near the mouth of Helmsdale water, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is neatly built, and has an Established and Free church, and productive salmon-fisheries. The herring-fishery is carried on here to a great extent. The harbour has of late been greatly improved by the erection of a substantial pier.

HELMSLEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (N. Riding). The town, situated, 21 m. N. York, has a handsome parish church, three Dissenting places of worship, a free school, a little linen-weaving, and some trade in corn. Market day, Saturday. Area of par., 29,640 ac. Pop. 3475.

HELMSLEY, two pars. England, York (N. Riding):—1, (Gate), 520 ac. Pop. 306.—2, (Upper), 780 ac. Pop. 68.

HELMSTÄDT, a tn. Brunswick, cap. circle of same name, 20 m. E.S.E. Brunswick. It is walled, has four gates, two suburbs, five public squares, two churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, several schools, three hospitals, and the handsome buildings of a university, which was founded in 1576, but suppressed at the commencement of the present century.

Manufactures of flannel, hats, tobacco-pipes, soap, vinegar, and liqueurs; and trade in cattle. Near it is a chalybeate spring, with a bathing establishment, and both lignite and common coal are worked. Pop. 5300. Area of circle, 231 geo. sq. m. Pop. 42,585.

HELMSTADT,—1, A market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 9 m. W. Würzburg; with a parish church and tile-works. Pop. 1168.—2, A vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. Neckarbischofsheim. Pop. 1075.

HELMUND, a large river, Afghanistan, which it traverses diagonally, N.E. to S.W., having its sources on the S.E. declivity of the Hagekuk ridge, which connects, transversely, Hindoo Koosh with Koh-i-baba, near the S.W. opening of the Oouna Pass, 32 m. W. Cabool. It flows thence, in a general S.W. direction, to about lat. 31° 10' N., lon. 62° E., when it suddenly turns N.W., passes near Dooshak, and ultimately falls into the extensive Lake Hamoon, after a course of about 550 m. Its source is 11,500 ft. above sea-level, and its course, in consequence, so extremely rapid, that navigation upwards is impracticable. The immediate banks are in some places very fertile, but, at a short distance from the river, the country on each side is an arid, barren desert, nearly uninhabited. It has few affluents of any considerable size; the principal are the Shahbund, the Turnuk and its tributaries, and the Khaush; the first flowing from the N.W., the second from the N.E., and the third from the N.

HELPERTHORPE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2620 ac. Pop. 160.

HELPRINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2600 ac. P. 774.

HELSTONE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1860 ac. P. 513.

HELSE, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle of, and 7 m. E.S.E. Cassel; with a parish church and three mills. Pop. 1186.

HELINGSBORG, a seaport tn. Sweden, län Malmö, beautifully situated at the narrowest part of the Sound, opposite to Elsinæ; lat. (light) 56° 2' 42" N.; lon. 12° 42' 15" E. (n.) It stands at the foot of a ridge of hills, and is a well-built, stirring place; has a handsome market-place, in which is the townhouse, an ancient tower called Kärna, situated on a hill, and forming a very conspicuous object; the remains of an old castle; manufactures of leather, dye-works, tile-works, sail-works, and a spacious new harbour, in the form of a hexagon. Pop. 2854.

HELINGSFORS, a seaport tn. Russia, cap. Finland, on a peninsula in the gulf of that name, 180 m. W.N.W. Petersburg; lat. (observatory) 60° 9' 42" N.; lon. 24° 57' 30" E. (n.) It was almost completely burnt down in the wars with the Swedes, and, since 1815, has been rebuilt with great regularity. It is defended by two forts close to the town, and still more effectually by the castle of Sveaborg, which, though about 3 m. distant, completely guards the entrance to the harbour; and, being situated on a number of isolated rocks, is so strongly fortified, both by nature and art, as to be deemed almost impregnable. Helingsfors is the residence of the governor, and the seat of important courts and public offices, contains three churches and a university, and has manufactures of linen, sail-cloth, and tobacco, and a capacious harbour, which ranks as one of the best in the Baltic, and at which an important trade is carried on in timber, corn, and fish. Pop. (1841), 12,775.

HELINGLAND, an old prov. Sweden, composing the greater part of län Gefleborg, where its name is still preserved in the districts of N. and S. Helisingland.

HELINGÖR, a tn. Denmark. See **ELSNÆR**.

HELISTON, a market tn., municipal and parl. bor. England, co. Cornwall, agreeably situated on an acclivity, l. bank Loo, near its entrance to the sea, 9 m. S.W. Falmouth. Two principal streets, which cross each other at right angles, straight, and well kept. Houses nearly all of stone, and generally well built. Well-lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. One church, and two or three Dissenting chapels. A large and handsome guild-hall, a grammar-school, national, commercial, British, and several other schools; a public reading-room, and a dispensary. No manufactures, and merely a retail, and some shipping trade. It sends a member to the House of Commons; registered electors (1851), 335. Pop. 3584.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

HELTAU, or **NAGY-DIZSD**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 6 m. S. Hermannstadt. It is large, well built, and cheerful-looking, finely situated in a romantic valley, has a Protestant

church, and has manufactures of cloth, and a trade in excellent fruit, particularly cherries. The inhabitants are remarkable for their stature. Among the men, 6½ ft. is not uncommon, and many of the women are 5 ft. 9 inches. Pop. 2563.

HELVELLYN, one of the highest mountains of England, co. Cumberland, between Keswick and Ambleside, height 3313 ft., amidst beautiful and romantic scenery, easy of ascent, and commanding a splendid view of the lake district.

HELVETIA (NEUVA), a tn. Upper California, on the Sacramento, 50 m. from its mouth in the bay of San Francisco.

HELVETIC CONFEDERATION. See **SWITZERLAND**.

HELVORIT, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch, with two churches and a school. Pop., agricultural, 878.

HEM, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 5 m. E. Lille, with manufactures of beet-root sugar, breweries, brick-works, and oil mills. Pop. 2209.

HEMAU, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 19 m. W.N.W. Ratisbon; with a court of justice, a parish church, castle, townhouse, poorhouse, tile-works, and a brewery. Pop. 1350.

HEMBLINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1070 ac. P. 284.

HEMEL-HEMSTEAD, a market tn. and par. England,

co. Hertford, 23 m. N.W. London, near the small rivers Gade and Bourn. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length; houses in general good, and the whole town neat and clean. It has an old church, of Norman architecture; several Dissenting places of worship, an infirmary, a school of industry, a national, and an infant, and several other schools. The staple manufacture is paper, several of the largest paper-mills in the kingdom being in the neighbourhood. Straw-plaiting forms the chief employment of the females. In 1837 some curious Roman relics were found here. Area of par., including chaperies of Bovingdon and Flaunden, 12,440 ac. Pop. 7268.

HEMINGBROUGH, par. England, York (E. Riding); 9440 ac. Pop. 1953.

HEMINGBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2430 ac. Pop. 373.

HEMINGFORD, two pars. England, Huntingdon;—1, (*Abbots*); 2990 ac. Pop. 564.—2, (*Grey*); 1610 ac. P. 910.

HEMINGSTONE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1320 ac. P. 381.

HEMINGTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Northampton; 1240 ac. Pop. 147.—2, Somerset; 1780 ac. Pop. 483.

HEMIXEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 7 m. S. Antwerp, on the Scheldt. It contains a church, with the tomb of Antony of Brabant, natural son of Philip of Burgundy, and the castles of Calbeek and Emsdael, picturesquely situated in magnificent grounds on the banks of the Scheldt; and has manufactures of wax tapers and candles, brickworks, breweries, an oil and other mills; near it, at the confluence of the Schelle-Vliet with the Scheldt, stands the old abbey of St. Bernard, now occupied as a central house of correction, and capable of receiving 2000 convicts. Pop. 1075.

HEMLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1140 ac. Pop. 508.

HEMMERDEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 12 m. S.W. Düsseldorf, with a R. Catholic parish church. P. 805.

HEMMINGSTED, a vil. Denmark, Holstein, 8. Ditmarshes, on a height between Heide and Meldorf, 29 m. N.N.W. Glückstadt. It has a church, and is memorable for the battle fought in its vicinity in 1500, when a small number of the inhabitants of the Ditmarshes defeated the king of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein, at the head of from 20,000 to 30,000 men, and secured their ancient freedom for another half century.

HEMPNALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3530 ac. Pop. 1255.

HEMPSTEAD, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 21 m. E. New York; with three churches, a seminary, tanneries, paper factories, and numerous mills. Pop. 7609.

HEMPSTEAD, four pars. England;—1, Essex; 3430 ac. Pop. 798.—2, Gloucester; 1220 ac. Pop. 224.—3, Norfolk; 1720 ac. Pop. 296.—4, Norfolk; 1450 ac. Pop. 175.

HEMPTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 560 ac. Pop. 447.

HEMS, or **HOMS** (Roman, *Emesa*), a tn. Syria, near the lake Kades, 85 to 90 m. N.E. Damascus; lat. 34° 17' N.; lon. 37° 34' E. It is strongly fortified, and has an active trade. The plains of Hems have been the scene of two great battles; the first ending with the defeat of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, by the Roman emperor Aurelian; and the second, 7th July, 1832, when nine pashas of three tails, with their respective forces, were defeated by Ibrahim Pasha. P. 30,000.

HEMSBACH, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, near Mannheim; with a church, and an old castle which once belonged to the Templars. Pop. 1715.

HEMSBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2170 ac. Pop. 591.

HEMSOEN, an isl. Sweden, E. coast Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 62° 44' N.; lon. 18° E.; 5 m. N.E. Hernösand; 7 m. long by 4 m. broad.

HEMSWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2890 ac. Pop. 399.

HEMSWORTH, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 4120 ac. Pop. 1005.

HEN and **CHICKENS**.—1, A group of small isls. U. States, near the W. end of Lake Erie.—2, A group of isls. Indian Archipelago, strait of Macassar; lat. 5° 28' S.; lon. 117° 54' E. (n.)

HENARES, a river, Spain, which rises in the N. of prov. Guadalajara, flows S.E. past the town of Guadalajara, and joins l. bank Jarama, about 11 m. E.S.E. Madrid, after a course of about 90 m.

HENBURY, a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The former is pleasantly situated 4½ m. N.N.W. Bristol; and, on account of its vicinity to the latter, is the residence of many opulent citizens. It has a spacious and handsome church, and a free school. Area of par., 10,660 ac. Pop. 2439.

HENDERSON, several places, U. States, particularly a vil. and township New York, 151 m. N.W. Albany, with two churches, several mills, and a good harbour on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2480.

HENDERSON ISLAND. See **ELIZABETH ISLAND** (No. 2.)

HENDON, par. Eng. Middlesex; 8290 ac. Pop. 3327.

HENDRID, two par. England, Berks.—1, (*East*); 3430 ac. Pop. 858.—2, (*West*); 2030 ac. Pop. 320.

HENEAGUA. See **INAGUA**.

HENEGLYWS, par. Wales, Anglesey; 2000 ac. P. 466.

HENFIELD, an agricultural vil. and par. England, co. Sussex; the former 9 m. N.W. Brighton, on an open plain; has an old-fashioned church, a Methodist chapel, a national school, and a corn-market on Friday. Area of par., 4440 ac. Pop. (1851) 1653.

HENFYNYW, par. Wales, Cardigan; 2000 ac. P. 859.

HENG-CHOO-FOO, a city, China, prov. Hoonan, l. bank Heng-Kiang, 93 m. S. by W. Chang-Sha; lat. 26° 55' 12" N.; lon. 112° 23' 23" E. (n.) Paper is extensively manufactured here; and in the vicinity are silver mines, which are not allowed to be worked.

HENG-KIANG, a river, China, prov. Hoonan. It rises in the mountains which separate Hoonan from Quangtung, flows N. and falls into Lake Tong-ting, after a course of about 350 m. Chang-Sha and Heng-Choo-foo are the principal cities on its banks.

HENGLO, two vils. Holland.—1, Prov. Overijssel, 26 m. E. by N. Deventer, with three churches, a synagogue, and a school. It has some damask and calico weaving, bleacheries, breweries, and mills for corn, oil, &c. Pop. 1830.—2, Prov. Gelderland, 18 m. E.N.E. Arnhem, a good-looking place, with a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a school. Near it good iron-ore is found. P. 581.

HENGERSBERG, a tn. Lower Bavaria, r. bank Danube, 23 m. N.W. Passau; with two churches and a castle. P. 908.

HENGRAVE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1000 ac. Pop. 228.

HENHAM, par. Eng. Essex; 2990 ac. Pop. 855.

HENIN-LIÉTARD, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 11 m. N.E. Arras; with manufactures of cambric and soap, oil mills, and saltworks. Pop. 3091.

HENLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1990 ac. Pop. 329.

HENLEY-HOUSE, a station of the Hudson's Bay Company, 150 m. S.W. Albany Foot, l. bank Albany; lat. 51° N.; lon. 85° W.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a market tn. and chapelry, England, co. and 8 m. W. by N. Warwick, in a valley on the confluence of the Aine and Arrow, with some neat and respectable, and some antique-looking houses, an elegant church, a Baptist chapel, a charity school, and an hospital. Nails are made here to a considerable extent. Weekly market, Monday. P. 1223.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, a market tn., mun. bor., and par. England, co. Oxford. The town, l. bank Thames, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 35 m. W. London, consists of four principal well-paved and lighted streets, and has an imposing Gothic church, with a fine tower, places of worship for Dissenters; and a neat townhall, supported on

sixteen Doric columns, forming a piazza, used as a market-house. The charities comprise the united charity schools, a national, several day schools, some almshouses, and a number of friendly and other societies. There are a reading-room and a valuable library, bequeathed by Dean Aldrich of Henley, who died in 1737, and to which all rate-payers have free access. Malt is made extensively, and there are several breweries, a large silk mill, and a considerable trade in corn, malt, flour, and timber by the Thames. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Area of par., 1920 ac. P. 3622.

HENLLAN, three par. Wales:—1, Cardigan. Pop. 127.—2, Denbigh, 15 m. by 7 m. Pop. 2601.—3, (*Hennlan-Amgoed*), Carmarthen, 3 m. by 2 m. Pop. 438.

HENLLIS, par. Eng. Monmouth; 2180 ac. Pop. 245.

HENLOPEN (CAPE), a headland, U. States, Delaware, the S.W. point of the entrance to Delaware bay, with a fixed light, 180 ft. high; lat. 38° 46' 36" N.; lon. 75° 6' W. (n.)

HENLOW, par. Eng. Bedford; 2450 ac. Pop. 776.

HENNEBONT, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 27 m. W.N.W. Vannes; lat. 47° 47' 50" N.; lon. 3° 16' 55" W. (c.); on the Blavet, crossed, in the vicinity, by an iron suspension bridge. It consists of the old town, the walled town, and the new town; the last two separated from the first by the river, and is poorly built, consisting of steep streets, in the dirtiest state imaginable. The walled town still retains the greater part of its fine old ramparts, and many of the old houses have a picturesque appearance. Outside is a handsome quay, which vessels of middle size can approach, and in its neighbourhood is a large square, one angle of which is occupied by the parish church. Hennebont exports corn, wine, wax, honey, hemp, &c., and has a building yard, and six annual fairs. The strong castle by which Hennebont was once defended, and with which the readers of Froissart are familiar, has almost entirely disappeared. Pop. 3339.

HENNERSDORF, several places, Bohemia, particularly:—1, (*Hennersdorf or Unter-Branna*), a vil. circle Bidschow, at the confluence of the Sowinetz with the Elbe; with a church, a school, and a walk mill. Pop. 1228.—2, (*Hennersdorf or Henrichsdorf*), a vil. circle Bunzlau, in a beautiful valley; with a church and a school, a saw and two flour mills. Pop. 1396.

HENNERSDORF, GROSS, or LANG-HENNERSDORF, a vil. Saxony, circle of, and 20 m. S.S.E. Bautzen. It is cheerful-looking and well built; has a large educational establishment, female boarding-school, and orphan hospital; and manufactures of cutlery. Count Zinzendorf dwelt here. P. 1430.

HENNOCK, par. Eng. Devon; 3320 ac. Pop. 828.

HENNUYÈRES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the railway from Brussels to Braine-le-Comte. It has a brewery, distillery, and two mills; the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1541.

HENNY, two par. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Great*); 1350 ac. Pop. 417.—2, (*Little*); 490 ac. Pop. 65.

HENRI-CHAPELLE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 17 m. E. Liège. The chief employments are agriculture, and the weaving of woollens for the manufacturers of Verviers. Pop. 1425.

HENRICHEMONT, a tn. France, dep. Cher, on the Lesser Sandre, 17 m. N.E. Bourges. It is neat, well built, has a large central square, manufactures of coarse cloths, and pottery, tanneries, and a considerable trade in wool. It was once capital of a small principality called Boisbelle. Pop. 1302.

HENRY (PORT), a port, W. coast, Patagonia, near Cape Tres Puntas; lat. 50° S.; lon. 75° 15' W. (n.) The harbour is spacious, and capable of containing a numerous squadron of the largest ships, in 20 fathoms' water, perfectly secure from the effects of wind and sea. Around it are granite mountains, some rising almost perpendicularly to an elevation of 2000 ft., perfectly bare at their summits and N.W. sides, but the lower parts thickly covered in sheltered places and ravines, partly with trees, and partly with brushwood; the former, however, are so small as to be only fit for firewood. Fresh water is abundant, but, excepting wild celery and arbutus berry, no useful vegetable production is known to exist here.

HENRY'S MOAT, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 338.

HENSIES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine and the canal from Mons to Condé, 13 m. W. Mons. It has manufactures of chicory, three breweries, and a little trade in butter, hemp, and hay. Pop. 2067.

HENSTEAD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1100 ac. Pop. 280.

HENSTRIDGE, par. Eng. Somerset; 4080 ac. Pop. 1146.

HENTLAND, par. Eng. Hereford; 2550 ac. Pop. 612.

HENZADAH, a tn. Burmah, prov. of, and 68 m. W.N.W. Pegu, r. bank, Irawady. With Keounzouk, which adjoins, it forms a considerable town, and has numerous pagodas.

HEONG-SUAN, a trading town, China, prov. Quangtung, on the Canton river, 22 m. N.W. Macao.

HEPPENHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circle of same name, 16 m. S. Darmstadt, on the railway from Frankfurt to Heidelberg. It is prettily situated and is walled, but has somewhat of a decayed appearance. It contains an old church, built by Charlemagne, a synagogue, courthouse, townhouse, and three schools, and has manufactures of lime and leather, bleachfields, tile-works, five mills, and several fairs. On a commanding height, at some distance behind the town, is the old castle of Starkenburg, which belonged to the Archbishop Electors of Mainz, and was considered one of their strongest fortresses. It stood repeated sieges, and makes a considerable figure in the German wars. Pop. tn. 4170; circle, 41,346.

HEPPENHEIM-AN-DEWIESE, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, 33 m. S.S.E. Mainz, on the Eisbach, with a Protestant church, townhouse, and school. Pop. 1336.

HEPTONSTALL, a vil. England, York (W. Riding); 7 m. W. by N. Halifax, on the summit of a precipitous hill, houses all substantially built of stone. It has a church, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels, and a free grammar-school. Hand-loom weaving is the main employment; in the young work in the neighbouring cotton and silk mills. Pop. 4791.

HEPWORTH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1640 ac. Pop. 582.

HERACLEA, a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey. See EREKLİ.

HERACLIA, a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. S. Naxia or Naxos, about 4 miles square.

HERALETZ, (NEW), a market tn. Bohemia, circle, and 30 m. S. Czeslau, with two castles, a church, school, manufactures of linen, a potash works, bleachfield, and two mills. Pop. 966.

HERAT, or HERAUT, formerly Heri [anc. *Aria*], a city, Afghanistan, 370 m. W. by N. Cabool, and 265 m. N.W. Kandahar, near the Heri; lat. 34° 22' N.; lon. 62° 9' E.; in a beautiful and fertile valley or plain, 30 m. long and 16 m. wide. It is of an oblong form, about 1600 yards in length, and 1400 yards in breadth, encircled by an artificial earthen mound, surmounted by a lofty wall of unburned brick, the former from 40 ft. to 60 ft., the latter from 25 ft. to 30 ft. in height. A broad, deep, wet ditch surrounds the whole. At the N. end of the town is a strong citadel, also protected by a wet ditch. There are five gates, from four of which as many long bazaars lead towards the centre of the town, where they terminate in a small square surmounted by a dome; houses generally two stories high; smaller streets covered over, and low, dark, and inconceivably filthy. The principal mosque is a large building, and was once magnificently adorned, but is now going rapidly to decay. The town contains, altogether, 1200 shops, 17 caravanserais, 20 public baths, many public reservoirs for water, and a great number of mosques. Herat has been long celebrated for its carpets, which are remarkable for their softness, and for the brilliancy and permanency of their colours; but this manufacture has been for some time on the decline. The sword-blades made here are also much esteemed all over Persia. Being on the great thoroughfare from India to the E. districts of Persia, the commerce of Herat is very considerable. It exports assafetida and saffron, its two staple articles; pistachio nuts, mastic, manna, gums, dyes, and caraway seeds; and imports shawls, indigo, sugar, chintz, muslin, leather, and skins, most of which are re-exported to Mushed, Yezul, Kerman, and Ispahan, whence are received in return, dollars, tea, china-ware, broad-cloth, copper, pepper, and sugar-candy. Great quantities of lamb and sheep-skins are here made up into cloaks and caps, and shoemaking is carried on to a great extent, but not to an extent sufficient to meet the demands of the city and province; whole camel loads of slippers being brought from Kandahar to make up the deficiency. Nearly the entire commerce of Herat, with the capital embarked in it, is in the hands of the Hindoos. The plain or valley in which the city stands, is described by Conolly as 'one beautiful extent of little fortified villages, gardens, vineyards, and corn fields, brightened by many small

streams of shining water.' It is carefully and amply irrigated by artificial canals, and is thus made to produce the most delicious fruits. The climate is on the whole healthy. The winters are cool, the snow lying for several days; but for two months in summer, the heat is excessive. The numerous architectural remains scattered over the neighbourhood, afford evidence of Herat having been, at one time, a much larger and more splendid city than it is now. Amongst these remains are the ruins of a Moosullah or place of worship, about a mile N. from the city, dedicated to the memory of the Imaum Reza; a vast series of beautiful and costly buildings, finely sculptured, and otherwise embellished. Herat is represented, by native writers, as having been in its glory in the 15th and 16th centuries. It was a long time capital of the empire founded by Tamerlane; was taken from the Persians by the Afghans, in 1715; retaken by Nadir-Shah, in 1731; and recovered by the Afghans, in 1749. The population of the city and territory is of a mixed character—Persian, Afghan, Sanjik, Belooche, Mogul, Hindoo, and a few Jews; stated to be 45,000.

HERAULT, a dep. France, bounded, N. and N.E. by Gard, S.E. and S. Gulf of Lyons, S.W. Aude, W. Tarn, and N.W. Aveyron; lat. 43° 15' to 43° 57' N.; lon. 2° 32' to 4° 10' E.; greatest length, N.E. to S.W. 65 m.; central breadth, 39 m.; area, 3800 sq. m. It is of a very compact and somewhat oval shape. In the N.W. it is covered by the central chain of the Cevennes, whence the descent is rapid, and gives the whole department a strong S.E. inclination towards the coast, the greater part of which is lined by a long succession of lagoons. The principal rivers are the Hérault, which, traversing it N. to S., divides it into two unequal parts, and the Orb and Léz, which are both partly navigable. Water communication of a much more valuable nature than that of the rivers, is furnished by the Canal du Midi, which here has its terminus in the large lagoon of Than, and completes the connection between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The climate was at one time regarded as so superior, that the town of Montpellier situated within it, was a great resort of invalids from the N. and particularly from Great Britain; and though its reputation in this respect has considerably diminished, it must still be admitted, that notwithstanding the sudden changes which the temperature often undergoes, and the variety of winds of which, even at Montpellier, no fewer than 14, of more or less intensity, are counted, the interior of the department possesses a pure and healthy air, and a generally cloudless sky. Unhealthy localities are only found along the coast, where, owing to the number of lagoons and marshy flats, rheumatism and intermittent fevers are common. The quantity of waste land in the department amounts to considerably more than one-fifth of the whole surface. Of the remainder, one-sixth is under the plough, one-ninth in vineyards, and one-thirteenth in wood. The arable land is thus far below the proportion which is usual in the other departments of France, but the soil being generally of great fertility and tolerably well cultivated, yields much more grain than the home consumption requires. The crops of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, are very abundant. Permanent pastures are limited in extent; but in several districts valuable artificial meadows have been formed, and valuable crops of the finer grasses, including clover, sainfoin, and lucerne, are obtained. Many of the wines produced, of which the annual average is 628,570 pipes, are of the first quality. The best of the red are St. George's, St. Christol, and St. Drézéry; of the white, Marseillan and Pinet; and of the Muscat or sweet wines, Frontignan, Lunel, Maraussen, &c. The olive is partially, and the mulberry very extensively cultivated. Aromatic, medicinal, and dye plants are also raised on a large scale. Fruit, including almonds and chestnuts, is abundant; and among forest trees, the oak, both of the common and evergreen species, holds a prominent place. The minerals include coal, which is worked to some extent; copper, of which there are several mines, slate, millstones, marble, and gypsum. Salt is chiefly obtained from the lagoons. Among the manufactures are woollen, silk, and cotton goods, gloves, hosiery, muslin, chemical products, perfumes, essences, &c.; and there are numerous dye-works, tanneries, paper-mills, and distilleries. An important general trade is carried on by means of the ports of Cette and Agde. For administrative purposes, Hérault is divided into four *arrondissements*—Montpellier,

the capital; Béziers, Lodève, and St. Pons-de-Thomiers—subdivided into 36 cantons, and 328 communes. Pop. 386,020.

HERAULT [anc. *Ararvis*], a river, France, which rises in the Cévennes, at the foot of the lofty mountains of Aigoual and Lesperon, dep. Gard, flows first E., then S., enters dep. Hérault, traverses it N. to S., and, passing the town of Béziers, communicates with the Canal du Midi, near where it enters the S.W. extremity of the lagoon of Thau, and shortly after falls into the Mediterranean at Agde, after a course of about 90 m., of which 10 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are the Ergue, Dourbie, Payne, Tongue, Rieutor, and Dardailon.

HERBERN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. S. Münster; with a parish church, manufactures of linen cloth, and wooden clogs; tile-works, and limekilns. Pop. 1000.

HERBERTINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, 32 m. S.W. Ulm; with a large Protestant church and chapel. Pop. 1272.

HERBEUMONT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Semois, 29 m. W. Arlon; with extensive slate quarries, from which about 8,000,000 of slates are annually obtained. Pop. 1108.

HERBIERS (LES), a tn. France, dep. Vendée, 24 m. N.E. Bourbon-Vendée, on the Maine. It is well built, and has some trade in country produce. Pop. 1360.

HERBIGNAC, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 40 m. W.N.W. Nantes. It has manufactures of earthenware, a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs, one of which is well frequented. Near it are the imposing ruins of the old castle of Renroet, in good preservation. Pop. 514.

HERBOLZHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, on the Bleich, 17 m. N.N.W. Freiburg; with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in hemp and tobacco. Pop. 2057.

HERBORN, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Dill, 15 m. N. Weilburg. It is walled, has two churches, an old castle, a Calvinistic theological seminary, with two professors, and superior schools; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, earthenware, tobacco, and tobacco pipes; red and white leather, dye-works, limekilns, paper, walk, bark, and other mills. Pop. tn., 2267; bail., 15,691.

HERBRANSTON, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 249.

HERBRECHTINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Brenz, here crossed by a stone bridge, 58 m. S.S.E. Heilbronn; with a church, the remains of an old monastery, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 1524.

HERBSLEBEN, a vil. Saxe-Coburg, r. bank Unstrut, 15 m. N.N.E. Gotha; with a church, castle, and hospital. Pop. 1480.

HERBSTSTEIN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, on the Vogelsberg, 16 m. W. Fulda; with a R. Catholic church, two schools, and an hospital; manufactures of linen and combs, a trade in linen and cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1616.

HERCK, two places, Belgium:—1, (*la Ville*), a vil. and com., prov. Limburg, 7 m. W. Hasselt, on the Herck. It is an ancient place, and once possessed some importance, though now merely a village. It has a flour and two oil mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 2018.—2, (*la Saint-Lambert*), a vil. and com., prov. Limbourg, at the confluence of the Mombeek with the Herck, 3 m. S. Hasselt. It has two breweries, but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1153.

HERCULANEUM, or **HERCULANUM** [Italian, *Ercolano*], an anc. city, on the coast, and about 7 m. from the town of Naples, near the base of Mount Vesuvius. It was buried, A. D. 79, by the same eruption of that volcano which buried Pompeii. Its site was discovered, in 1713, by the sinking of a well; and, by the extensive excavations which have since been made, several buildings, including a theatre and two temples, have been opened up, and many interesting antiquities obtained. Among the latter are an immense number of MSS., on rolls of papyrus. They are in a state resembling charcoal, dry and crumbling, and with the leaves so strongly adhering to each other as to form almost a compact mass. Unfortunately, the attempts at unrolling have had very partial success; and, still more unfortunately, the subjects, so far as ascertained, prove to be of very little interest, consisting only of treatises, by obscure writers, on natural history, criticism, arts, &c. The collections obtained from Herculaneum are principally deposited in the royal museum at Portici.

HERCYNIAN FOREST. See HANZ.

HERDECKE, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 27 m. W. Arnsberg, r. bank Ruhr, here navigable. It has three churches, important manufactures of woollen cloth and ironware, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2308.

HEREFORD, a W. co. England, bounded, N. by Shropshire, S. by cos. Monmouth and Gloucester, E. by Worcester, and W. by Radnor and Brecknock; about 38 m. in length, S.E. to N.W., and 32 m. in breadth, at the broadest part; area, 863 sq. m., or 552,320 ac., of which nearly 500,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, the former commanding some of the finest views in England; noble and extensive woods and orchards, alternating with rich corn fields and verdant meadows. The county belongs wholly to the basin of Severn, towards which river it has a general slope N. to S., as indicated by the course of its rivers, the Wye and its affluents the Lugg, Arrow, and Frome, and some smaller streams. The soil is in general fertile, particularly the alluvial lands upon the banks of the rivers, but the pasture-grounds are in many places indifferent, and the herbage poor. Wheat is the principal crop, but barley, hops, and turnips are also extensively cultivated. Orchards are numerous, and not confined to any particular districts. The quantity of cider made from their produce is very great, and the quality excellent. The Herefordshire cattle are held in high estimation. They feed easily, are quiet, tractable, work well, produce the finest beef, but are poor milkers. They are much employed in farm operations. The usual breed of sheep is a cross between the Leicester and the Ryeland, and the numbers are estimated at 500,000. Horses are bred in considerable numbers, mostly agricultural, and of indifferent quality, excepting in the N. parts of the county, where both riding and coach horses of a superior description are reared. Agriculture is, on the whole, in an improved and improving condition, although in many parts drainage is greatly neglected. The farms, which are held mostly from year to year, are generally large, and the number of small ones decreasing. Oak timber is very abundant, and forms, with oak bark, an important article of export. Iron ore has been met with in the districts bordering on Gloucestershire, but in inconsiderable quantities. The climate is various, but in general remarkably salubrious. Some medicinal springs are met with on the Hereford side of the Malvern hills, and petrifying springs in the hilly parts of the county, where the soil is calcareous. The manufactures are few and unimportant, consisting chiefly of some coarse woollens and gloves; the latter manufactured in the city of Hereford, and borough of Leominster. Herefordshire is divided into 11 hundreds, and 219 parishes. It returns seven members to Parliament; three for the county, and two each for the city of Hereford and borough of Leominster. Registered electors for the county (1851), 6856. Pop. 115,489.

HEREFORD, a city and parl. bor. England, cap. above co., l. bank Wye, 120 m. W.N.W. London. It is situated on slightly rising ground, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley, nearly in the centre of the county. The principal streets are broad and straight, all macadamized, and well-lighted with gas; houses mostly of brick, and the public buildings of stone. The most remarkable structure in the city is the cathedral, situated near the Wye; built, or rather rebuilt, in the reign of William the Conqueror, on the site of an earlier edifice. Its entire length is 335 ft.; width, 174 ft. None of the other parish churches require any special notice. There are places of worship for the principal denominations of Dissenters, and a handsome R. Catholic chapel. The only other public buildings of any consideration are, the college, a venerable, but gloomy building, adjoining the cathedral; the shire-hall, a large, well-proportioned, and commodious building; the county-hall, also a fine edifice; the city prison, formerly one of the gateways of the ancient walls; the county jail, built on Howard's plan in 1797; and a neat theatre. There are a great many schools, of various descriptions, in the city, including one for educating and clothing 50 boys and 30 girls; the free, or college grammar-school, a very ancient foundation, with many valuable scholarships; a blue-coat school, and Dean Langford's gift for scholarships, for four scholars of the free school of Hereford. There are several other schools, in which education is given gratis, and in some instances clothing besides. The charities unconnected with educational purposes are numerous, and comprise an infirmary, maternity hospital, asylum for lunatics, &c. The

manufactures, which are few, and mostly inconsiderable, consist chiefly of hats, leather, earthenware, ropes, and cutlery. There is also an extensive iron-foundry, and a large ale and porter brewery. Gloves were formerly made to a considerable amount, but the trade has been for some time declining, chiefly through the successful rivalry of Worcester. Cider, grain, hops, oak bark, and wool are conveyed down the Wye, to Bristol and other places. There are annual races held here in August, and a triennial musical festival in September, which continues during three days. Eleanor Gwynn, better known as Nell Gwynn, the favourite mistress of Charles II., and founder of Chelsea hospital, and David Garrick, were natives of Hereford. Pop. 11,367.

HEREFORD (LITTLE), par. Eng. Hereford; 3840 ac. Pop. 462.

HEREGH, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 21 m. E.S.E. Komorn, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1351.

HERENCIA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 36 m. N.E. by N. Ciudad-Real, near the confluence of the Valdespino with the Gíguela. It has level and paved streets, is tolerably well built, has four squares, a parish church, three chapels, a convent, a Latin and four primary schools, a storehouse, and cemetery; manufactures of soap, chocolate, white wax, and coarse cloth; and a trade in its manufactures, and in agricultural produce. Pop. 7151.

HERENT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle and the Louvain canal, 14 m. E.N.E. Brussels. It has a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 2391.

HERENTHALS, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 20 m. E. Antwerp, on the Little Nethe. It is a very ancient place, and, in the 14th and 15th centuries, during the latter of which it was surrounded with walls, was considered the capital of the Campine. It has a church and a townhouse, neither of them of much architectural merit, two chapels, an hospital, and a prison; manufactures of woollen cloth, hats, and cordage; tanneries, breweries, dye-works, several mills, and a weekly market. Pop. 3357.

HERFELDINGEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Traabant, 13 m. S.W. Brussels. It has a brewery and four mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1746.

HERFORD, a tn. Rhinish-Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Aa and Bega with the Werra. It is walled, has a R. Catholic and four Protestant churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, industrial and other schools, prison, workhouse, and the remains of a fine old abbey, a court of law, and several public offices; manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather, basket-work, and tobacco; several oil-mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and yarn. Pop. 8569.—The circle is hilly, and only of moderate fertility. Area, 128 geo. sq. m. Pop. 66,102.

HERGNIES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N. Valenciennes, r. bank Scheldt, with manufactures of woollen hosiery and brick-works. Near it is a seam of coal. Pop. 1522.

HERICOURT, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, l. bank Luzeune, 30 m. E. Vesoul. It is irregularly, but tolerably well built, has a church, the choir of which is used by the R. Catholics, and the nave by the Protestants; an old castle, important manufactures of cotton prints, cotton hosiery, glue, and earthenware, several dye-works, brick-works, tanneries, and breweries, and monthly fairs, chiefly for cotton-twist and tissues. Pop. 3050.

HERINGEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 51 m. W. Merseburg, r. bank Helme; with an old castle, a law court, a potash factory, and a trade in flax and cattle. Pop. 2108.

HERINTSE, HORINTSOVA, or HORINTSA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a plain, on the Nagyag, about 25 m. from Szigeth, with a Greek church. Pop. 1422.

HERIOT, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 6½ m. by 4 m. P. 355.

HERISAU, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 5 m. N.W. Appenzell, cap. dist. Hinter-der-Sitter, in the Auser-Rhoden, beautifully and advantageously situated r. bank Glatt, at the confluence of the Brühlbach. It consists of two principal squares and four streets, with seven smaller ones opening into them; contains a large and handsome church, with an ancient tower; a new and elegant townhouse, a poorhouse, arsenal, and cassino; and has extensive manufactures of muslins, plain and embroidered, forming the staple of the

town; and of cottons and silks, tanneries, dye-works, bleach-fields, paper, saw, and other mills. The environs are laid out in beautiful walks and gardens, and two of the surrounding heights are crowned by the old castles of Rosenberg and Rosenberg. Pop. (1850), 8387.

HERJE-ÄN, a river, Sweden, rising in a mountain-range which separates län Östersund from Falun, flows first E.S.E., expanding into several lakes, then N., and joins l. bank I. Ljusne, a little above Sveg, after a course of 40 m.

HERJEÄDALEN, a dist. Sweden, forming the S. part of län Östersund, and named from the Herje-än, which waters it.

HERKIMER, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, l. bank Mohawk; with a courthouse, jail, two churches, and an academy; several tanneries and mills. Pop. 2369.

HERKINGEN, an agricultural vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 15 m. S. Brielle, with a church and school. P. 600.

HERLESHAUSEN, a vil. Hesse Cassel, Niederhessen, circle Eschwege, with a church and the handsome palace of Augustenau, a residence of the Landgrave of Hesse-Philippsthal. Pop. 1042.

HERM, one of the smaller channel islands, 2½ m. N.E. Guernsey, possessing inexhaustible quarries of excellent granite. Pop. 33.

HERMANMESTETZ, HERMAN MESTEC, or HERMANSTADT, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 5 m. W. Chrudim, r. bank Chrudimka, at the foot of a mountain-ridge. It is well built, has two squares, a large and handsome parish church, three chapels, a synagogue, a castle, with garden and park; a courthouse, burgher hospital, poorhouse, and school; tile-works, stone quarries, and a large worsted mill. Pop. 2665.

HERMANNSTADT [Latin, *Cibinium*; Hungarian, *Nagy-Szeben*], a tn. Transylvania, cap. stuhl of same name and of Saxon-land, on the Cibin, in an extensive valley, bounded, S. by the mountain-chain of Fogara, and on other sides by lofty and picturesque hills, 54 m. S.S.E. Klausenburg, 1315 ft. above sea-level. It consists of a high and a low town, and of three suburbs. The high town is surrounded by double walls, flanked with towers and bastions, and enclosed by ditches, all in a very dilapidated state; but is, on the whole, well built, consisting of several handsome squares, and regularly-paved and tolerably-clean streets. A succession of steep stone stairs lead down to the lower town, which presents a very disagreeable contrast, being both ill built, unpaved, and filthy in the extreme. The principal buildings are the Protestant cathedral, a handsome Gothic structure, commenced, in 1357, by King Ludwig, and completed, in 1460, by Matthias Corvin, surmounted by a lofty tower, and containing numerous interesting monuments; the R. Catholic high church, formerly belonging to the Jesuits; the new Reformed church, the Protestant gymnasium, and, connected with it, the Bruckenthal museum, with several good collections, and a library of 15,000 volumes; the townhouse, theatre, barracks, house of correction, an orphan, and two other hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, hats, bone-combs, of which about 750,000 are annually sold in Turkey and Wallachia; earthenware and tobacco-pipes, cordage, copperware, refined wax, leather, paper, and gunpowder. The trade in these articles, and also the transit trade, chiefly to and from Constantinople, are of great importance. Hermannstadt, as the capital of the Saxon-land, is the place where the meeting of the states, called the *National Universität*, is held. It is also the seat of a military governor, and of several important courts and public offices; and has a physical society, devoted chiefly to the geology of Transylvania. Pop. (1846), 21,500.

—The STUHL, a district on the frontiers of Wallachia, is hilly, well wooded, and is watered by the Aluta and its tributaries. It contains much good arable land, grows a large quantity of wine, but of indifferent quality, pastures great numbers of cattle, and yields honey and wax. The inhabitants, mostly Saxons, in addition to agriculture, carry on a considerable trade, particularly with Wallachia; the principal pass to which, over the Carpathians, by the Rotherthurm, is in this stuhl. Area, 544 geo. sq. m. Pop. 70,000.

HERMANOS.—1, A group of small isla. Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 12 m. S.W. small islands, lat. 11° 42' N.; lon. 64° 29' W. (N.).—2, Two E. small Philippines, W. coast of Luzon; lat. 15° 50' N.

HERMANSEIFEN, HERMANSEYF, or HERMANSTIFT, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, in a narrow valley; with a

church, manufactures of linen, a large paper-mill, and yarn bleachfield. Pop. 1804.

HERMANSTADT. See **HERMANMIESETZ.**

HERMESKEIL, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 12 m. S.E. Trèves, in the Hochwald; with a court of justice, a R. Catholic parish church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 965.

HERMIES, a vil. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. S.E. Arras. Pop. 2377.

HERMIGUA (VALLE DE), a vil. Canaries, isl. Gomera, beautifully situated among lofty hills; with a parish church, a primary school, suppressed convent, several flour-mills, and a trade in wine, silk, and fruit. Pop. 1827.

HERMINE (STE), a vil. France, dep. Vendée, 14 m. N.W. Fontenay-le-Comte; with manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1261.

HERMIT ISLAND, a remarkable isl., S. Pacific, about 10 m. N.W. Cape Horn, the S. extremity of which forms the bold perpendicular promontory called Cape Spencer; lat. (W. cape) 55° 50' S.; lon. 67° 55' W. (N.) It is of irregular form, deeply indented by bays and coves; shores bold and steep, surmounted by conical peaks, the highest of which is 1742 ft. about sea-level. It is about 12 m. long, E. to W., of plutonic origin; syenitic greenstone, resting on a basis of granite, with here and there some quartzose and felspathic rocks. The mountain-peaks are of very compact greenstone, and highly magnetic, possessing the property of polarity in an extraordinary degree. The mountains themselves rise at once from the water's edge, clothed for half their elevation with a low, deep-green forest, and crowned with rugged precipices and gray masses of rock, while foaming cascades rush down every gully; the whole scenery, according to Captain Ross, closely resembling that of many parts of the west of Scotland. The natives here do not often exceed 5 ft. in height; they are in the most abject misery and wretchedness, wandering nearly naked through the snow, and living in wigwams, affording inadequate shelter from the inclemency of the weather. They are, however, peaceable and inoffensive, cheerful and good-tempered, but indolent, leaving all drudgery to their wives.—(*Voy. Ado. and Beagle; Ross's Ant. Exp.*)

HERMITAGE, par. Eng. Dorset; 450 ac. Pop. 132.

HERMONT, a vil. Egypt. See **ARMENT.**

HERMOPOLIS. See **SYRA.**

HERMSDORF, numerous small places, Germany, particularly—1, (*unter-Knyast*), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 30 m. S.W. Liegnitz, at the foot of Mount Knyast, with a castle and a R. Catholic church, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1605.—2, (*-Städtisch*), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Landshut, with a castle, and numerous bleachfields and mills. Pop. 1363.—3, (*-Grüssmisch*), a vil. Prussia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Landshut, with a chapel and two water-mills. Pop. 1754.—4, A vil. Saxony, circle of, and 20 m. S.W. Dresden, with extensive limestone quarries and several mills. Pop. 940.—5, A vil. Saxe-Altenberg, 33 m. S.W. Leipzig, with a parish church, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1046.

HERMSDORF, or **HERMANSDORF**, a vil. Bohemia, circle of, and 36 m. N.E. Königgrätz, in a valley, on the Steina. It contains two churches, a castle, with a library, cabinet of coins, and other collections; and a school; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, two bleachfields, a saw and other mills. Near it is the old castle of Kienast, one of the finest ruins in the Riesengebirge. Pop. 1519.

HERNAD, a river, Hungary, an affluent of the Theiss. It rises in a branch of the Carpathians, on the N. frontiers of Hungary, about lat. 49° 56' N., lon. 20° 5' E., flows E., past Iglo, then, turning S.S.E., passes Kaschau, a little below which it turns S.S.W., and separates into two branches; which, after flowing in parallel lines within a short distance of each other, unite a little below the town of Onod, thus forming a long, narrow island. About 6 m. below the junction, the united stream, proceeding E.S.E., joins r. bank Theiss. Total course of the Hernad, nearly 150 m.: principal affluents—right, the Golnicz and Sago; left, the Tarca.

HERNANI, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 9 m. N.N.E. Tolosa, well built, with wide, straight, and paved streets, a large and handsome parish church, chapel, town-house, prison, civil hospital, college, two schools, a cemetery; manufactures of linen, hardware, and phosphorus; and a trade in fruits and manufactured goods. Pop. 2360.

HERNE, a small tn. and par. England, co. Kent. The town, 5 m. N.E. Canterbury, has a handsome church. Area of par., 4560 ac. Pop. 3041.—**HERNE BAY**, a much-frequented sea-bathing place, on a beautiful bay, 7 m. N. by E. Canterbury. It has a handsome clock-house, a market-house, a chapel of ease, an Independent chapel, national and infant schools, assembly, reading, and billiard rooms, a fine promenade, and a pier $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long. Pop. 1572.

HERNHILL, par. Eng. Kent; 2690 ac. Pop. 603.

HERNÖ, an isl. Sweden, Gulf of Bothnia, län Hernösand, opposite the mouth of the Ängermanelf, and only separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. The town of Hernösand stands on its N.E. shore.

HERNÖSAND, a tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, on W. side of isl. Hernö, Gulf of Bothnia, 228 m. N. Stockholm; lat. (church) 62° 37' 54" N.; lon. 17° 57' E. (R.) It is well built, is the see of a bishop and the residence of a governor, has an old church, of tolerable appearance, with some good carvings; a gymnasium, library, and house of correction, two good harbours, connected by the strait between the island and the mainland; and building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are fitted out. The principal exports are timber, pitch, butter, flax, and provisions. Pop. 2114.—The LÄN, called also Wester-norrland, is bounded, N. by län Umeå, W. by Östersund, S. by Gefleborg, and E. by the Gulf of Bothnia; area, 9650 sq. m.; slopes generally S.E., and is watered by numerous lakes, and by the rivers Ängerman, Sodra, Adals, Sanga, Indal, &c.; about one-half of the län has an altitude under 328 ft., and the other half under 852 ft. Grain is not raised in sufficient quantities for the consumption. Cattle-rearing, navigation, and fishing are actively prosecuted. Pop. 81,637.

HERNYOKOVA, or **HERNAKOVA-CZELLA**, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Temeswar, 4 m. from Rekas, with a Greek church. Near it bee-culture is extensively pursued. P. 1078.

HERO (NORTH AND SOUTH), two isls., U. States, Vermont, in Lake Champlain, separated by a narrow channel, and forming together Grand Isle. S. Hero is 13 m. long, by 4 m. broad; N. Hero is 10 m. long, by 2 m. broad. Both are fertile.

HERON, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 21 m. W.S.W. Liège, on the Forseille; with a beautiful parish church, a brewery, two mills, and several lime-kilns. Quarries of building-stone and iron-mines are wrought in the vicinity. Pop. 1047.

HERON ISLES, a small group of isls., Gulf of Mexico, S. the entrance of Mobile Bay; lat. 30° 12' N.; lon. 88° W.

HERRENBAUMGARTEN, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Grotsbach, about 4 m. from Poysdorf, with a church, townhouse, and the remains of an old castle; and a trade in the wine of the district. Pop. 1590.

HERRENBURG, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, cap. bail. of same name, on a hill, at the source of the Ammer, 18 m. S.W. Stuttgart. It has narrow and indifferently-made streets, a deanery church, town church, Latin and grammar-schools, the remains of an old castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and hosiery, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 2147. Area of bail., 69 geo. sq. m. Pop. 24,369.

HERRENBREITUNGEN, or **BURGBREITUNGEN**, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, circle and 5 m. W.N.W. Schmalkalden, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Werra, with a church and a castle. Near it, tobacco is extensively grown. Pop. 939.

HERRENGRUND, URVOLGY, or **PANSZKA-DOLING**, a vil. Hungary, co. Sohl, 11 m. N.E. Kremnitz. It is a poor place, composed of old wooden houses, on the ridge of a hill, so bleak and sterile that corn will not ripen on it. Mines of argentiferous copper have been worked in the district for about eight centuries. Some lace also is made. Pop. 1556.

HERRENTHOUT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Antwerp, on the Wimper, with manufactures of woollen cloth, candles, and cordage; a distillery, two breweries, dye-works, flour-mills, and a trade in butter. Pop. 2353.

HERRERA, several places, Spain:—1, A vil. Andalusia, prov. of, and about 61 m. E. Seville, consisting of houses which, though generally small, are regularly built. It contains a large and ancient church, a courthouse, prison, and two primary schools; and has several oil and flour mills, and a trade in oil and corn. Pop. 1965.—2, (*Herrera-de-Alcantara*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 60 m. W. Cáceres, near the Tagus and the frontiers of Portugal. It is very

poorly built; has a church, and some trade in corn. Pop. 936.—3, (*Herrera-del-Duque*) (anc. *Leuciana*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 70 m. E. by N. Badajoz. It has clean, wide, and well-paved streets; three squares, a parish church, chapel, town and session houses, a prison, school, storehouse, manufactures of coarse cloth and frieze, and a trade in grain, cattle, sheep, and pigs. Near it are the ruins of a Roman castle. Pop. 2499.—4, (*Herrera-de-Rio-Pisuerga*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. Palencia, on a height above the Pisuerga, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 13 arches, 31 m. N.W. Burgos, with a church, townhouse, prison, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn. Near it is a magnificent ruin, supposed to be of Moorish construction. Pop. 744.—5, (*Herrera-de-Valdecañas*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 17 m. E.N.E. Palencia. It is irregularly built, but consists of houses generally of two stories; has a parish church, townhouse, and primary school; and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 661.

HERRIARD, par. Eng. Hants; 3050 ac. Pop. 427.

HERRIEDEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, l. bank Altmühl, 29 m. W.S.W. Nürnberg. It is walled, has a law court, a R. Catholic church, the handsome buildings of an old collegiate endowment, a wax refinery, gypsum kilns, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1389.

HERRINES, two places, Belgium:—1, A vil. and com. prov. Brabant, 18 m. S.W. Brussels. It has several corn-mills; but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 4248.—2, A vil. and com., prov. Hainaut, r. bank Scheldt, 32 m. W.N.W. Mons. It has a brewery and two flour-mills; and a trade in agricultural produce, wool, and cattle. Pop. 2098.

HERRINGFLEET, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1720 ac. P. 197.

HERRINGSWELL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2540 ac. P. 495.

HERRLEBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, on a height above E. shore Lake Zürich, 7 m. S.S.E. Zürich, with a number of good houses and villas, a handsome church, and two schools. Near it excellent wine is grown. Pop. 1073.

HERRLISHEIM, two places, France, dep. Haut-Rhin:—1, A tn., 4 m. S. Colmar, on the Lauch. Pop. 2289.—2, A vil. and com., 12 m. N.N.E. Strasburg, r. bank Zorn. Pop. 1269.

HERRNHUT, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 18 m. S.E. Bautzen. It was founded by a colony of Moravians, driven from their homes, in 1721–25, by the persecution of the Jesuits. They found an asylum with a Saxon nobleman, Count Zinzendorf, and, assuming the name of Herrnhuters [‘The Lord’s Watchmen’], built the town of Herrnhut; which is now the seat of a bishop, and the central locality of the sect, which has spread itself far and wide, and particularly distinguished itself by missionary exertions. The town is built with great regularity, and distinguished by the order, stillness, and cleanliness which prevail in it. It contains two meeting-houses, a large missionary establishment, a Bible society, and several schools; and has manufactures of linen, calico, ribbons, sail-cloth, and a great number of minor articles in tin, leather, gold, and silver. Pop. 1200.

HERRNSHEIM, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, near the Rhine, 25 m. S. Mainz, with a R. Catholic church, parsonage, townhouse, school, and castle. P. 1335.

HERRNSTADT, or WARCIBOZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 34 m. N.N.W. Breslau, at the confluence of the Herla, here crossed by a bridge, with the Bartsch, here crossed by three bridges. It has a court of law, several public offices, a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church; several schools, and an hospital; manufactures of linen; a beet-root sugar, and numerous tobacco factories and mills; a trade in flax and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2331.

HERSBRUCK, a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, r. bank Pegnitz, here crossed by four bridges, 17 m. E.N.E. Nürnberg. It is walled, has a court of justice, two churches, an hospital, and infirmary; manufactures of leather, tile-works, a trade in hops, and several mills. Pop. 2310.

HERSEAUX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Tournay and Courtray Railway, 30 m. S. Bruges. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, tobacco, potash, and oil; and a trade in grain and flax. Pop. 2179.

HERSFELD, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. of, and 10 m. N.N.E. Fulda, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Haune with the Fulda, here crossed by two bridges. It is walled, very irregularly built, has two churches, a town-

house, gymnasium, grammar and industrial schools, orphan and ordinary hospitals, extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, employing about 2000 hands; manufactures of mixed cotton goods, soap, red and white leather, and numerous dye-works and worsted mills. Pop. 5715. Area of circle, 164 geo. sq. m. Pop. 36,395.

HERSELDT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 24 m. E.S.E. Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe, at the confluence of the Herseltbeek. It has several brick-works, a distillery of gin, and three mills. Pop. 4148.

HERSTAL, or HERISTAL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 3 m. N.E. Liège, l. bank Meuse, with a church, founded by Charlemagne, but rebuilt in 1677; a courthouse, of ancient date, restored in 1833; and manufactures of all kinds of iron and steel ware, including fire-arms, for the dealers of Liège; a gin distillery, a work for the extraction of pyroigneous acid, a saw-mill, tile-refinery, and two breweries. Coal is worked to some extent in the vicinity. Herstal was the residence of Pepin-le-Gros, at the beginning of the 8th century, and of several of the French kings of the second race. Pop. 6653.

HERSTELLE, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 39 m. S.S.E. Minden, l. bank Weser, over which there is here a ferry. It has a church, and manufactures of soap and tobacco. Pop. 911.

HERTEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Münster, circle Recklinghausen, with a church, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 972.

HERTFORD [contracted, HERTS], an inland co. England, bounded, N. by Cambridgeshire, E. Essex, S. Middlesex, W. Buckingham and Bedford, about 38 m. in length, S.W. to N.E., and about 20 m. in breadth; area, 403,200 ac., of which about 350,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. The general aspect of the county is pleasing, being diversified by hill and valley. The highest elevations, which do not much exceed 900 ft., occur in the chalk-hill ranges, in the N. part of the county. The abundance of growing wood adds much to the beauty of the scenery; while the great number of gentlemen’s seats, distributed over the country, imparts to the whole an air of comfort and wealth that is very striking. The principal rivers are the Lea and Colne, both of which have numerous tributaries. The climate is mild and healthy; soil various, but principally loam and clay, and generally fertile; although there are several gravelly tracts in the centre of the county that are poor and unproductive. The largest portion of the county is under tillage. Wheat, barley, and oats, form the principal crops. Turnips and artificial grasses are also cultivated to a great extent. The wheat and barley are of a superior description. In the S.W. parts of the county, there are many cherry and apple orchards; the produce of which is sent to the London market. Large quantities of hay, of excellent quality, are grown on the meadow lands. There are no breeds of cattle peculiar to the county; nor is the rearing of live stock an object of much regard, the land being chiefly arable. The sheep, mostly prepared for the butcher, are principally of the South Down and Wiltshire kinds. There are few large estates in the county, and the farms are, in general, rather small. Leases are usually from 7 to 14 years. Silk, cotton, and black lace, were at one time manufactured to a considerable extent, but have now much declined. A considerable quantity of malt is made in various districts; and straw-plaiting affords employment to a great many females. Ribbons are made at Tring, Watford, St. Alban’s, &c.; and paper is manufactured, on a large scale, and in the most approved manner, near Rickmansworth and Watford. The Great Northern Railway traverses the centre of the county; the London North-Western Railway, and Grand Junction Canal, pass through its W. borders; and the Eastern Counties Railway along its E. limits. Hertfordshire contains 8 hundreds and 135 parishes. It returns 5 members to the House of Commons; 3 for the county, and 2 for the bor. of Hertford. Registered electors (1851), 5414. Pop. (1851), 167,298.

HERTFORD, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, cap. of above co., on the Lea, 19 m. N. London, on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway. It consists of three principal streets, meeting in the centre; well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water from the Lea. It has two parish churches, several Dissenting places of worship, a free

grammar-school, for the education of freemen's sons; a blue-coat school, a branch of Christ's Hospital; a girl's charity school, an infant school, a green-coat charity school, and several others that afford gratuitous instruction; six almshouses, and a number of minor charities. The principal public buildings, besides the churches already mentioned, are—the shirehall, in the market-place, comprising the courts of law and a handsome assembly-room; the borough jail, county house of correction, and infirmary. On the site of an ancient castle, is a large handsome brick edifice, used as a preparatory school to the E. India Company's college at Haileybury, about 2 m. from the town. There are three literary and reading institutions. With exception of some pretty large breweries, and an extensive distillery, there are no manufactures in the town. A very active general business, however, is carried on. There is a good trade in coal and timber; a great deal is done in malting; and there are many corn-mills on the Lea, in the neighbourhood. In 673 a national ecclesiastical council was held in Hertford; and about A.D. 905, Edward built the castle, and rebuilt the town. This castle was occupied by John of Gaunt, and by the queens of Henry IV., V., and VI.; and Queen Elizabeth also resided in it occasionally. Jean II., king of France, and David, king of Scotland, were both in captivity here during the reign of Edward III. Pop. 5450.

HERTIN, or RTINA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, on the Rittka; with a handsome church, a school, and a mill. Pop. 1558.

HERTINGFORDBURY, par. Eng. Hertford; 2510 ac. Pop. 737.

HERTOGENBOSCH (S'), S'BOSCH, or DEN BOSCH [Latin, *Boscoducum* or *Silvadicus*; French, *Bois-le-Duc*; German, *Herzogen-busch*], a city, Holland, cap. prov. N. Brabant, 49 m. S.E. Amsterdam; lat. (great church) 51° 41' 18" N.; lon. 5° 18' 45" E. (L.) It lies at the confluence of the Aa and the Dommel, which here form the Diest or Dieze, in a low marshy situation. The surrounding country, and the lower parts of the city, are flooded in winter; and, even late in spring, a stream of water often runs through the principal streets. Still it is a lively, pleasant place, and esteemed healthy; for which last quality it is indebted to the constant supply of fresh water flowing through it. Hertogenbosch is fortified, has four gates, five large squares—in one of which, named the Groote-market [great market], stands the elegant townhall, and the watch-house. Other public buildings are—the government-house, the courthouse, prison, barracks, granary, &c. Of the churches, seven in number, the Groote, or St. Janskerk [great, or St. John's church], is the finest in the city, and one of the finest in Holland. It was built 1280–1312; is well preserved, though it suffered much in the sieges of 1601, 1603, and 1629; and was renewed in 1843. There are several benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions; and a Latin, and twenty other schools, some of them free. The harbour is merely a reach of the Dieze, lined with quays and warehouses, and is frequented by numerous vessels; shipping and trade forming the main branches of occupation. There are also manufactures of cutlery, pins, ribbons, yarn, hats, brushes, &c.; with breweries, tanneries, soap-works, and oil, walk, and corn mills. Hertogenbosch was founded in 1184, by Godfried III., on the site of a hunting-seat of the Dukes of Brabant. It withstood Prince Maurice, who besieged it in 1601 and 1603; but was taken by Prince Frederic-Henri, after a memorable siege, in 1629; by the French in 1794, and by the Prussians in 1814. Pop. (1850), 21,782.

HERTS, a co. England. See HERTFORD.

HERTWIGSDORF (OBER, MITTEL, and NIEDER), three contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 50 m. N.W. Liegnitz. They contain a castle and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. Pop. 1320.

HERTWIGSWALDAU, several places, Prussia, particularly:—1, A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, with a R. Catholic parish church and a mill. Pop. 1263.—2, Two nearly contiguous vils., prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Jauer, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. Pop. 1020.

HERVAS, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 75 m. N.N.E. Cáceres, indifferently built, with crooked, dark streets, two squares, a handsome church, surmounted by a spire; three chapels, three schools, a large townhouse, prison, hospital, storehouse, infirmary, and a delightful alameda. It has

manufactures of linen, coarse cloth, and baize; and a trade in fruits, wine, and pork sausages—immense quantities of which are made here. Pop. 3560.

HERVE, a tn. Belgium, prov. of, and 10 m. E. Liège. It is well built, has two handsome churches, a college, several primary schools, and two almshouses; manufactures of shoes, woollen cloth, and soap; a salt-refinery, a brewery, brick-works, tanneries, and a trade in excellent butter and cheese; which is sent to all parts of the kingdom. Pop. 3395.

HERVELD, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. W. Nijmegen, with two churches and a school. Near it tobacco is cultivated. Pop. 890.

HERWEN, or HERWERD, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 12 m. S.E. Arnhem; with two churches, and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 651.

HERWIJNEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. W. Tiel, with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1784.

HERXHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. and 6 m. S.E. Landau, with a church and two mills. In 1793, a battle was fought here between the French and Austrians. Pop. 3557; among whom are 140 Jews.

HERZBERG, a tn. Hanover, prov. of, and 38 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim, 1 bank Sieber, with a church and an old castle, now converted into a courthouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, fire arms, paper, saw, and other mills. Pop. 3706.

HERZBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 59 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, on the Black Elster, with a court of justice, two churches, a courthouse, manufactures of earthen ware, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3277.

HERZEELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 13 m. S.S.E. Ghent, with manufactures of shoes, casks, wicker-work, and articles of turnery; a tannery, two dye-works, and four mills. Pop. 1928.

HERZGOVINA, or HERTSEK, an inland prov. Turkey-in-Europe, between lat. 42° 25' and 44° 5' N.; lon. 16° 25' and 19° 17' E.; bounded N.E. by Bosnia and Croatia, S.W. by Dalmatia, and S.E. by Dalmatia and Montenegro; length, N.W. to S.E., 140 m.; greatest breadth, 50 m.; area, 7000 sq. m. It is generally mountainous; being covered by a branch of the Dinaric Alps, and slopes to the Adriatic, to which, through the Narenta and its tributaries, it sends its waters. Tobacco of excellent quality is produced; hydromel or mead is extensively manufactured, and is the favourite beverage of the inhabitants. The exports, which are unimportant, consist of hides, wool, fruit, wax, cattle, and tallow. The province is divided into 13 prefectures or departments, and is governed by a vizier. The principal towns are—Mostar, the capital; Stolatz, Trebigne, Gliubusch, Niksieh, Pogitel, and several others. Herzegovina fell into the hands of the Turks in 1483. Pop. 200,000.

HERZHORN, a vil. Denmark, Holstein, cap. lordship of same name, on the Rhin, 3 m. E.N.E. Glückstadt, on the railway thence to Elmshorn. It contains a parish church.

—THE LORDSHIP, forming two bailiwicks, has an area of 8 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1800.

HERZOGENAUACH, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, 1 bank Aurach, 11 m. N.W. Nürnberg, with a court of justice, church, chapel, castle, and hospital; manufactures of cloth, tile-works, two mills, and four annual fairs. Hops and tobacco are extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 1827.

HERZOGENBURG, or HERZERBURG [Latin, *Ducum Burgum*], a market tn. Lower Austria, in a wide but marshy valley, 1 bank Trasen, here crossed by a bridge, 31 m. W. Vienna. It is walled; has an Augustine monastery, a large structure in an unfinished state, with a handsome church, adorned with numerous frescoes; a library of 15,000 volumes, a picture-gallery, and museum. Pop. 1280.

HERZOGENBUSCHSEE, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Bern, in a beautiful and well-cultivated district, 13 m. E.S.E. Soleure. From the number of Roman coins and other antiquities found in it, it is supposed to stand on ground which once formed a Roman camp. It is well built; has a church, on a gentle eminence; two schools, several charitable endowments, and a large corn magazine belonging to the canton; and a considerable transit trade. The churchyard was once surrounded by strong and lofty walls, and formed a kind of fortress. Pop. 6008.

HERZOGSWALDAU (OBER, MITTEL, and NIEDER), three nearly contiguous vills. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 17 m. N.W. Liegnitz. They contain a parish church, two castles, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1758.

HESARAB, or **ASARYS**, a tn. Central Asia, khanat of, and 50 m. E.S.E. Khlwa, on a canal of same name, near I. bank Amoo-Daria. It stands on a height, is surrounded by a good earthen wall, and consists of about 600 houses, inhabited chiefly by Uzbeks and Sarts, who live by trade, and send caravans to Bokhara, Persia, and Russia.

HESDIN, a fortified tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 14 m. S.E. Montreuil, in a picturesque and fertile valley, near the Canche. It ranks as a fortress of the third class, is well built of brick, has a church, a handsome townhouse, manufactures of hosiery in thread and cotton, earthenware, refined salt, and leather; breweries, brick, and tile-works, and three annual fairs, one of which lasts 15 days. P. 3244.

HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST, par. England, Cumberland; 16,580 ac. Pop. 2018.

HESKET-NEWMARKET, a small compact market tn. England, co. Cumberland, pleasantly situated on the Caldew, 11 m. S.S.W. Carlisle, with a Methodist chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, an inconsiderable weekly market, and several well-attended cattle fairs.

HESKETH, with **BECCONSALE**, par. England, Lancaster; 1580 ac. Pop. 553.

HESLERTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6170 ac. Pop. 563.—*Heslington* (St. Paul), par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2570 ac. Pop. 266.

HESSE (German, *Heesen*), three independent sovereignties, W. Germany, situated contiguously and in some measure intermingling with each other, between lat. 49° 24' and 51° 38' N.; and lon. 7° 53' and 10° 11' E.:

I. **HESSE-CASSEL** (ELECTORATE OF), or **ELECTORAL HESSE** (German, *Kurfessen*, or *Hessen-Cassel*), a principality, consisting of five distinct portions, of which four, forming the county of Schaumburg, the lordship of Schmalkalden with Barchfeld, the old district of Katzenberg, and the bailiwick of Dörheim, are completely isolated. The far larger portion, forming the principality proper, though of a very irregular and straggling shape, lies contiguous, and is bounded, N. by Rhenish Prussia and Hanover; E., Prussian Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, and Bavaria; S., Bavaria, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Frankfurt; and W., Nassau, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Waldeck; area, including the detached portions, 2672 geo. sq. m. The greater part of this principality belongs to the central German plateau, and has a very rugged surface, partly covered by branches of the Harz. These, however, nowhere attain a great elevation, the culminating point not exceeding 3600 ft. The far greater part of the drainage is carried into the Werra, either directly or by its tributaries, Fulda, Ulster, Wohra, Gelster, &c.; but a small portion, chiefly in the S., is carried to the Rhine by the Lahn, Ohm, and Main. The climate is severe, particularly in the higher districts, where corn ceases to ripen. The best climate is on the Main, where some wine of indifferent quality is grown. From the rugged nature of the soil, the extent of arable land is limited, and cultivation is chiefly confined to the narrow valleys and lower hill slopes; amounting, however, to about two-fifths of the whole surface. The system of agriculture is very imperfect, and the soil poor, with exception of a rich tract in the province of Hanau; but still the amount of grain raised is fully equal to the home consumption. The principal crops are rye, barley, and oats. Potatoes also are extensively grown, and form the chief dependence of the lower classes. Fruit is tolerably abundant, and a great part of the loftier districts is covered with extensive forests, which employ a considerable number of the inhabitants, and furnish one of the most valuable sources of revenue. The minerals include gold, silver, in connection with copper, lead, iron, cobalt, salt, alum, porcelain earth, common coal, and lignite. Of the metals the only one from which profitable returns are obtained is iron; and the coal, though said to be abundant, is very partially worked. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollens, cottons, and linen. The last was long famous, and in many districts formed the principal occupation; but English competition has almost driven it from the foreign market. The central position which the principality occupies between N. and S. Germany, secures to it a considerable transit trade;

The navigable rivers afford extensive facilities to this trade, and to these have recently been added the benefits of railway communication; lines which centre at Cassel, and lead N. to Hanover, W. to Cologne, S. to Frankfurt, and E. to Leipzig, being either completed or in course of construction. The principal towns are Cassel, the capital; Hanau, and Fulda. Hesse-Cassel ranks as the eighth State of the Germanic confederation, and has three votes in the *plenum*. Its constitution is a monarchy, subject to certain modifications; but the extent of these is either not properly understood or not fairly exercised, and hence quarrels between the Elector and his subjects have recently endangered the peace of Europe. Administratively, the principality is divided into the four provinces of Niederhessen, Oberhessen, Fulda, and Hanau, subdivided into bailiwicks. About four-fifths of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 746,708.

II. **HESSE-DARMSTADT** (GRAND DUCHY OF) (German, *Heesen* or *Hessen-Darmstadt*), an independent state, consisting of five distinct portions. Three of these, forming the districts of Vöhl, Wimpfen, and Kirmbach, all of limited extent, are wholly isolated and enclosed by other states. The other two portions, forming about nine-tenths of the whole, are separated from each other by a belt of land stretching E. to W., and including part of Hesse-Cassel, and the whole territory of Frankfurt. The more S. of these portions forms the two provinces of Rhein-hessen, and Starkenburg, and is bounded N. by Hesse-Cassel, Frankfurt, and Nassau; W. and S.W. Rhenish Prussia, and Rhenish Bavaria; S. Baden; and E. Lower Bavaria. The N. portion forming the single province of Oberhessen, is bounded, W. by Rhenish Prussia and Nassau, and enclosed on its other three sides by Hesse-Cassel; area of whole grand duchy, 2443 geo. sq. m. Oberhessen is generally mountainous, being covered in the W. by the Taunus, which in Hausberg rises to 1755 ft.; in the N. by the Rodhargebirg, which in Hatzfeld attains 2730 ft.; and in the E. by the Vogelsberg, whose culminating point here is 3104 ft. The provinces Starkenburg and Rheinessen are also mountainous towards their frontiers; more especially in the S.E. occupied by a portion of the Odenwald, and in the S.W. by the Donnersberg, a N. ramification of the Vosges; but these mountains, rapidly subsiding in the interior, form extensive plains belonging to the valleys of the Main and the Rhine. To the latter river the whole surface of the Grand duchy belongs, with exception of a small portion in the N., drained by the Edder and Fulda, affluents of the Weser. The climate is greatly diversified, being cold and bleak in the mountainous districts, and mild and pleasant in the valleys of the Rhine and the Main. Here, however, the only unhealthy districts are found among the extensive marshes which the Rhine has formed. The soil, particularly in provinces Starkenburg and Rheinessen is remarkably fertile, and corn of all kinds is raised in quantities sufficient to leave a large surplus for export. Hemp, flax, potatoes, and rapeseed, are also extensively grown; and in particular districts tobacco and hops. The vine forms a most important object of culture, and fruit is very abundant. The right bank of the Rhine is densely, but the left bank poorly wooded, and though the extent of ground occupied by forest is nearly equal to that occupied by arable land, very little timber is exported. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, are very numerous; but superiority of breed is not sufficiently attended to. The minerals include iron, coal, lignite, and salt; and there are good quarries of sandstone, limestone, whetstones, basalt, and roofing slate. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle forming the principal employments, leave little room for extensive manufactures. In some districts, however, they have made considerable progress. The most important is linen. The transit trade is very considerable, and has lately received the benefit of a railway, which, entering the grand duchy on the frontier of Baden, traverses it centrally from S. to N., passing through Frankfurt. The principal towns are Darmstadt, the capital; Mainz, Giessen, Bingen, and Worms. Hesse-Darmstadt ranks as the ninth state of the Germanic confederation, and has one full vote in the minor diet, and 3 votes in the *plenum*. Its constitution is a hereditary monarchy, which was almost unlimited till 1820, when it was modified by the introduction of two chambers—an upper, composed chiefly of nobility and citizens, appointed for life by the grand duke; and a lower, composed chiefly of deputies from the principal towns. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 834,711.

III. HESSE-HOMBURG [German, *Hessen-Homburg*], a land-graviate, W. Germany, forming a member of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of two separate territories placed at a considerable distance from each other—Homburg proper, about 10 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt, and bounded N., W., and S. by Nassau, and N.E. and E. by Hesse-Darmstadt; and Meissenheim, about 30 m. S.W. Mainz, bounded, N. by Rhenish Prussia, from which it is separated by the Nahe; N.W. by Birkenfeld, an isolated territory of Oldenburg; S.W. and S., Rhenish Prussia; and S.E. and E., Rhenish Bavaria; area, 80 geo. sq. m., of which, 24.32 geo. sq. m. belong to Homburg; and 55.68 geo. sq. m. to Meissenheim. Both territories are mountainous—Homburg, lying on the E. slope of the Taunus; and Meissenheim, being partly covered by hills of considerable height; but both are well cultivated; Meissenheim, in particular, has a mild climate in the S.E., where the vine is extensively cultivated. The agricultural produce exceeds the home consumption; the forests abound with excellent timber, and the minerals include both iron and coal. Hesse-Homburg, as a member of the Germanic Confederation, shares the 16th vote in the minor diet with Liechtenstein, Waldeck, Reuss (both branches), Lippe-Schaumburg, and Lippe, and furnishes a contingent of 200 men. Its constitution is monarchical, with few constitutional checks. A considerable portion of its revenue is derived from the gaming-table. Pop. 24,203.

HESSE (UPPER) [German, *Oberhessen*], a prov. grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt (*which see*).

HESSE (UPPER and LOWER) [German, *Oberhessen and Unterhessen*], two provs. electorate of Hesse-Cassel (*which see*).

HESSE (RHENISH) [German, *Rhein-Hessen*], a prov. Hesse-Darmstadt (*which see*).

HESSELÖE, an isl. Denmark, in the Kattegat, about 16 m. N. Seeland, of a triangular shape, and rather more than 1 m. long, and lying in the line of vessels navigating the Kattegat, in the direction both of the Sound and the Great Belt. On it is a light 85 ft. above sea-level.

HESSEN, a market tn. Brunswick, on the Fallstein, 20 m. S.S.E. Brunswick; with a castle, two churches, two schools, and a poorhouse. Pop. 1303.

HESSETT, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1620 ac. Pop. 417.

HESSEIGHEIM, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Besigheim, on the Neckar; with a parish church, and vine and cherry culture. Pop. 954.

HESSELE, a vil. and par. England, co. of the tn. of Hull, locally in York (E. Riding). The village, on a gentle acclivity, 1 bank Humber, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. Hull, a station on the York and North Midland Railway, has two principal well-kept streets, a fine Gothic church, two Dissenting places of worship, endowed school for 20 boys, a servants' school for 30 girls, and other charities; and a large manufactory of Paris white, but the inhabitants are principally agriculturists. Area of par., 2410 ac. Pop. 1388.

HESTON, par. Eng. Middlesex; 3720 ac. Pop. 4071.

HESWALL, par. Eng. Cheshire; 2070 ac. Pop. 546.

HETENY-HOSZU, or **HOSZUHETIN**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, 7 m. from Fünfkirchen, in a mountainous district; with a parish church, a courthouse, and school; glass-works, and several mills. Near it are stone and marble quarries, and much wine is grown. Pop. 2091.

HETEREN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. W.S.W. Arnhem; with two churches, a school, and the ruins of a castle. Pop. 674.

HETHAURA, a tn. Hindoostan, Nepal, on a plain; lat. $27^{\circ} 26' N$; lon. $84^{\circ} 54' E$; with a brick building surrounding a square court, for the accommodation of merchants, and a few shops, but miserably poor.

HETHEL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1420 ac. Pop. 211.

HETHERSETT, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3190 ac. P. 1138.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. and 6 m. N.E. Durham, in the vale of Houghton. It has a handsome Episcopal chapel, and places of worship for Dissenters; a national school, a commodious hotel, and a subscription news-room. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the neighbouring coal-mines. Area of chapelry, 1590 ac. Pop. 4158.

HETTSTADT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 31 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wipper; with a parish church, a copper furnace, vitriol-works, tile-works, distilleries, breweries, vinegar-works, and a trade in flax. Pop. 3990.

HEUBACH, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, 34 m. E. Stuttgart; with manufactures of linen, a cotton-mill, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1189.

HEUBACH, two places, Bavaria:—1, (*Gross*), a vil., circle Lower Franconia, 4 m. S.E. Klingenberg, 1 bank Main; with a church, a chapel, two mills, and a trade in wine and fruit. Near it, on a height, is the Franciscan *hospitium* of Engelsberg. Pop. 1850.—2, (*Klein*), a market tn., circle Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Main, at the confluence of the Grundwiesbach, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a castle, with a chapel, and fine gardens; a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue, and sandstone quarries. Pop. tn., 1571; dist., 4195.

HEUCHELHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, circle Giessen; with a Protestant church, a townhouse, and two mills. Pop. 1142.

HEUKELUM, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Linge, 18 m. W.N.W. Dordrecht; with a castle, townhall, church, and school. Agriculture and horse-breeding are carried on. Pop. 535.

HEULE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Heule, 24 m. S. Bruges; with manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, several breweries, four mills, and a trade in corn, flax, and cattle. Pop. 3862.

HEUMEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S. Nijmegen, near the Maas; with two churches, one of them old and neat; a school, and the ruins of an old castle. P. 601.

HEURE-LE-ROMAIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 7 m. N. Liège, on the Great Aaz. The chief employment is agriculture, but a great number of the females are employed in making straw hats. Pop. 1100.

HEUSDEN [Latin, *Heusda*], a walled tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 8 m. W.N.W. Hertogenbosch; with a townhouse, watchhouse, barrack, arsenal, three churches, a synagogue, several hospitals, and schools. It has a good harbour, two breweries, and some distilleries, but depends chiefly on the garrison. Pop. 2066.

HEUSDEN, two places, Belgium:—1, A vil. and com., prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. E.S.E. Ghent, r. bank Scheldt. It has considerable manufactures of linen, a brewery, and three mills. Pop. 2135.—2, A vil. and com., prov. Limburg, on the Mangelbeek, 9 m. N.W. Hasselt; with a fine castle, an oil, and two flour mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1336.

HEUSTREU, a vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 1 bank Saale, 45 m. N.N.E. Würzburg; with a church, a chapel, a salt spring, two oil, and three flour mills. Pop. 960.

HEVE (LA), [anc. *Caletorum Promontorium*], a cape, France, forming the N. extremity of the estuary of the Seine, dep. Seine-Inférieure, about 3 m. N.W. Havre; lat. $49^{\circ} 30' 42'' N$; lon. $0^{\circ} 4' 15'' E$. (n.) It is composed of limestone rocks abounding with fossils, and on its summit are two fixed lights, respectively 207 and 396 ft. above sea-level, and visible at a distance of 15 m.

HEVER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the railway from Malines to Louvain, and on the Dyle, 13 m. N.E. Brussels. It has a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1520.

HEVER, par. Eng. Kent; 2680 ac. Pop. 582.

HEVERLÉ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, r. bank Dyle, 12 m. E. Brussels; with several distilleries, and a corn-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1814.

HEVERSHAM, par. Eng. Westmorland; 19,350 ac. Pop. 4405.

HEVES, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of same name, 55 m. E.N.E. Pesth. It was once fortified, has a parish church, a castle, with fine gardens and riding-school, and a trade in corn, cattle, tobacco, and wine. Pop. 5699.—The county, in the N., is mountainous and well wooded, but elsewhere sinks down into an extensive plain, much of which is covered with morasses. It belongs entirely to the basin of the Theiss, which traverses it in a S.S.W. direction. The soil is fertile, producing large crops of wheat, the finest tobacco in the kingdom, a little wine, fruits of all kinds, and particularly melons of excellent quality. On the pastures, which are both rich and extensive, great numbers of cattle are fed. Fish, especially sturgeon, are taken in great numbers in the Theiss. The principal minerals are alum, marble, and slate. The inhabitants are chiefly Hungarians, with a small mixture of Germans and Slaves. For administrative purposes, the county is divided into four districts—Gyöngyös,

Tarna, Theiss, and Mutra. Erlau, inconveniently situated on the N.E. extremity of the county, is the capital. Area, 1922 geo. sq. m. Pop. 295,570.

HEVINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3180 ac. Pop. 893.

HEWLESFIELD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1580 ac. P. 319.

HEWISH, or HUISH, par. Eng. Wilts; 610 ac. P. 133.

HEWORTH (SETHUR), a chapelry, England, co. Durham, par. Jarrow, 2½ m. E.S.E. Gateshead, a station on the Brandling Junction Railway; with an Episcopal and various Dissenting chapels; extensive chemical works, and manufactures of bottles, earthenware, and brown paper, and shipbuilding. Pop. 7126.

HEXHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland. The town is situated on r. bank Tyne, about 1 m. below the junction of the N. and S. branches of that river, which, about ¼ m. from Hexham, is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 20 m. W. Newcastle, on the railway thence to Carlisle. It has some tolerably wide streets, the greater number, however, are very narrow; only partially paved, but well-lighted with gas. The market-place is a spacious, well-paved square, and contains the market-house, an ancient stone building, with a dial in front, formerly used as the court-house of the bishops and priors of Hexham. The abbey or priory church of Hexham is a cruciform structure, of mixed Norman and Gothic architecture, with the remains of the monastic buildings at its W. end; and there are also several Dissenting places of worship, a free grammar-school, and several day schools; a mechanics' institute, a dispensary, and a number of small charities. Woollen-yarn spinning, hat-making, tanning, leather-dressing, and glove-making, are carried on here to a considerable extent. Market day, Tuesday; and frequent and extensive cattle-markets. Hexham is supposed to have been Axelodunum. In the 7th century, a monastery was founded here by St. Wilfrid, and a bishop's see soon afterwards established. The diocese was subsequently united to Lindisfarne. The town and part of the church were burnt by the Scotch in the time of Edward I. On March 9, 1761, a formidable riot arose from an attempt to ballot for a succession of men for the militia, after the term of three years prescribed by law had been served, when 45 persons were killed, and 300 severely wounded by the fire of the military. P. tn. 4720. Area of par., 28,370 ac. P. 5989.

HEXTON, par. Eng. Hertford; 1460 ac. Pop. 295.

HEYBRIDGE, par. Eng. Essex; 2110 ac. Pop. 1177.

HEYDON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2200 ac. Pop. 321.

HEYFORD, four pars. Eng.:—1, (*Lower*), Oxford; 1650 ac. Pop. 562.—2, (*Nether*), Northampton; 1690 ac. Pop. 599.—3, (*Upper*), Oxford; 1300 ac. Pop. 337.—4, (*Upper*), Northampton; 920 ac. Pop. 111.

HEYOP, par. Wales, Radnor; 1180 ac. Pop. 202.

HEYSHAM, par. Eng. Lancashire; 1620 ac. Pop. 698.

HEYSHOTT, par. Eng. Sussex; 2210 ac. Pop. 408.

HEYST, two places, Belgium:—1, (*op-den Berg*), a vil. and com., prov. of, and 18 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the great Nette, which is here navigable. It has two churches, two primary schools, extensive manufactures of linen, and a trade chiefly in corn and hops. Pop. 5021.—2, A vil. and com., W. Flanders, 9 m. N. Bruges, near the sea. The chief employments are agriculture, rearing cattle, and fishing. Pop. 855.

HEYTESBURY, a small tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The town, 15 m. N.W. Salisbury, in a pleasant valley, l. bank Wilty, and border of Salisbury plain, consists principally of one long and irregular street; has an almshouse or hospital of very ancient date, and a cruciform church. The manufacture of broad cloth was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has very much declined of late. Area of par., 3380 ac. Pop. 1311.

HEYTHROP, par. Eng. Oxford; 1710 ac. Pop. 198.

HEYWOOD, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Lancashire. The village, 3 m. E.S.E. Bury, a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, is lighted with gas, and supplied with water; has a commodious chapel, places of worship for Dissenters, good national schools, 36 cotton mills, all, with one exception, for heavy fustian goods, and two paper-mills. Pop. 14,856.

HI-HO, a river, Corea, which rises in the mountains extending N. to S. in the interior of the peninsula, flows W., and falls into the Yellow Sea, in lat. 38° 45' N., after a course of about 75 m.

VOL. I.

HIA.—1, A tn. China, prov. Shansee, 67 m. S. by W. Ping-Yang.—2, (*Kiang*), a tn. China, prov. Kiangsee, l. bank Kan-kiang, 78 m. S.S.W. Nan-Chang.—3, (*Lou*), a tn. China, prov. Quangsee, on an affluent of the Hong-kiang, 50 m. N.W. Taiping.

HIANG HO.—1, A tn. China, prov. Chihle, 30 m. E.S.E. Pekin, l. bank Pei-ho.—2, (*Tou*), A city, China, prov. Quangsee, on an affluent of the Ngo-yu-kiang, 30 m. S.S.E. Tchin-Ngan.

HIAO-Y, a tn. China, prov. Shansee, r. bank Fuen-ho, 8 m. S.S.E. Fuen-chou. Near it are some remarkable mineral springs.

HIBALDSTOW, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4390 ac. Pop. 688.

HIBIAPPABA [sometimes called *Biapiña*], an extensive cordillera, Brazil, stretching E. to W. in prov. Ceara, forming part of the E. boundary of Piaui, and divided into the serras of Biapiña, Boa-Vista, Boritama, Cocos, &c. It contains mines of iron and copper, but little or no gold.

HICKLETON, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 770 ac. Pop. 157.

HICKLING, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 4510 ac. Pop. 860.—2, Notts; 2930 ac. Pop. 581.

HIDAS, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, on the Sarwaser, here crossed by a bridge, about 10 m. from Szexard. It has two churches, a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 1661.

HIDDA, a vil. Afghanistan, 5 m. S. Jelalabad; lat. 34° 19' N.; lon. 70° 25' E. It is remarkable for several mounds and caves, the relics of an unknown and extinct race. Those which have been opened were found to contain ashes, bones, gems, coins, ornaments, &c., and are supposed to have been either depositories of Buddhist relics, or places of sepulture for eminent persons.

HIDDENSEE, or HIDDENSÖ, an isl. Prussia, in the Baltic, off Pomerania, 12 m. N. Stralsund, and W. of isl. Rügen, from which it is separated by the Strait of Frogg, 10 m. long, by about 2 m. broad; W. shore bordered by steep cliffs and sandy downs of considerable height; soil generally light—part of it arable, and still more in pasture. Inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing. Amber is found on the coast. Pop. 690.

HIDEGKUT, numerous places, Hungary, particularly—1, A vil., Thither Danube, co. of, and 6 m. from Pesth; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1020.—2, A vil., Thither Danube, co. of, and 20 m. from Tolna; with a Protestant church. Pop. 700.—3, (*or Kaltenbrunn*), a vil., Thither Danube, at the foot of a lofty hill above the Lapines, 4 m. from Fürstenfeld; with a parish church. Pop. (chiefly Germans), 1470.

HIDJELLE, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank estuary of Hooghly, 60 m. S.S.W. Calcutta. Salt is extensively manufactured here.

HIDVEG, numerous places, Hungary, particularly—1, A vil., Thither Theiss, co. Zemplin, about 8 m. from Miskolcz. It formerly stood on the r. bank of the Hernad, but, in consequence of a change in the bed of that river, now, with exception of the church, which is Protestant, stands wholly on the l. bank. Pop. 1322.—2, A vil., Thither Danube, co. Honth, in a marshy district, r. bank Ipoly, here crossed by a bridge, about 5 m. from Ipoly-Sagh; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 940.—3, A market tn., co. Eisenburg, on the Raab, 11 m. S.S.E. Steinamanger; with a parish church. Pop. 970.

HIELMAR (LAKE), Sweden. See HJELMAR.

HIEN-YAN, a tn. China, prov. Shenle, l. bank Hoi-Ho, 15 m. W.N.W. Si-Ngan.

HIERAPOLIS [Turkish, *Pamuk-Kaleh*, 'cotton castle'], an ancient city, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, near r. bank Lycus, 121 m. E. by S. Smyrna, in a singularly beautiful position, on a broad terrace, extending S.E. to N.W., bounded, on the N.E. by a range of lofty mountains, and presenting, on nearly all other sides, a vast extent of productive plains and rich pastures. The ruins of the city clearly attest its former importance. The main street can still be traced in its whole extent, and is bordered by the remains of three Christian churches, one of which is upwards of 300 ft. long. But the principal ruins are a theatre, and gymnasium, both in excellent preservation; the former, 346 ft. in diameter; the latter, nearly filling a space of 400 ft. square. In all directions, rows of columns, walls, and side-posts of doorways meet the eye; and, beyond the city walls to the E. and S., are

also many interesting sepulchral monuments, of large dimensions and imposing style. But, perhaps, the most extraordinary feature of Hierapolis is its hot springs of mineral water, charged with calcareous matter, which produces the most singular effects in the formation of stalactites and incrustations. These waters rise from several deep springs among the ruins, and are to be found in small rivulets for 20 m. round; they are tepid, and to appearance perfectly pure, though, at the depth of 20 ft., a dark-green hue is visible. The cliffs over which the waters of these springs fall, are incrustated by their deposits, which is of a snowy whiteness, each cascade leaving a distinct and separate line of incrustation, resembling



PETRIFIED CASCADES, HIERAPOLIS.—From Laborde, Voyage en Orient.

a river which had been suddenly arrested in its course, and converted into stone. Hierapolis owed its ancient celebrity, and, it is conjectured, its sanctity also, to these remarkable springs. The place takes its modern name Pambuk-Kaleh, from the white appearance of the cliffs which support the terrace on which the ruins of the city stand.

HIERDEN, an agricultural vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 2 m. E. by N. Harderwijk, with a Calvinistic church and school. Pop. 957.

HIERRO, an isl. Canaries. See **FERRO**.

HIETZING, or **MARIA HIETZING**, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Wienfluss, a short distance S.W. Vienna. It is well built; has a public square, with an obelisk; an old parish church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; a theatre, and a magnificent casino. It stands close to the gardens of Schönbrunn, and is a great holiday resort of the citizens of Vienna. Pop. 2000.

HIGGIN'S POINT, a cape, Russian America, forming the N.W. point of the N. entrance into the channel of Revilla-Gigedo; lat. 55° 27' N.; lon. 131° 34' W.

HIGH, several pars. England:—1, (*Highbray*), Devon; 4150 ac. P. 314.—2, (*Highclere*), Hants; 4560 ac. P. 468.—3, (*High Hampton*), Devon; 2220 ac. P. 365.—4, (*Highley*), Salop; 1460 ac. P. 360.—5, (*Highway*), Wilts; 950 ac. P. 147.—6, (*Highweek*), Devon; 2140 ac. P. 1303.

HIGHAM, four pars. England:—1, Kent; 2820 ac. P. 777.—2, Suffolk; 1020 ac. P. 259.—3, (*Gobion*), Bedford; 770 ac. P. 109.—4, (*on the Hill*), Leicester; 2880 ac. P. 556.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Northampton. The town, 59 m. N.N.W. London, on a rocky eminence, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the E. bank of the Nene, consists chiefly of two streets, with a market place, in which stands an ancient cross. It has a very handsome old church, a Wesleyan chapel, a free grammar, and several other schools; an almshouse, some remains of an ancient college, founded in 1422, and a townhall, of modern erection. The only business carried on in the town, to any extent, is shoemaking. Lacemaking formerly flourished here, but has gone rapidly to decay since the introduction of machinery. Area of par., 2260 ac. P. 1030.

HIGHGATE, a vil. England, co. Middlesex, on a hill, 5 m. N.N.W. St. Paul's, London. It has many elegant

villas and handsome houses, the residences of wealthy London merchants; a beautiful church, places of worship for Dissenters, a cemetery of about 20 ac., tastefully laid out; a free grammar-school, a charity, and several other schools; almshouses, and minor charities. It likewise possesses a literary and scientific institution, an agricultural society, and a savings-bank. Pop. chapelry, 4302.

HIGHLANDS. See **SCOTLAND**; and **ARCTIC HIGHLANDS**.

HIGHWORTH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The town, delightfully situated on a hill, 39 m. N. by E. Salisbury, is distinguished for its salubrity, and the beauty of its environs. It consists of two principal streets, very irregularly built, but well kept; is plentifully supplied with water, and lighted with gas; and, upon the whole, may be said to be improving. It has an ancient Gothic church, of the reign of Henry VI.; several Dissenting chapels, a national, British, and other schools; and several small charities. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Weekly market, Wednesday. Area of par., 9810 ac. Pop. 3939.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

HIGUER (El), a cape, Spain, of no great height, coast of Guipuzcoa, Bay of Biscay. It forms the W. extremity of the mouth of the Bidassoa, and bars the entrance to the port of Fuentarabia, from which it is N. rather more than 1 m.; and contains a fort, which guards the harbour.

HIGUERA, several places, Spain:—1, (*Higuera-de-Argona*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 13 m. N.N.W. Jaen, near the Salado. It is indifferently built; has a parish church, finely situated on a height overhanging the town; a court-house, prison, several flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 685.—2, (*Higuera-de-Bargas*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 27 m. S. Badajoz, consisting of a number of small, ill-constructed houses, generally of earth, but with clean, commodious, and well-paved streets. It has a parish church, townhouse, old castle, and primary school; manufactures of coarse woollen and linen cloth; and a trade in wool and skins. P. 1608.—3, (*Higuera-de-Calafrava*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 19 m. W.N.W. Jaen, poorly, though not irregularly built; with a parish church, a courthouse, a prison, a primary school, oil-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 618.—4, (*Higuera-de-la-Serena*), a tn. Estremadura, about 80 m. from Badajoz, near the Guadamez, very irregularly built; with a parish church, a primary school, manufactures of linen and corks, and several mills. P. 953.—5, (*Higuera Junto Aracena*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. Huelva, about 36 m. N. Seville, consisting generally of mean, inconvenient houses, and irregular, ill-paved, and filthy streets. It has a parish church, townhouse, primary school, manufactures of cork, and a trade in them, and in oil. P. 1240.—6, (*Higuera La Real*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and about 45 m. from Badajoz, generally well and regularly built, with level, well-paved streets, and a handsome square. It has two churches, one of them large and elegant; a townhouse, prison, hospital, school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and white soap; numerous oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. P. 3800.

HIGUERELA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 20 m. from Albacete, with a parish church, townhouse, prison, two primary schools, manufactures of woollen cloth, bricks, and earthenware; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2488.

HIGUEY, a vil. and bay; isl. Hayti, republic of, and 78 m. E. San Domingo. The village is about 10 m. inland.—The bay, protected by the island of Saona, is in lat. 18° 20' N.; lon. 68° 40' W. This part of Hayti was the scene of some of the most atrocious cruelties committed by the Spaniards who accompanied Columbus, on the unfortunate natives of this island. Higüey at that period was an independent district, governed by a cacique.

HIJAR [anc. *Belia*], a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 68 m. N.N.E. Teruel, r. bank San Martín, tolerably well built; with five squares, three churches, a townhouse, hospital, school,

prison, cemetery, convent, and an ancient and magnificent ducal palace. It has manufactures of linen and soap; and a trade in silk, hemp, soap, and agricultural produce. P. 2638.

HILLA, a vil. Indian Archipelago, isl. Amboina, peninsula of Hitoe, with a governor's house, a Christian church, and a Mahometan temple. Here the Dutch first landed on the island.

HILAIRE (Str.), several places, France:—1, A vil., dep. Nord, 8 m. E. Cambrai. P. 2007.—2, (*Hilaire-du-Harcouet*), a tn., dep. Manche, 40 m. S. St. Ló, the seat of a communal college. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and refined wax; an important trade, concentrating that of the surrounding districts for a considerable distance; important cattle markets, and five annual fairs. P. 3068.

HILARY (Str.).—1, A par. Eng. Cornwall; 3380 ac. P. 3649.—2, A par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1200 ac. P. 164.

HILBOROUGH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3230 ac. P. 337.

HILCHENBACH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 30 m. S. Arnsberg, with a court of justice, a Protestant church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1279.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a walled tn. Germany, principality Saxe-Meiningen, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Werra, 17 m. S.E. Meiningen. It is, on the whole, a poorly-built and lifeless place; with a palace, in which, till 1826, when the line of Gotha became extinct, the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen used to reside; several courts and public offices, a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, an old townhouse, gymnasium, normal seminary, industrial, Jewish, and other schools; a deaf and dumb institution, hospital, poorhouse, and lunatic asylum; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, and dolls; several breweries and distilleries, two weekly markets, and six annual fairs. Pop. 4181. Area of bail., 88 geo. sq. m. Pop. 18,233, chiefly Protestant.

HILDER, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 9 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Irtterbach, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, cassimere, &c. Pop. 920.

HILDERS, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, on the Ulster, 57 m. N.N.E. Würzburg, with a parish church, manufactures of linen, saw, oil, and other mills; and a trade in linen, yarn, and cattle. Pop. 1066.

HILDERSHAM, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1450 ac. P. 238.

HILDESHEIM, the most S. of the seven landrosteien or provs. into which the kingdom of Hanover is divided. It consists of the three principalities of Hildesheim, Göttingen, Grubenhagen, and the county of Hohnstein; area, 1268 geo. sq. m. The county of Hohnstein is of limited extent; pop. 9545. For the principalities of Göttingen and Grubenhagen, see the articles under their names. The principality of Hildesheim, is separated from the other two, on the S., by an interposed belt of the duchy of Brunswick; and is bounded, E. by Brunswick and Prussian Saxony, N. by landrostei Lüneburg, and W. by landrostei Hanover. It is partly covered by ramifications of the Harz; which, however, nowhere attain a height much exceeding 1100 ft. Its principal stream is the Innerste, an affluent of the Leine. Its soil is far above the average fertility of the kingdom; about two-thirds of the whole consisting of a productive loam. Pop. landrostei, 368,130; principality, 162,913.

HILDESHEIM, a tn. Hanover, cap. above prov., on a slope above r. bank Innerste, 19 m. S.S.E. Hanover, with which it is connected by railway. It was once fortified, and is still entered by seven gates; but the fortifications have been thrown down, planted, and converted into promenades. It is very irregularly built, contains a Gothic cathedral, of the 11th century, with bronze gates, 16 ft. high, covered with bas-reliefs, and with numerous monuments, particularly a pillar of coloured alabaster, called Arminsaule, now surmounted by a cross, but supposed to have originally supported an idol of the pagan Saxons; three other R. Catholic churches, of which that of St. Godehard is a fine Romanesque structure; four Protestant churches, of which those of St. Andrew and St. Lambert are the most remarkable; an old Benedictine monastery, now converted into a lunatic asylum; several other monasteries, the buildings of which are occupied by a gymnasium, seminary, arsenal, and barracks; the townhouse and temple-house, fine specimens of old architecture; numerous hospitals, and benevolent endowments. The manufac-

tures consist chiefly of lacquerware, wax-tapers, soap, starch, vinegar, leather, and tobacco; and there is a considerable trade in linen and yarn. Hildesheim is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, founded by Charlemagne, in 798: and the seat



PART OF THE MARKET-PLACE, HILDESHEIM.
From Lange, Ansichten von Deutschland.

of a superior court of law, and several important public offices. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and formed an important member of the Hanse League. It has repeatedly suffered much by war. Pop. 14,374.

HILFRATH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with manufactures of articles in wood and wicker-work; in which the trade is considerable. Pop. 900.

HILGAY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 7340 ac. P. 1515.

HILGERSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, on the Hochwald, near the frontiers of Saxony. It has a school, manufactures of linen, hosiery, and tobacco-pipes; two yarn bleachfields, and five mills. Pop. 1935.

HILL, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2020 ac. P. 227.

HILL DEVERILL, par. Eng. Wilts; 1420 ac. P. 118.

HILL RIVER, British N. America. See HAYES RIVER.

HILLE, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 60 m. S. by W. Bagdad, on both sides of the Euphrates, among the ruins of ancient Babylon. It has good bazaars, well supplied with meat, fish, rice, and even luxuries; is regularly governed, in general quiet, peaceable, and particularly well-disposed towards strangers and Franks. The Euphrates is here crossed by a floating bridge, 450 ft. long. Pop. 10,000.

HILLAYA, a small tn. Scinde, r. bank Indus, 40 m. S. Hyderabad; lat. 24° 55' N.; lon. 68° 8' E.; near the E. extremity of a considerable expanse of brackish water, abounding in fish, and surrounded by low sandstone hills.

HILLE, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 8 m. E.N.E. Minden, with a parish church, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2485.

HILLEGERSBERG, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, three m. N. Rotterdam, with a council-house, elegant church, and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1480.

HILLEGOM, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 10 m. N. Leyden, near Lake Haarlem, with two churches, two poorhouses, and a school. Turf-cutting is the chief employment. Pop. 1652.

HILLERÖD, a tn. Denmark. See FREDERICKSBORG.

HILLERSDORF (NIEDER AND OBER), a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle Troppau, on the Oppa, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; a saw, and two other mills. Pop. 1560.

HILLESDEN, par. Eng. Bucks; 2150 ac. P. 262.
 HILLFARRANCE, par. Eng. Somerset; 850 ac. P. 564.
 HILLINGTON, par. Eng. Middlesex; 4720 ac. P. 9246.
 HILLINGTON, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, 2230 ac. P. 321.—2, 220 ac. P. 64.

HILLMARTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 3590 ac. P. 806.
 HILLMORTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 3150 ac. P. 953.
 HILLSBOROUGH.—1, A cape, Australia, N.E. coast, terminating in a bluff point; lat. 20° 53' 40" S.; lon. 149° 0' 15" E.—2, A bay, British N. America. S. coast Prince Edward's Island, between Pownall and Orwell bays.—3, A maritime tn. W. Indies, on isl. Cariaco, one of the Grenadines.

HILLSBOROUGH, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The town, on a hill slope, 12 m. S.W. Belfast, is well laid-out, and well built; has a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, Presbyterian, and small Moravian and Quaker meeting-houses; a handsome market-house, a dispensary, hospital, and a fever hospital; manufactures of linen and cotton, and a large distillery and brewery. Near the town is the residence and splendid demesne of the Marquis of Downshire. Pop. 1338. Area of par., 8485 ac. Pop. 6474.

HILLSBOROUGH, several places, U. States:—1, A vil. and township, New Hampshire, 24 m. S.W. by W. Concord, with a number of mills and factories. P. 1807.—2, A township, Ohio, 75 m. S.W. Columbus, with an elegant courthouse, two churches, and two academies. P. 1200.—3, A vil. Illinois, 64 m. S. Springfield, with a courthouse, jail, and two tanneries. P. 400.

HILONGOS, a tn. Philippines, W. side isl. Leyte, with Point Hilongos N.W., in lat. 10° 24' N.; lon. 124° 35' E. (R.)
 HILPERTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 980 ac. P. 973.

HILPOLTSTEIN, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 19 m. S.S.E. Nürnberg, with a R. Catholic church, two chapels, a castle, townhouse, a trade in corn, and several mills. P. 1495.

HILSBACH, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on a stream of same name, 16 m. S.S.E. Heidelberg, with a Protestant church and two annual fairs. Pop. 1366.

HILSTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 530 ac. P. 41.
 HILTON, three pars. England:—1, Dorset; 1870 ac. P. 730.—2, Huntingdon; 1510 ac. P. 344.—3, York (N. Riding); 1510 ac. P. 126.

HILVARENBEEK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 17 m. E.S.E. Breda, with a large, tolerably regular market-place, in which stand the two churches. There are, likewise, a council-house, weighhouse, castle, poorhouse, and school. Pop. (agricultural), 2494.

HILVERSUM, a market tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 15 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam, with a good-looking courthouse, three churches, a synagogue, and several schools; manufactures of cotton-yarn, and various kinds of cotton cloths, tapestry, floor and horse cloths, &c.; in which most of the inhabitants are engaged. Pop. 5160.

HILZINGEN, a vil. Baden, Lake circle, 8 m. N.E. Schaffhausen, with a church, a castle, two mills, and a market for corn and fruit. Pop. 1009.

HIMALAYA, a chain of snowy mountains, the most elevated on the earth, which encloses the Indian peninsula on the N., and separates it effectually from N. Asia. These mountains are regarded, by some, as part of a great mountain chain which runs across the entire continent of Asia, from Taurus to the S.E. coast of China; but this attempt to establish the geological unity of successive mountain ranges, throughout thousands of miles, rests wholly on hypothesis; only a few small portions of the great range in question having been geologically examined, and much of it (the Chinese portion) being almost wholly unknown. The mountain range known as the Hindoo Koosh, W. of the Himalaya, might indeed be fairly considered as a continuation of the same chain. But, even here, broad distinctions present themselves as soon as we compare the neighbouring ranges, with respect to their physical character and aspect. Thus, for instance, the Hindoo Koosh forms the N., the Himalaya, the S. edge of a great table-land. It seems advisable, therefore, to abide, in this instance, within the limits prescribed by ordinary language, and to consider, as the Himalaya only, that chain of mountains which forms the N. boundary of Hindoostan, between the Indus on the W., and the Brahmapootra on the E. Both these great rivers have their sources in the snows of Kailása, a group of mountains rising above the high plains of Tibet,

in the rear of the Himalaya; but they flow in opposite directions, taking courses, however, nearly parallel to, and equidistant from, the snowy chain on the S. The Indus runs at first to the N.W., about 100 m. distant from the Himalaya, which it cuts through in lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 72° 40' E.; and thence descends S. to the Indian Ocean. The Brahmapootra, on the other hand, flows from the Kailása to the S.E. and E., till, turning suddenly S., it rushes through the mountain chain, in lat. 27° 45' N.; lon. 95° E.; and thence, by a sinuous but rapid course, reaches the Bay of Bengal. Thus the same rivers which mark out the limits of the Himalaya, properly so called, serve also to complete the boundaries of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Thus defined as to limits, the Himalaya has a length of 2000 m., with an average breadth of 180 m.; and the extent of its perpetual snows and glaciers might doubtless bear comparison with the area of many flourishing kingdoms. Its direction, beginning at the Indus, is from N.W. to S.E. for about a third of its whole length; it then curves gradually to the E., which direction it retains during its last third.

Name.—The name Himalaya is a Sanscrit term of great antiquity, signifying 'the abode of snow.' The abridged form Himá is also met with. From the adjective Himá-vata, changed analogically into the praeit Himótá, the Greeks and Romans formed their Hemodus, Emodus, and Juraus. Pliney observes of this last name, that it means *snowy*. The Himá-vata or snowy region is already mentioned, in the *Laws of Menú* (probably 1200 B.C.), as the N. boundary of India.

Aspect.—The great plain of India, S. of the Himalaya, has a general elevation of 1000 ft. above the sea. Some points of it may attain double this height, while others (towards the E.) sink to an elevation of 300 ft.; but these variations are few, and have no perceptible effect on the prevailing uniform character of the plain, along which the commencement of the mountain region is everywhere marked in the most distinct manner. The ground sinks gradually, for a short distance, towards the foot of the Himalaya, the marshy hollow being covered with thick jungle (properly *jungle*) or forest, frequented by elephants, and the chief haunt of the tiger. The range of hills immediately behind this has little elevation, and does not conceal the lofty summits in the rear, of which it is said that there are generally three ranges distinguishable, rising successively one above the other. Lastly, in the remote distance is seen a continuous range covered with snow, towering high above the rest, and reaching, in some points, such an immense height, as to be visible from a distance of 200 m. or more. If the higher regions, however, be explored, it is found that there is not, in reality, any unbroken ridge or continuous chain of heights covered with snow, but that numerous summits, at very different distances, being projected on the same level in the field of view, coalesce in vision owing to their uniform whiteness, and present the appearance of one wall of snow. As the eye, surveying the Himalaya from the plains at its feet, ranges at once over an immense region of most varied character and climate, till it rests at last on those icy heights, which, though so conspicuous, yet lie perceptibly beyond the ordinary reach of vision, the scene is one of the most impressive imaginable: but if the heights beyond be ascended, the first impressions of novelty and grandeur give way to others of a more solemn kind, till at last the boundless extent of the snowy tracts, with their perfect silence and desolation, while the lively landscape below fades away in the distance, inspire feelings of awe and melancholy.

Transverse Section.—It will conduce much to a just conception of the general form and structure of these mountains, to study, carefully, a complete section of them from the plains of India on the one side, to the high land of Tibet on the other. Towards the foot of the mountains, the plain, 1000 ft. above the sea, declines N., forming a marshy hollow, which, lying as jungle or waste, is remarkable only for its extreme insalubrity, and for the number of wild beasts infesting it. This tract is called the Tarrai, or Tarragan, that is, the passage through; and its outer margin, when it happens to be irrigable and fertile, is entitled Kadir. Behind the Tarrai rises the sandstone chain of hills gradually to a height of about 2000 ft. above the external plain, but not more than 500 ft. above the longitudinal valley within. The sandstone ridge is sometimes covered, and totally concealed, by enormous fragments of other kinds of rock. The dry,

sunny slope between this ridge and the Tarrai is known as the Bháver, and is covered with forests of immense timber, in which the saul or *sála* (*Shorea robusta*) and teak (*Tectona grandis*) predominate. The longitudinal valleys in the interior are called Dhún; in their jungle and dense forests, frequented by elephants, and in their pestiferous atmosphere, they resemble the tracts immediately below them. Such is the lower region of the Himálaya, which may be considered as extending, on the N. side of the Dhúns, up to an elevation of 4000 ft. above the sea. Thence, to the height of 10,000 ft., may be marked out as the middle region. The upper region of the Himálaya, comprising the snow fields, terminates above, at the ridge of the Gháts or Passes, at a general elevation of 16,000, or, as some think, of 18,000 ft. The great culminating summits of the range are here left out of view, in order that the characteristic general features may more easily engross attention; it will suffice for the present, therefore, to remark, that the general height of the Himálaya is double that of the Alps; that the passes over the former ordinarily exceed, often by half a mile, the elevation of Mont Blanc (15,732 ft.), the highest point in Europe; the Karokorum pass being 18,600 ft., the Parangla 18,500 ft., the Kronbrung 18,313 ft., and the Doora Ghát 17,750 ft. high; and finally, that there are several summits in the Himálaya which approach closely to double the absolute elevation of the greatest of the Alps, and forty of these are stated to be above 20,000 ft. It may also be remarked that the highest points, which tower far above the line of perpetual snow, are not generally situate in a line with the passes, but rather in advance of them; and that, in the opinion of recent travellers, the ridge on the r. or N. bank of the Arún, which flows W., behind the Gháts of Sikkim and Nepal, till it descends through the latter country to join the Kosi, is still more elevated than that which we have described.

Divisions.—For all the purposes of a general, comprehensive survey of the Himálaya, it will be sufficient to view it only under the eight following divisions, which may be easily retained.—

1. The rivers of the Punjab (five waters), spring from a portion of the great chain, which portion may be conveniently constituted a distinct group, under the title of the W. Himálaya, but which may also be subdivided into three parts, the first and last of the five rivers being separated from the other three. The most N. province of India is the celebrated Cashmere, which is the upper valley of the Jailum. Serinagur, the capital (in lat. 34° N.), stands at an elevation of only 6000 ft. above the sea, but the valley is surrounded by perpetual snows. It must, however, be observed, that, W. of Cashmere, between it and the Indus, there lies a small portion of the Himálaya, not presenting any remarkable feature, nor considered as appertaining to India, but inhabited by the Dards or Durds, a people connected, probably by race, with the mountaineers of the Hindoo Koosh.

2. The Chenáb, the Ravee, and the Bejal or Byas, the three middle rivers of the Punjab, all rise in the snowy summits of the Pariyat, which border Ladakh, and descend, through Lahoul and Kishtewar, to the plains.

3. The fifth and most E. of the Punjab rivers is the Sutlej, or Satadru (literally, hundred running). This great river springs from the S.W. foot of Kailása, which sends, from its N.W. and S.E. extremities respectively, the Indus and Brahmapootra also. After flowing some distance N.W., parallel to the Himálaya, it turns S.W. and cuts through this chain, descending successively through the three separate valleys of Kunawar, Bussaher, and Belaspoor. Thus the easternmost river of the Punjab leads us to the middle of the Himálaya, where, between the range of Kailása in the rear (21,000 ft.), and the widely-spread snows of Jawáhir or Nanda Devi in front (25,600 ft.), lies, at a height of nearly 15,000 ft., the sacred lake of Mánsaróvara. This portion of the snowy range, including the sources of the Ganges and Jumna, is regarded by the Hindoos with peculiar veneration, and deserves, on every account, to be grouped apart as the central Himálaya. The W. commencement of this division of the chain may be placed in lon. 78° E., though, behind the mountains, the Sutlej reaches further E.

4. Jumnótri, the triple-peaked mountain, 25,749 ft. high, at the foot of which the Jumna takes its rise, is regarded by the Hindoos as holy ground. Numerous warm springs, issu-

ing, in some instances, from beneath the snow, add to the sanctity of the place. This river, before entering the plains, waters the fertile valley of Sirmoor. From the sources of the Jumna, the mountains E. rise gradually till they attain a height of 22,000 ft. Here, under the Panchaparvata or five mountains, rise the streams which unite to form the Ganges. The most celebrated and sacred of these sources is the Gangavati or Gangotri, about 13,000 ft. above the sea, in lat. 31° N. The valley of the upper Ganges is named Gurhwal, and is altogether a land of narrow defiles and hill forts; to the S. and E. lies Kumaón, separated from the higher land of Gurhwal by the river Pindar. In the lofty mountains S.E. of Nanda Devi, lie the sources of the Gogra, more anciently named the Saraju; the alpine land which it visits in its downward course is not known by any collective name, but is usually described as the 22 principalities. Here we have reached the highest part of the Himálaya, as far as it is known and measured. The Dhawalagiri (lon. 83° E.), the Gosain-than (lon. 86°), a nameless summit about 40 m. E. of the preceding, and Kanchang or Kurchain-junga (lon. 88° 12'), are all said to be of nearly equal heights, and to exceed 28,000 ft.; the last, which is the highest, having an absolute elevation of 28,178 ft., or 5½ m.

5. The tract, about 350 m. in length, comprised within the extreme limits above mentioned, is partitioned, nearly in the middle, by a lofty ridge, projecting S.W. from the Gosain-than; all the mountain streams W. of the last-named height, or between it and the Dhawalagiri, are collected, within the mountains, into the Gandak; and hence they are called the Sapt-Gandaki or the seven Gandaks.

6. In the E. division, between the Gosain-than and the Kanchang, the rivers all unite to form the Kosi or Koosé; their collective name, therefore, is the Sapt-Kosika. One of these, the second from the E., and properly named the Arun, rises in the table-land N. of Kanchang, and flowing from E. to W. at a little distance from the snowy ridge of the Himálaya, is said to divide this from a still more elevated ridge to the N. The valleys of the Sapt-Gandaki and Sapt-Kosika, were formerly known as the 24 principalities; but the Gorkhas, the possessors of one of these independent hill states, gradually extended their sway over the whole, and have formed them into a powerful kingdom under the name of Nepal.

7. An arm of the Kanchang, extending S., separates Nepal, on the W., from the valley of the Tista or Teesta, on the E. This comparatively narrow but interesting territory, walled in on three sides by stupendous mountains, from 17,000 to 28,000 ft. high, forms the independent state of Sikkim. And here terminates the region of the middle Himálaya; and the streams from which, from the Jumna in the W. to the Teesta in the E., unite in the Ganges.

8. The E. Himálaya, which extends from Sikkim, E., to the Brahmapootra, and completes the chain, sends all its waters to the last-named river, and is all comprised in the country named Bhotan or Bootan, with which Europeans are, as yet, but little acquainted. A little to the E. of the Sikkim Himálaya, the Chamalari is seen to attain the height of 23,930 ft. About 250 m. further E. (in lon. 92° 50'), a conspicuous group has been observed with two peaks, named the Gemini or Twins, 21,500 ft. high. Thence, towards the E., the mountains sink rapidly, and may be said to disappear altogether on the r. bank of the Brahmapootra; E. of this river the snowy heights recommence.

Geology.—Wherever the geology of the Himálaya has been examined, from Cashmere in the N.W., to Sikkim in the S.E., the same rocks, in the same relations, and with great uniformity of character, have been found throughout. The connected results of the observations in this department—made, indeed, only at a few points of a vast region, the complete examination of which is physically impossible—must here serve as a general outline of the geological constitution of the whole. It appears that the snowy ridge, with all its towering summits—the Himálaya proper, in short—is everywhere formed of granite, the rock which has elevated or upheaved the rest, and with which are immediately associated gneiss, and, lower down, mica slate. These are followed in the ordinary succession by metamorphic and secondary rocks, till we arrive at the diluvial formations, and the more recent alluvial deposits. This descending series is found as here indicated, on the S. side of the Himálaya, from the granite protruding through the per-

petual snows, to the sandstone of the Siwálík hills, and the alluvium of the plains. But it must be remembered, that the same forces which thrust forward the granite ridge, raised up also the table-land of Tibet, where, consequently, the same series of rocks is found at very different elevations. Near the Spiti (lon. $78^{\circ} 30'$), at a height of 15,000 ft., is found a soft limestone, consisting almost wholly of shells, with various fossils, chiefly molluscs, such as are found on the S. side, at a height of 5000 ft. Tertiary deposits, of immense depth and extent, occur on the table-land of Tibet, as well as on the plains of India. The inclination of the strata is said to be generally N.E. or S.W.; but this probably applies only to that part of the range, the axis of which lies N.W. and S.E. Lacustrine deposits are of frequent occurrence; and it has been even asserted, that indubitable traces of the former presence of the sea may be found at a great elevation. Fossil remains of the largest extinct mammalia lie in heaps at the foot of the sandstone range (the Siwálík hills) which borders the plains; and it is reported that similar bones, prized for their colossal size, are sometimes brought from Tibet by native traders. It is manifest that the stratified rocks and sedimentary deposits of the Himálaya, were all formed previous to the convulsions which have set them in their present position; that is to say, the bursting forth of the granite, and the upheaving of the Himálaya, therefore—the loftiest, and, in all respects, most stupendous, chain of mountains on the earth—took place at a later period than that of the tertiary formations, and, therefore, may be reckoned as one of the most recent of those convulsions which have given the earth its present form and aspect. Earthquakes are still frequent within this region; and hot springs gush forth in abundance, even from beneath the snow.

Climate.—The S. face of the Himálaya presents every variety of climate that can be found between the tropics and the poles. While the S.W. monsoons prevail (from May to September), the snows rapidly diminish, and have reached their highest limit in the latter month, when the rains are at an end. At the same time snow begins to fall, but melts immediately, in the Middle Himálaya, up to a height of 15,000 ft. Further W., where the atmosphere is drier, the snow, at this season, does not lie lower than 17,000 ft. In Tibet, N. to Kiang Lah (the ridge behind the Arún), snow often falls in August, but melts to a height of 19,000 ft. It is remarkable that the snows descend lowest in the E. part of the Himálaya, which reaches, nevertheless, 6° further S., than the W. extremity of the chain; the obvious reason is, that the snows, as well as rains, are more abundant towards the E.; whereas, at the W. end of the Himálaya, the climate is dry to excess, and most of the rivers cease to flow during the summer. The average annual fall of rain at the equator, is about 90 inches; in W. India, about 70 inches; but in the W. Himálaya, probably not half so much. At Darjiling, in Sikkim, it amounts to 120 inches. But at Churra, in the Khasya mountains, S. of Bootan, no less than 530 inches have fallen in one year; and 120 inches in the single month of July! In lon. 78° , at an elevation of 2000 ft., the thermometer varies throughout the year from 100° to 37° ; at the height of 7000 ft., its range is from 80° to 26° ; and at 12,000 ft., the nocturnal temperature begins in September to fall below zero.

Snow and Glacier Lines.—Recent investigations have had, in general, the effect of raising the estimated level of perpetual snow in the Himálaya, and of explaining the apparent irregularity of that line. The limit of perpetual snow, in the middle division (lon. 78° E.), is now stated to be at the height of about 15,500 ft., on the S. side; and 18,500 ft. on the N. side of the ridge. But towards the E., in Sikkim, the snow line descends on the S. face of the S. ranges to 14,500 ft.; while further N. in the interior, it rises to a level of 19,600 ft. Were it possible, in every case, to ascertain the exact height of the snow line, on the whole contour of the mountain, it is probable that the bearing of its greatest elevation would be found to vary, according to local circumstances of exposure, between N.W. and N.E. At all events, it is now certain that the apparent anomalies in the height of the snow line depend much less on conditions of radiation and evaporation, than on the more or less abundant supply of snow, and the direction whence it comes. The existence of real glaciers of smooth ice in the Himálaya, long doubted, is also now fully established. The Himálayan glaciers are, in truth, numerous,

and descend from the limits of perpetual snow to a height of 11,500 ft.

Botany.—In the lower region of the Himálaya, up to 4000 ft., we find, with little modification, the vigorous vegetation of the plains. The forests of the Bhaver, and the Dhums, consist chiefly of the largest timber trees, the saul and teak, with the bombax or cotton-tree, fig-trees (*Ficus Indicus* and *Religiosa*), and acacias. Here also the palm (a *Phoenix*) associates with the pine (*Pinus longifolia*), tree ferns of stately growth mix with European species. The bamboo is common; the pisang or plantain grows wild; and rice is cultivated in the valleys. This crop is sometimes succeeded the same year by wheat, which, with barley, grows abundantly higher up. At the height of 7000 ft., the woods consist of oak, maple, elm, chestnut, magnolia, laurel, tree rhododendron, &c.; and the fruits now cultivated in most parts of Europe here grow wild. Maize and millet are the chief summer crops at this height, wheat and barley are reaped early in the spring. As we ascend, the pine trees of various species grow more numerous. Walnut, willow, birch, and juniper, with many species of dwarf rhododendron, now appear to advantage; at length the pine ceases at about 11,500 ft.; the juniper ascends perhaps 1000 ft. higher; and the rhododendron seems capable of advancing still further. These estimates of height all refer to the S. side of the range; on the N., the juniper thrives to a height of 14,400 ft.; the rhododendron and *loniera* to 17,000 ft.; and humbler vegetation reaches even to 19,000 ft. Cultivation ceases on the S. side, at an elevation little exceeding 10,000 ft.; while on the N., crops of rye and buckwheat are gathered at the height of 13,500 ft. Tropical forms sometimes make their way up the mountain much higher than might be expected; and bamboos are sometimes met with at heights of 8000 or 9000 ft. This phenomenon is particularly striking in Sikkim, where the humidity of the atmosphere is favourable to tropical vegetation. But at 15,000 ft. all the species are new; and, on the table-land, most of them disappear altogether, owing to the dryness of the air. Yet it was here, at a height of 19,000 ft., that Dr. J. D. Hooker described the *Lecanora minutata*—a lichen, conspicuous from its bright orange colour—which he had previously discovered on Cockburn Island, near the Antarctic circle.

Zoology.—The lower region of the Himálaya is the favourite abode of the elephant and rhinoceros; and of the bibos and bupalus, or wild buffalo. Deer, of several kinds, are very numerous; and antelopes, of which the tetroceros or four-horned species, is the most remarkable. The apes, also, among which are the *Entellus* and *Macacus* chiefly inhabit the lower region, though one species is found in the pine forests at the height of 9000 ft. or even 11,000 ft. The carnivorous animals are more numerous and various in the lower valleys, but, with some modifications, they extend throughout; the tiger, glutton, bear, badger, and mongoose, remaining below; while leopards, hyænas, wolves, and wild dogs, extend higher up; the ounce, the mountain fox, and the cat-lyre, haunting even the highest region. To the middle region belong the true ox (*Bos*), the common hare, and several species of deer. In the upper region we find the bison, the yak (*Bos poephagus* or *grunniens*), the wild goat (*Ibez*), and wild sheep (*Pseudois*), the marmotte, pikas (*Lagomys*), and the bear. The feathered tribes of the Himálaya are so numerous, so widely diffused, and so frequently nomadic, as to defy all attempts to classify them, with respect to habitation, within a moderate compass. The common fowl (*Gallus*), and the francolin, prefer the forests at the foot of the mountain; the bustards choose the middle region; while the pheasant species occupy the pine woods at the summit. Of doves, nearly every zone has its own variety. The birds of fine plumage (shrikes, parrots, &c.) belong chiefly to the lower region; where also are found the *Muscicapidae* or flycatchers, and the *Tenuirostres*. The *Sylvie*, or singing birds, are more equally diffused; and the birds of prey are found everywhere.

Ethnology.—The ethnological line of demarcation connected with the Himálaya, does not coincide with the line of the Ghâts or passes. Along the whole range, except towards its W. extremity, the vicinity of the snowy crest is occupied, on the S. as well as N., by Bhóticos, or people of Thibetan origin and Mongolian race. At the N.W. end of the chain, the Hindoos, of Arian race (that is, whose forefathers spoke Sanscrit), have taken possession of the whole of its S. face, and have

even crossed the ridge; but E. of the sources of the Ganges, the mountains seem to have had no attraction for them, and the Bhōtia mountaineers were allowed to descend towards the plains; and are found, at the present day, more unmixed the further we go E. Of the original occupants of the plain, speaking the Tamūl language, a few tribes also sought refuge in the mountains, at the time of the Arian invasion (12 or 13 centuries B.C.) These Tamūlian tribes, eight in number, are confined to the lower region, exclusively, of the Middle Himālaya. The tribes of Mongolian origin amount to at least 25, speaking different dialects; and, in some cases, nearly savage. Their migration from the N. is assigned, by tradition and collateral evidence, to the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, anterior to the introduction of Buddhism and civilization into Tibet. A few tribes only, as the Khāsayas, have mixed freely with the Hindoos, changing their manners, and, in some degree, their language also. The chief families among the Ghoorkas, in Nepal, have, through frequent intermarriage with Brahmins and Rajpoots, completely lost the Mongolian features and peculiar complexion; and would find believe that they are altogether of S. extraction. It is remarkable that the hill tribes become attached and naturally inured, to certain elevations, and cannot change their residence up or down, without serious inconvenience. Notwithstanding the great extent of the inhabited Himālayān region, and the warlike habits of many of its tribes, it is, taken altogether, politically weak; for it is but a long chain of petty states, separately strong only in defence, and incapable of union.—(Gerard's *Tours in the Himālaya*, 1839; Colebrook, *On the Heights of the Himālaya, Asiatic Researches*, 1816; Hodgson, *On the Heights of the Himālaya, Asiatic Researches*, 1822; *Numerous Papers* by Colebrook, Webbe, Frazer, Herbert, Hutton, Strachey, &c., in the *Asiatic Researches*, in *Jour. Asiatic Society*, Bengal; and in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, London.)

HIMBERG, a market tn. Lower Austria, in a somewhat bleak and exposed situation, on the Keltengange, 8 m. S.S.E. Vienna. It is well built, has a market-place, adorned with an obelisk, an old church, old townhouse, and burgher hospital; has manufactures of linen, cotton, chintz, muslin, and calico; a madder-mill, and trade in corn. Pop. 1319.

HIMBLETON, par. Eng. Worcester; 2040 ac. Pop. 424.

HIMLEY, par. Eng. Stafford; 1200 ac. Pop. 409.

HIMMELKRON, a vil. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, r. bank White Main, 9 m. N.N.E. Baireuth, with a castle, in the chapel of which several of the Margraves of Baireuth have been buried. The mulberry is cultivated here, and some silk is produced. Pop. 682.

HINKLEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Leicester. The town, 12 m. S.W. Leicester, on the line of Watling Street, contains many good houses, an ancient and spacious parish church, with a tower, and finely-proportioned spire; several places of worship for Dissenters, a national, and an infants' school. Large quantities of cotton and worsted hose, especially the former, are manufactured here. There are also manufactories of coarse cotton thread and worsted. The town was created a barony soon after the conquest. Near it are some interesting Roman remains. Area of par., 6200 ac. P. 7291.

HINDELANG, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 15 m. S.S.E. Kempten; with a royal castle, an iron, and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Near it are iron mines. Pop. 1288.

HINDELOOPEN, a maritime tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 25 m. S.W. Leeuwarden; lat. 52° 53' N.; lon. 5° 17' 18" E. It is a bare place, washed on three sides by the sea, and has a good harbour, frequented by small vessels. It is traversed by numerous canals, has a townhouse, also serving the purposes of a weighhouse, prison, &c.; two churches, an orphan hospital, house of correction, school, and two annual cattle markets. Inhabitants mostly seafaring. Pop. 1229.

HINDERCLAY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1750 ac. Pop. 387.

HINDERWELL, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3960 ac. Pop. 1970.

HINDIA, a tn. Hindoostan, Scindia's dominions, l. bank Nerbudda; lat. 22° 26' N.; lon. 77° 5' E.; of little strength, but of some importance, from its commanding one of the best fords over the Nerbudda, which is here 1000 yards broad.

HINDLEY, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.S.E. Wigan, on the railway thence to Bolton. It consists of one principal street; houses of brick, two stories

high; water deficient; and has Episcopalian, and several Dissenting places of worship; several schools, an important-looking police station, and extensive manufactures of cotton; but many of the people are employed in collieries. Pop. 5459. —(*Local Correspondent*.)

HINDMARSH.—1, A co., S. Australia, comprising the peninsula of which Cape Jervis forms the S.W. extremity.—2, An isl. S. Australia, in the entrance to Lake Alexandrina.

—3, A vil. S. Australia, 2 m. from Adelaide.—4, A lake, Victoria, 30 m. in circumference, discovered by Mr. Eyre; lat. 36° S.; lon. 141° 30' E.

HINDÖEN, the largest isl. of the Loffoden group, N.W. coast, Norway, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is of irregular shape, being both indented by numerous, and penetrated S. beyond its centre by a deep, narrow creek; length, N.E. to S.W., about 50 m.; mean breadth, nearly 30 m. The fishery on its coasts is very productive.

HINDOLVESTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2720 ac. P. 839.

HINDON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The town, 15 m. W. by N. Salisbury, on a gentle eminence, has an old church, dissenting chapels, and a free school for boys and girls. Near it, linen, dowlas, and bed-ticking are manufactured; and there are traces of a British village, where Roman coins, pottery, &c., have been found. Area of par., 270 ac. Pop. 772.

HINDONE, a tn. India, prov. of, and 65 m. S.W. Agra; lat. 26° 47' N.; lon. 76° 54' E.; with many of the houses built either wholly, or in part, of a fine dark-red sandstone, cut in large quadrangular masses, and well polished; and some Hindoo temples built in the Mahometan style.

HINDOO KOOSH, KOOSH, or INDIAN CAUCASUS, a vast mountain system of Central Asia, generally considered a continuation of the Himālayas, but regarded by Humboldt as a prolongation, rather, of the Kuen-lun; the direction of its axis corresponding with the latter, both being E. and W., while that of the Himālayas is S.E. and N.W. Viewed as an extension of the Himālayas, the Hindoo Koosh may be said to commence E., at the point where the Indus intersects the former, and to terminate W. indefinitely with the Ghur Mountains (anc. *Paropamisus*), in N. Afghanistan; thus traversing the countries of Kaffiristan, Koonduz, and Budukshan, and filling them with its lofty and rugged elevations. The range takes its name from one vast and lofty mountain name! Hindoo-Koh, N. of Cabool; lat. 35° 40' N.; lon. 68° 50' E.; crowned by a succession of lofty peaks, with sides often perpendicular, and wrapped in a perpetual covering of snow in all parts not too steep to admit of its lying. It has never been measured, but the culminating point has been conjectured to exceed 20,000 ft., being visible at a distance of 150 m. The next highest peak is Kohibaba, 17,905 ft. Transverse valleys are more numerous in this range than in the Himālaya proper; above 20 occur within a distance of 150 m., between the Kawak Pass and Bamian. Many of them, although treeless and shrubless, are beautiful, being traversed by meandering streams, which, in winter, dash through them with noisy and impetuous force, but, in summer, pursue their way calmly and gently. In the vicinity of Hindoo-Koh, the geological structure of the mountains consists of a core of beautiful granite—the felspar being purely white, and the hornblende glossy, black, and collected into large spheroidal masses. This granite has been ascertained to form the interior part of the range to a great extent, in some places assuming an appearance resembling basalt. On each side of the granite are huge strata of slate, gneiss, chlorite, carbonate of lime, quartz, and, exterior to these, secondary limestone and fossiliferous sandstones. The principal minerals are silver, lead, iron, zinc, and antimony. Gold and copper are also said to exist. The Hindoo Koosh is, in general, characterized by barrenness, and, in a remarkable degree, by want of timber. Dwarf firs, willows, poplars, birches, and numerous fruit-trees are grown, but these have been all introduced by man. Rhubarb, however, appears to be indigenous to these regions, growing wild in vast quantities, and of a quality equal to that produced in any other locality. At certain elevations on the N. side of the range, vegetation is poorer in forms and individuals than on the S. side, and has, from the saline soil, a greater preponderance of curious succulent *Chenopodiaceæ*. The only green spots visible are those confined to the banks of rivers; and in such places as are not under cultivation, cool, green,

turfy sward occurs. The general fuel is a scrubby sort of furze bush, affording a very scanty and insufficient resource in this bitter climate. The animals inhabiting these regions are the *kiang*, an equine quadruped about the size of a small horse, and which, in form, it resembles; the *yak* or grunting ox; the *zho*, a mule between the yak and the cow; the *kutchkar* or wild sheep, a large animal with huge curled horns; the *rass*, a species of antelope; musk-deer, ibex, goat-deer, bear, wolf, leopard, lynx, fox, ounce, marmot, hare, eagle, vulture, raven, and various kinds of partridges. The passes over the Hindoo Koosh, though not the highest known, are very formidable. Amongst the principal are the Khawak Pass, 13,200 ft.; the Akrobat, 10,200 ft.; the Kara Kotul, 10,500 ft.; and the Dundun Shikan, 9000 ft. Various large streams have their sources in this range; the principal of which are the Oxus or Jihoon, and the Helmund.

HINDOOSTAN [Persian, *Hindust'han*, the country of the Hindoos, or 'Negroland'], an extensive region, consisting of the central of the three great peninsulas of Southern Asia, and extending between lat. 8° and 35° N., and lon. 68° and 91° E.; bounded, N. by the Himalaya Mountains, W. by the Indus and the Indian Ocean, E. by the Brahmapootra, the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, and Palk's Strait, with the Gulf of Manaar, which separate its S. part from the island of Ceylon. Its extreme length, N. to S., from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin, is about 1900 m.; and breadth, W. to E., 1500 m. Its area may be estimated at nearly 1,280,000 sq. m., or more than one-third of the entire extent of Europe; and its population has been supposed to amount to upwards of 147,500,000, or considerably more than half of the number occupying the European continent and islands.

Geographically, this region is separated into two grand divisions—Hindoostan proper, between the Himalaya and the Vindhyan Mountains, in about lat. 23° N. (this division also including the Punjab and Scinde); and what is more strictly called 'Peninsular India,' bounded, W. and E., by the Indian Ocean; and which is again subdivided into the Deccan (*Daks'hina*, 'the south'), and India-south-of-the-Krishna, or Kistnah river, extending from that river, in about lat. 16° N., to Cape Comorin, and embracing the greater part of the British presidency of Madras. By the natives the country is further subdivided, according to the various languages or dialects spoken in its several parts. Thus, the Tamil nation inhabit the S. part of the peninsula; N. of these are the Karnata race; the Mahrattas, stretching through the W. half of India; the Ooriya and Telinga races, in the central E. part; the Bengalis to the N.E. of these; the Hindi, or Hindoostanees, occupying all the upper plain of the Ganges and Jumna—which last have given name to both India and Hindoostan proper, and are, in general, physically and intellectually superior to the other Indian races. But Europeans are less familiar with the foregoing subdivisions than with those instituted by the Mahometan conquerors of India; which, with a few provinces still retaining their native designations, may be thus tabulated:—

Great Divisions.		Mahometan, &c., Provinces.
1. Hindoostan Proper, or N. India.....		{ Delhi, Agra, Malwa, Rajpootana (or Ajmere), Gojerat, Cutch, Scinde, Mooltan, Lahore, Cashmere, Kusunur, Gurawal, Nepaul, Oude, Allahabad, Bahar, and Bengal.
2. The Deccan, &c.....		{ Caudesh, Berar, Aourangabad, Beader, Hyderabad, Goudwana, Orissa, the Northern Circars, and a part of Bejapoor.
3. India South of the Kistnah.....		{ Part of Bejapoor, Canara, Balahagut, Mysore, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, Travancore, Madura, and the Carnatic.

Since the European conquest of India, however, these subdivisions also have, for the most part, become obsolete; and the whole of Hindoostan, Nepal excepted, is now included in the British presidencies of Bengal, Madras, Bombay (and Lahore), and the native states dependent on the same, which will be found enumerated in our article **INDIA** (BRITISH).

Physical Geography.—The great mountain systems of Hindoostan are the Himalayas, the E. and W. Ghauts, and the Vindhya range. The Himalayas, forming the N. boundary of this region, are one of the loftiest and most stupendous chains of mountains in the world. Their average height is about 15,700 ft.; but their loftiest summits, Dhawalagiri and Kunchajingha, attain an elevation of upwards of 28,000 ft.—(see **HIMALAYA**). The E. Ghauts commence in the south, about lat. 11° 20' N., and, pursuing a N.E. direction across

the country, extend to the banks of the Kistnah, in lat. 16° N., separating the Carnatic from the table-land of the Deccan. The utmost height of this range does not exceed 3000 ft. The W. Ghauts extend from Cape Comorin to the river Taptee, about lat. 21° N.; extending through about 13° of latitude, and running parallel to the W. coast, from which they are seldom more than 70 m., and generally only about 40 m. distant. Their highest elevations reach to from 5000 to 6000 ft. above sea-level. An offset of this range, however, stretching N.E., was found by Colonel Lambton to have an elevation of 7364 ft. This summit, called Mount Permaul, is N.W. from Dindigul, in the S. Carnatic; and it is believed that there are higher elevations farther W. The Vindhya Mountains run E. and W. across the central part of India; constituting a base to the triangle, of which the E. and W. Ghauts form the other two sides, and complete the boundary of what is called the table-land of the peninsula. Their greatest height is not supposed to exceed 3000 ft. The surface of the Deccan is between 3000 and 4000 ft. above the sea, and is a collection of plains, interspersed with ridges of rock, and insulated flat-topped hills, which are numerous, especially in its N.E. parts. These solitary and almost inaccessible heights rise abruptly from the plains, with all but perpendicular sides, which can only be scaled by steps cut in the rock, or by dangerous and winding paths. Many are fortified, and have been strongholds from remote antiquity. S. of the Deccan is the table-land of Mysore, 7000 ft. above the sea, surrounded by the Nilgherry or Blue Mountains, and their branches, which rise to 3000 ft. higher. The base of this plateau, as of all the Deccan, is granite; there are also many syenitic and trap rocks, with an abundance of primary and secondary fossiliferous strata. The sea-coasts on the two sides of this part of the peninsula are essentially different; that of Malabar, on the W. side, is rocky, but in many parts well cultivated; and its mountains, covered with forests, form a continuous wall of very simple structure, 510 m. long, and rather more than 5000 ft. high. On the coast of Coromandel the mountains are bare, lower, frequently interrupted, and the wide maritime plains are, for the most part, parched. The Gangetic plain comprehends the vast tract of level country drained by the Ganges, and its affluents; extending from the Himalaya, on the N., to the Vindhyan, and other ranges, on the S.; and on the W. to the Indian Desert and the mountains of Rajpootana. The lower portion of this plain (Bengal, &c.) is annually submerged for several months by the inundation of the Ganges. This plain is the most fertile, best cultivated, and most thickly inhabited portion of Hindoostan, containing more than one-half of its entire population. The desert of the Indus, or Great Sandy Desert, extends from the S.E. confines of the Punjab to the Runn—a distance of about 500 m.; and is connected on the N.E. with the high country which separates the plain of the Ganges from that of the Indus. It stretches in a direction parallel to the latter river, but divided from it by a fertile tract of land, from 10 m. to 15 m. in width. It contains several large oases, of which considerable portions are under cultivation. The S. part of this desert embraces nearly the whole of the delta of the Indus; across which river it is continuous with the desert of Belochistan, and with that wide band of sandy and sterile regions stretching from central Africa N.E. over the whole centre of the Asiatic continent.

The rivers of Hindoostan, like its mountains, are on the most magnificent scale. The principal are the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmapootra. The Indus, which forms the W. boundary of Hindoostan proper, after having passed the Himalaya, flows in a S.W. direction. Its sources lie in Tibet, between lat. 31° and 32° N. Having traversed the Punjab and Scinde, comprising a course of about 1000 m., it falls, by several mouths, into the Indian Ocean, in about lat. 24° N.; lon. 68° E. Its stream is foul and muddy; and so full of shoals and shifting sands, that it can only be navigated with safety by flat-bottomed boats; with these, it is navigable for about 1200 m. from the sea. It is said to discharge nearly as much water as the Mississippi, and four times more than the Ganges—(see **INDUS**). The Ganges, though not the largest, is the most important of the Indian rivers, from the fertility it diffuses around it, and the facilities it affords for internal communication. It rises about lat. 31° N.; lon. 79° E.; and after pursuing a S.E. course of about 1100 m., enters, by numerous

mouths, into the Bay of Bengal. It is held in high veneration by the Hindus; who consider its waters so sacred, that to swear upon them constitutes their most binding oath—(see GANGES). The Brahmapootra exceeds the Ganges in size, and probably in the length of its course. Its sources are very imperfectly known; but the main stream is traced to about lat. 28° N., and lon. 96° E., in Upper Assam, where it is considered to be formed by a junction of the Dihong, Dibong, and Lohit rivers; the second of which penetrates into Assam, from Tibet, breaking into S. Asia, like the Indus and Sutlej, by gorges in the Himalaya. The Brahmapootra enters Bengal in the Rungpore district; and, having run a course subsequently of nearly 300 m. in a S. and S.E. direction, falls into the Bay of Bengal, in about lat. 22° 50' N.; lon. 90° 45' E.; in conjunction with the largest branch of the Ganges. For the last 30 m. of its course it has a breadth of from 4 m. to 5 m., increased to 10 m. at its mouth—(see BRAHMAPOOTRA). Amongst the other rivers of note in Hindoostan are—the Jumna, Chumbul, Sone, Gunduck, Goggra, Teesta, &c., tributary to the Ganges; the five rivers of the Punjab—the Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab, and Jailum, affluents of the Indus; and in peninsular India—the Nerbudda and Taptee, flowing westward; and the Kistnah or Krishna, Godavery, and Mahanuddy, entering the sea on its eastern side.

In remarkable contrast to its mountains and rivers are the lakes of Hindoostan; the latter being few in number, shallow, and comparatively small in size. Amongst the largest are the Chilka and Colair lakes, both on the eastern shore of the peninsula. The former, a salt water lake, separates the five northern circars, towards the sea, from the district of Cuttaek. It is about 35 m. in length, and 8 m. in average breadth; its general depth being $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. It abounds in fish, and large quantities of salt are manufactured on its banks. The Colair, a fresh water lake, is situated between the Godavery and the Krishna, about 5 m. E. from Elloor. It is of an oval form; and, in the dry season, is about 25 m. in length, and about 10 m. in breadth at its widest part. In the rainy season, it greatly exceeds these limits. It contains numerous islands; which disappear as the lake swells, and re-appear as the floods subside. On a failure of the periodical rains, it dries up altogether. To make up, however, for the want of natural reservoirs, the whole surface of India is more or less interspersed with tanks, or artificial collections of water, made for the purpose of irrigation; and the construction of which has been always held highly meritorious by the professors of the Brahminical religion. Some of these are of such considerable size as almost to merit the name of lakes; and jeels or large ponds, formed by some of the large rivers during their inundations, are also numerous in several provinces; as in Bengal, and elsewhere. On the W. side of Hindoostan is a remarkable tract of morass, called the Rumm, lying between the province of Cutch and the S.E. parts of Scinde, and having communication with the Gulf of Cutch. It is about 150 m. in length, and in greatest breadth about 60 m.; its total superficies amounting, at different periods, to between 5000 and 8000 sq. m. Several rivers disembogue into this tract, which is diversified with several verdant oases, and on which the phenomenon of the *mirage* is of frequent occurrence. The coastline of Hindoostan, having an extent of nearly 3100 miles, is particularly deficient in islands and inlets; of the latter, two only are of much size—the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, both on the western side. Along all the W. coast, Bombay, Cochín, and a few less important localities, are those only which present any good accommodation for shipping; and on the E. coast, from Cape Comorin to Bengal, there is not a single good harbour.

Climate.—From the vast extent of Hindoostan, stretching, as it does, through no fewer than 27° of latitude, its climate and productions, particularly the former, by position and local influences, can be here spoken of but cursorily; the reader being referred for more minute and ample information on these and other subjects, either not at all, or but slightly, noticed in this article, to the accounts of the various presidencies, states, provinces, and districts of which the territory is composed, and which will be found under their respective heads. Generally speaking, Hindoostan has three seasons; the hot, wet, and cold. The first commences about the middle of March, and continues for three months. The heat is, for the most part, intense, and in some places so excessive,

especially on the Coromandel coast, as to destroy vegetation; the thermometer ranging, in the sun, from 100° to 110°, and rising as high even as 120° Fah. The wet season also occurs during the S.W. monsoon, in most parts of India; though, in the country E. of the Ghauts, the rains occur when the wind blows from the opposite quarter. The rains are ushered in with a dreadful commotion of the elements—lightning, thunder, and tempest; and the rain which it brings, though falling for some time at intervals only, gradually becomes a continuous deluge. These rains, however, though excessive, are highly beneficial; refreshing the earth, invigorating vegetation, and cooling and purifying the atmosphere. The N.E. monsoon blows during the winter months, and the S.W. during the rest of the year; but both are subject to various modifications, according to local circumstances, particularly the direction of mountain-ranges. In the cold season, fogs and dews are common; and the degree of cold is so great, in some places, as to render fires necessary. Even in Calcutta, the thermometer falls as low as 52° in December, with a N.E. wind; and in some of the N. provinces to 45° and 35°. Still, the whole of Hindoostan, except the higher mountain-ranges, may be considered as having a hot climate; for although, N. of lat. 27°, the climate, from November to March, is comparable with that of Italy, the larger part of the territory is within the tropic; and in the low plains, as far N. as lat. 18°, winter is hardly perceptible. At Bombay, the mean annual temperature is stated to be about 82°; at Madras, 84°; and at Calcutta, 79°, Fah.

Natural Products.—The principal vegetable productions of Hindoostan are—rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, opium, tobacco, ginger, saffron, cardamoms, pepper, cocoa, areca, and other palms yielding nuts, which are extensively consumed by the native population; anise, silk, various dyes, flax, hemp, &c. The principal indigenous fruits are—the mango, the finest of all the Indian fruits; pisang or plantain, pomegranate, citron, date, almond, grape, pine-apple, and tamarind. In the N. provinces, apples, pears, plums, apricots, and other European fruits abound. Oranges and lemons are also to be met with, but are of an inferior quality.

The minerals of this vast territory are as various as its other products. The Himalayan mountains abound in iron, copper, and lead; the mines have, however, been only superficially worked. Graphite has been found in the province of Kumaon, and traces of lignite in the tertiary formation; where immense deposits of fossil bones have also been discovered. Deposits of coal stretch across India from E. to W.; from Assam and Sylhet into Burdwan, where some coal mines are wrought for the supply of Calcutta; and along the course of the Nerbudda, as well as in the W. district of Cutch. Agates and carnelians abound throughout Central India; and at Surat and other places, on the W. side of the peninsula, carnelians are cut and wrought with great ability by native artists. Nitre and nitrate of soda effloresce in great quantities on the soil in different parts of Hindoostan; and all, or nearly all, the supply of those minerals to Great Britain is now derived from India. Gold is procured by washing the sand of some rivers, and iron is in many parts abundant; but few mines of any metals exist. Diamonds are found at Panna, in Bundelcund; the mines of which, under the name of Panassa, are mentioned by Pliny. They are also found in the Deccan, but few are now produced. A species of carbonate of lime, termed *hauhar*, and porcelain clays, are plentiful; as are marbles of various colours. Alum is obtained in Cutch in considerable quantities.

It is pretty generally believed in Europe that the natives of India live chiefly upon rice. This is by no means the case; for, excepting Bengal, the number of those who seldom taste rice probably far exceed those who live upon that grain. Wheat, barley, jowary or common millet (*Holcus sorghum*), bajree or bajry (*Holcus spicatus*), sesamum, and several grains peculiar to the country, constitute the staple products forming the nourishment of the Hindoos. Of wheat, several varieties are grown; some of very fine quality—as the soft wheat, called *pyssce*, and the hard, called *julalya*. Indian corn or maize is cultivated, in small quantities, all over Hindoostan, but not as a corn crop; being eaten chiefly in a green state, and after the grains have been roasted. The great millet, or *durra* of the Arabs, jowary of India (*Holcus sorghum*), occupies the place of maize in other

parts of Asia. But, besides the cereals, a great variety of pulses are cultivated; also yams, sweet potatoes, onions, garlic, &c. Sugar-cane is raised, less for the manufacture of sugar than the consumption of the cane itself, as a sweetmeat and article of food; though some of the finest grain sugar is produced in Hindoostan. The opium-poppy is cultivated to supply opium for foreign exportation, exclusively in the provinces of Bahar, Benares, and Malwa; and is supplied by the cultivators, at fixed rates, to the Anglo-Indian government, to which it continues to yield a large revenue; being almost entirely exported by the British to the markets of China, and the Indian Archipelago. Indigo is raised in great quantities in the lower plain of the Ganges, particularly in Bengal, but also in other parts of Hindoostan; and it forms one of the most profitable of Indian crops. Cotton, of several kinds, is produced, chiefly on the table-land of the Deccan; and if ready means of transit for it thence to the coast existed, India could be made to yield an all but inexhaustible supply, at prices which might defy competition. Cardamoms and pepper are amongst the most valuable products of the Malabar coast; to which locality their culture is almost exclusively confined. Benzoin, camphor, sarsaparilla, and many other drugs, are indigenous. The forests of Hindoostan contain an immense variety of large trees, little known in Europe; but capable of yielding valuable timber, and distinguished by their fragrance, luxuriant growth, or adaptation for manufactures. Teak, of the first quality, grows on the W. Ghauts. Other forest trees, characteristic of Indian scenery, are—the banian, sappan, saul (*Shorea robusta*), sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*), &c.; with which are seen the oak, cypress, poplar, &c. Large and beautiful flowering shrubs are in great variety. Forests of bamboo are numerous; and so rapidly does their growth proceed, that some of these reeds have been reported to attain a height of 60 ft. in the course of five months! Extensive tracts of the country are covered with dense jungles, the resorts of formidable wild animals; mangroves cover the swamps at the mouths of the rivers; and the whole of that wide tract, termed the Sunderbunds, at the united delta of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, is a rank forest, inhabited by tigers, deer, and elephants; and the rivers traversing which are, in many parts, rendered impassable by ships, on account of the obstacles to which its thick vegetation gives rise.

The elephant, tiger, leopard, panther, hyena, wild boar and ass, deer, bears, jackals, foxes, marmots, the ourang-outang, and numerous other kinds of apes, are natives of Hindoostan. Lions are found in the N., but they are not of the same species with the lion of Africa. The elephant, buffalo, dromedary, horse, and ass, have been domesticated; the first-named has, from time immemorial, formed an important appendage to the retinue of Indian princes, and the right of property in wild elephants was claimed by them as a royal privilege. The Mahratra horse is a small and active animal, but ungainly; and Hindoostan has never been particularly famous for its breed of horses. The wild ass is a native of the desert. Troops of pariah dogs infest the cities and towns of Hindoostan. In the lower forms of animated life, Hindoostan equally abounds as in the higher. Alligators and gavials are abundant in the tanks and rivers; and some of the most formidable serpents known inhabit this region.

Population.—The inhabitants of Hindoostan have been estimated to amount to upwards of 150,000,000—(*Trigonomet. Survey of India, Rep. 1851, p. 60*)—by far the greater number of whom are Hindoos; the Mahometans—of Arab, Persian, or other descent—being vaguely estimated at 10,000,000, and the Europeans, amongst the entire population, at no more than 60,000. The Hindoos are not the aboriginal inhabitants of India; but, having arrived from the N.W., they first occupied that portion of the country to the N. of the Nerbudda, called, emphatically, Hindoostan; and subsequently crossed the Nerbudda into the Deccan, or 'South,' where they dispossessed the natives, as before. The native tribes, however, were by no means exterminated; and, under the various denominations of Bheels, Coolies, Catties, Coles, Gonds, &c., they still exist in the peninsula, to the number, it is computed, at the least, of two or three millions. They are mostly of small, active frame, dark-coloured, and with a peculiarly quick and restless eye; uncivilized, or owning only a few importations of Hindoo superstition or civilization. They have

little clothing, and few arms, beyond bows and arrows; their ordinary food consists of wild berries and game; they have no repugnance to killing or eating oxen; and they bury their dead, instead of burning them. The aboriginal tribes chiefly



COOLIES.—From Luard's Views in India.

inhabit the fastnesses of Gundwana, the Vindhya, and Sautpoora mountain-ranges, and their offshoots and continuations, as far E. as the hills of Bhaugulpoor (Bengal); they are also to be found on the E. frontiers of Bengal, and, in considerable numbers, in Candeish, Goojerat, and along the line of the W. Ghauts. There is, in fact, scarcely any considerable mountain or hill region in India where some of them are not to be found; and the districts they inhabit are the wildest and most unreclaimed portions of the whole peninsula, many of them remaining still unexplored by Europeans.

The Hindoos.—Although commonly darker in colour than the rest of the nations composing the Caucasian race, the Hindoos are held to belong to this great division of mankind. They are well formed, and, in some parts of India, as in the Deccan and the upper plain of the Ganges, they are even robust, energetic, and hardy; but the chief bodily characteristic of the Hindoos is extreme suppleness and flexibility of the animal fibre; rendering them the best runners, climbers, leapers, and wrestlers in Asia, though incapable of maintaining exertion, or resisting fatigue, for any lengthened period. The face of the Hindoo is oval; the eyes are uniformly dark brown, with a tinge of yellow in the white; and the hair as constantly long, black, and straight. The upper classes, especially in Hindoostan proper, and eminently so toward the N.W., are nearly as light in colour as the natives of S. and central Europe; and they are also far more handsome and tall than the lower classes. In proportion as we proceed toward the S. extremity of the peninsula, the hue of the skin is observed to darken; until, in the lower castes, it assumes almost the blackness of the negro. The females of the inferior ranks are diminutive, and by no means attractive; but those of the higher are frequently quite the reverse, possessing graceful forms, finely tapered and rounded limbs, soft dark eyes, long fine hair, and a glowing complexion. As to dress, the labouring population of both sexes go almost naked; a turban, and a cotton covering around the loins, constituting the whole of their apparel, though the different castes have usually some distinctive peculiarity of costume, indicative of their position in the social scale. Amongst the upper classes, the dress of the females, particularly, is elegant; consisting of a jacket, with half-sleeves, fitting closely to the shape, and often made of rich silk; a flowing garment, of silk or cotton, called a *shalice*, and so disposed as to fall in graceful folds; embroidered slippers; and the hands, arms, ankles, and ears, profusely ornamented with rings and jewellery. The prevalence of ornament extends throughout nearly all ranks of the population; and it is common to see females adorned with gold armlets, anklets, &c., but with scarcely a shred of

clothing. Subtlety and shrewdness are the most conspicuous mental characteristics of the Hindoos; and they have been properly described as 'the acutest buyers and sellers in the world.' In their manners they are mild and retiring; timidity and indecision are all but universal qualities; and yet, when offered by Europeans, they have proved themselves faithful and obedient soldiers, and courageous in the field. Artifice and deceit, a want of probity and candour, are amongst their conspicuous failings.

Arts and Manufactures.—In a few arts and manufactures—such as weaving, dyeing, carving, stone-cutting, architecture and sculpture of certain kinds, and the fabrication of some metallic articles—the Hindoos have undoubtedly excelled. The cotton, muslin, and silk fabrics, the carpets and the shawls, of India, have deserved celebrity; amongst these goods, the muslins of Dacca, formerly made in much larger quantities than at present, in and around that city, claim the foremost notice. These muslins are known by various names; chiefly denoting the fineness, beauty, or transparency of their texture. The finest of all is the *mulmus khas*—(literally, muslin made for the special use of a prince, or great personage). It is woven in half-pieces, measuring 10 yds. in length and 1 yd. in breadth, having 1900 threads in the warp, and weighing only about 3½ oz. avoirdupois. Some of the other muslins are also beautiful productions of the loom; as *abruwan*, compared by the natives, from its clear pellucid texture, to 'running water,' and *shub-num*, so named from its resemblance, when it is wetted and spread upon the bleaching-field, to the 'evening dew' on the grass. Embroidery (*sur-dooze*) is an art in which the Mohammedans of Dacca display extraordinary skill. They embellish Cashmere shawls and scarfs, muslins, and net fabrics, with silk, gold, and silver thread, in a manner probably unrivalled in any other part of the world. In Seinde and the Punjab, also, this branch of industry is conducted with eminent skill. The muslin manufacture, like the production of Indian cotton goods of all other kinds, has materially declined within the present century, in consequence of the competition of British goods; nor would there appear any prospect of the revival of Indian manufacturing prosperity, at least as to common woven fabrics, in the face of such powerful rivalry. Masulipatam, and various other places on the E. side of the peninsula, have been famed for chintz, and other coloured cotton goods; which are still made there, as well as at Surat, near the Gulf of Cambay. The silks of India are inferior to those of China; but for the production of shawls, the country is unrivalled, especially the province of Cashmere, where these goods are woven from the fine hair of the Tibet goat. Trichinopoly is noted for the manufacture of gold chains of exquisite workmanship; and at several places, on the W. side of the peninsula, carnelians, blood-stone, and other products of the same character, which are abundantly found in that region, are, as already stated, cut and polished in superior style. In filigree work, and stone, wood, and ivory carving, pottery, and engraving on gems, the Hindoos are highly respectable artisans; and the beauty, brilliancy, and durability of their dyes, were as celebrated among the Greeks and Romans as they are at the present day—madder, indigo, lac, turmeric, sappan, &c., dyeing materials of the first importance, being native products. Numerous manufactures, calculated to give a high idea of Indian ingenuity and taste, appeared at the Great Exhibition in London, in 1851. Amongst these were various articles in agate from Bombay, mirrors from Lahore, marble chairs from Ajmeer, kincobs from Benares, embroidered silk shawls and scarfs, carpets from Bangalore, and a variety of articles in iron, inlaid with silver.

All the excellence hitherto evinced by the Hindoos, in the prosecution of arts and sciences, appears, however, to have been wholly manipulative. The people, with a few rare exceptions—amongst which Rammohun-Roy has been a striking example—have evinced no grasp of intellect, enabling them to become versed, beyond a very limited extent, in the higher branches of learning. In arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and astronomy, they have made some rudimentary progress; and their genius is somewhat adapted to metaphysical speculations, and the intricacies of grammar and jurisprudence; but their geography, medicine, and other practical sciences, are a chaos, and their agriculture is of the rudest kind.

In literature the Hindoos are, and always have been, far

behind several neighbouring nations. Except some of their theological writings, the only works of any celebrity amongst them are the *Mahabharat* and the *Ramayana*; the one recording the wars of the sons of Baharat, and the other the adventures of Rama. They are both poems, there being hardly any prose compositions in Hindoo literature, and both extremely bad; being destitute of every quality they ought to possess, and having nearly all they ought not. The state of education is equally backward, there being scarcely one man in a hundred who can read a common letter; neither can they derive any benefit from such scientific, or other useful works, as they have, in consequence of them being all written in Sanscrit, with which the mass are entirely unacquainted. The females are, in general, utterly ignorant of reading and writing; a Brahminical prejudice existing against female education.

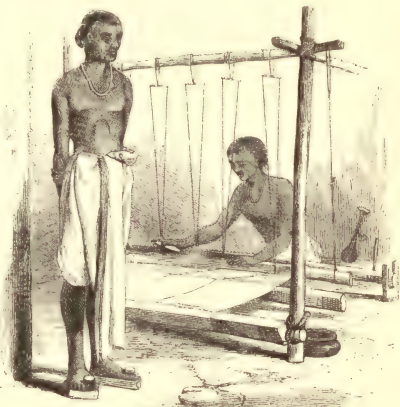
India, and especially the Deccan, abounds with stupendous and highly-elaborate architecture; not, indeed, possessing the elegant proportions of the edifices of ancient Greece, but rather exhibiting the ponderous sublimity which characterize those still extant in Egypt, with the addition of a great deal of ornamental and minute sculpture, representations of the deities of the Hindoo pantheon, and their reputed acts, &c.; not generally conceived or executed in good taste, or with any regard to delicacy of sentiment. Amongst the most remarkable monuments of the kind are the excavated temples of Elora, Elephanta, Carice, and Baug, on the W. side of the peninsula; the pyramids of Pooree (Juggernaut) in the E.; and the temples of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, &c., in the S. Most of these are Brahminical, others of Buddhist, and some of Jain origin; all have been constructed at epochs long passed, and some may perhaps boast of a high antiquity. In the region of Hindoostan proper, which was the great seat of Mahometan ascendancy, many beautiful structures, constructed by the western invaders of Hindoostan, exist; the most elegant of which is the Taj-Mahal, at Agra—a splendid mausoleum, constructed by the Emperor Shah-Jehan. In the Mahometan edifices marble is plentifully employed—a material never used in Hindoo structures; all of which have been either excavated in sandstone, or hewn out of granite. Throughout the centre and S. of India, hill-forts, on heights difficult of access, are numerous, and have proved formidable strongholds of native chiefs. But, with exception of the latter, and of the embankments, tanks, and other constructions for facilitating irrigation—in which endeavour the Hindoos have displayed much care and ingenuity—nearly all the great architectural efforts of the Hindoos have been spent on structures connected with their religion. From the palace of the sovereign to the hut of the peasant, their habitations are, for the most part, meanly built; in some hilly parts the walls are constructed of stone, but elsewhere only of mud or sun-dried bricks, and roofed with bamboo or palmyra leaves; except in the principal cities and towns, where more attention is paid to solidity in domestic architecture.

Religion and Castes.—The Brahminical religion dates, no doubt, from a very remote epoch. It acknowledges a self-existent Supreme Being, who, however, is held by it to take no concern in the government of the universe; this is delegated to his triune manifestation—Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva—who are respectively emblematical of the creating, preserving, and destroying powers. To Brahma—except amongst a sect termed the Jaungams, who inhabit chiefly the S. of India—there is but one temple dedicated, which is situated near Ajmeer, in Rajpootana. The great bulk of the Hindoo population are Vaishnavas, or followers of Vishnu; or Saivas, votaries of Siva; besides which divinities, a vast multitude of inferior deities are worshipped—their number amounting, according to the Brahmins, to 333,000,000! Figures of a great many of these deities and their attributes are sculptured in the temples, and retained as household gods in the dwellings of the people, to receive daily adoration; and however, at first, the Hindoo pantheon might have merely represented emblematically the forces of nature, and changes in material bodies, it has given rise to the most gigantic and degrading system of idolatry in the world. The temples and worshippers of Siva, the destroyer, are far more numerous than those of any other Hindoo idol; and his worship, like that of the goddess Kali or Doorga, is, at certain periods, marked by acts and sacrifices of the most brutal and savage kind. The worship of Vishnu, the preserver—which is chiefly prevalent in

Bengal and Orissa—and that of Krishna, the representative of the sun, are unpolluted by any such barbarities. The votaries of Siva and Vishnu are distinguished by certain coloured marks on the forehead; those of the Saiva sect being horizontal, and those of the Vaishnavas perpendicular. The supremacy of the Brahmins, and the doctrine of metempsychosis, or of the transmigration of the soul, after death, into the bodies of animals or human beings, for a long series of ages, according to the purity or impurity of previous life, are leading dogmas of the Brahminical faith. Pilgrimages to remote and holy places, penances, and offerings to the priesthood, are held in high esteem; the avoidance of impure or forbidden food, especially the flesh of the cow, and the preservation of caste, are amongst the most important moral duties enjoined on the Hindoo. In no country does the religion of the inhabitants appear so prominent, in every act, as in Hindoostan. It pervades the entire frame of civil society, and mixes itself up with every concern of life—public, private, and domestic. The whole of Indian theology is professedly founded on the Vedas, four in number, and believed by the Hindoos to have been revealed by Brahma himself; but, practically, the Puranas and the Institutes of Menu, compositions of later dates, and which insist more strongly on the supremacy of the priesthood, are the basis of the existing Brahminical system. Further on, will be found a few specimens from these productions, showing the spirit in which they have been composed.

The institution of *caste*, so characteristic of society throughout nearly the whole of India, cannot be considered entirely peculiar to that region, since prejudices of rank and position prevail even in Europe, in many curious respects, similar to those which divide the classes of the population in Hindoostan; but nowhere are such prejudices and distinctions pursued to such ramifications, and in so arbitrary and often merciless a manner, as in that portion of the globe under consideration. In the outset, the Hindoos are divided into four great classes or castes—the *Brahmins*, or sacerdotal class; the *Kshatriyas*, warriors and rulers; the *Vaisyas*, capitalists, traders, and farmers; and the *Sudras*, labourers, artisans, and menial servants. 'These divisions are hereditary, impassable, and indefeasible.' The three first classes are termed 'twice born,' and are fabled to have sprung respectively from the mouth, the breast and arm, and the thigh of Brahma, while the *Sudras*, at an immeasurable distance below the rest, are deemed only 'once born,' and to

outcasts, or of no rank whatever; and some are so utterly abominable that a Brahmin is defiled by coming within their shadow! Purity of caste is incapable of acquisition; and the Mahratta chieftain, besides others who, at various times, have



HINDOO WEAVER AND WINDER OF THREAD.
From Solvyns' Costume of Hindoostan

acquired sovereign dominion, have been still held to be no more than Sudras, or of the servile class. The Brahmins are regarded as greatly superior to the rest of the population, and are distinguished by wearing a certain cord termed the 'thread,' they may engage in warlike or literary pursuits, and some others are held not derogatory to their dignity; but they are mostly attached to the pagodas, and live by giving instruction, or on the alms of the charitable and devout. The following passages will denote what obsequious reverence the Brahmins claim for their order:—'A Brahmin, whether learned or ignorant, is a powerful divinity.'—(*Institutes of Menu*, vol. ix., pp. 316, 317.) 'Those excellent Brahmins who are guilty of such crimes as theft, are offenders against themselves, not others. Brahmins are masters of the Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Sudras; they are masters of one another, and to be worshipped, being earthly gods.'—(*Padma Purana*, ch. xx.) 'Whatever exists in the universe is all in effect, though not in form, the wealth of the Brahmin, since the Brahmin is entitled to it all by his primogeniture and eminence of birth. . . The Brahmin eats but his own food, wears but his own apparel, and bestows but his own in alms. . . He alone deserves to possess the whole earth.'—(*Ibid.*) A remarkable section of the religious orders is formed by the fakcers or mendicant monks. They dress in rags, and live in filth and perpetual poverty on the alms of the faithful; practise on themselves the most unheard-of descriptions of ascetic tortures; perform pilgrimages; pretend to the gift of prophecy; and, though held in high veneration by the mass of the people, they are of the most abandoned habits, and the greatest of Hindoo cheats and deceivers. The military profession is held to be nearly as honourable as the sacerdotal; the Vaisyas or mercantile classes are regarded with much less consideration. Contrary to the opinion commonly entertained, there is nothing to prevent the son of a potter from becoming a worker in metals, or the son of a washerman from becoming a weaver; but occupations usually depend on hereditary descent. Thus, amongst the mixed castes, the *Vaidya*, whose function is medical, is the son of a Brahmin by a woman of the Vaisya class; the *Vaidaha* is the descendant of a Vaisya father and a Brahminical mother, and his business is to wait on women; the *Vena*, the offspring of a Vaidaha and a Vaidya, is a musician; the *Abhira*, descended from a Brahmin and a Vaidya, is a cowherd; and the *Kayastha*, born of a Vaisha and a Sudra, is a writer. Agricultural employments are generally held to be creditable, as are ordinary trades, except those of fishermen,



FAKKEER AND WOMAN OF LOW CASTE.
From Miss Eden, and Solvyns.

have sprung from the foot of the divinity. But, in addition to the foregoing, there are a vast number of subdivisions constituting so many different castes, originating in intermarriages of the four great orders, or dependent on the employments, trades, or professions they pursue—some of which (as indeed in Europe), are held to be much more honourable and worthy than others; and, in addition, a very large number amongst the population, particularly in certain districts, are

carriers, and others having to do with animals and animal products; as also those which are concerned with spirituous liquors, which are abstained from by the pure castes. Burners of the dead, and public executioners, are held to be wholly impure; and basket and mat makers, in some districts, as that of Patna, for instance, are considered so despicable that they are not allowed to enter the villages. With all these fine-drawn diversities of rank and respectability, the division into superior and inferior castes is not attended in Hindoostan with any feeling of humiliation on the part of the latter. Every caste, and subdivision of a caste, forms a little distinct society in the general community. Its members enjoy the sense of equality among themselves, whilst their position, in all respects, towards the other members of the general community, is determined before their birth. The divine origin of castes being universally admitted, there is no ground for personal animosity. The members of the higher castes feel no malice or pity for, but rather indifference towards, those of the lower, nor the latter any envy or hatred of the former. Each caste has peculiar notions of purity and uncleanness by which their manner of living and general conduct is regulated; and men of all castes are found serving together, with equal discipline and efficiency, in the ranks of the Anglo-Indian armies. Degradation of caste follows the use of forbidden food, and the eating, drinking, or intermarrying with persons of a lower caste (which, it may be said, is, in a minor degree, the case even in Europe). To avert the penalties of such intermarriages, the Jharejahs of Cutch, and the Rajpoot military tribes, continue to destroy a great number of their female children soon after birth. Such are a few of the peculiarities of the social system of the Hindoos. It cannot be wondered at that, with a debasing superstition, and institutions that have oppressed and split its people into a multitude of unsympathizing sections, India, with a vast population and abundant resources, should have been, during all its history, the prey of one invader after another.

The institution of caste, thus arbitrarily stereotyped upon the Hindoos, has produced a multitude of monstrous anomalies which pervade the whole framework of society in India. In one caste, and one alone, the females are permitted to cohabit, or form matrimonial alliances with Europeans; from another caste, a certain proportion of the females, regarded as incapable of marriage, are contributed to be brought up as *bayaderes*, *nautch*, or dancing-girls in the Brahminical temples,



NAUTCH GIRLS.—From Luce's Views in India.

where they minister to the appetites of the priesthood. Some of the population, following the destinies which their descent has marked out for them, have become illustrious as thieves, highwaymen, or professional assassins, without thereby losing consideration or respect from their compatriots. Amongst these, the *Thugs* have been the most conspicuous; they are robbers, united by religious or superstitious ties, who mainly subsist by strangling and plundering travellers; their secret practice of murder excited the interference of the British government,

by which it is believed that *Thuggee*, in the territories under its control, has been nearly extirpated. The Hindoos mostly burn their dead, but some, like the aboriginal tribes, practise burial; in other castes, the dead are consigned to the waters of the Ganges, or other rivers; and in some districts, as Bahar, according to Hamilton, persons when about to die are turned into the open air, and exposed to any weather. Slavery is very general, as is inheritance by adoption. On the Malabar coast, in S.W. India, sovereignties, property, &c., descend in the female line, so that not a man's own children, but his sister's, or those of his nearest female relative, become his heirs. But despite of all sorts of incongruities in the Hindoo social system, the internal government of the villages and communities is remarkable for its perfect organization and adaptation to the requirements of the people—(see INDIA—BRITISH). India is, in fact, a land of contradictions; and the most childlike inanity and consummate wisdom, are to be met with in its institutions, side by side.

Other Forms of Religion, Nations, &c.—Buddhism, which now prevails over all Central and E. Asia, appears to have originated in Hindoostan, but it is now all but extinct there. Various traces, however, exist of its former supremacy, especially at Buddha-Gaya, in Bahar, in the cave temples of India, and even at the temple of Juggernaut, which is resorted to by vast numbers of Brahminical pilgrims, but within the precincts of which no recognition of the Buddhist faith. (For an account of Buddhism, see TIBET.) The Jains, a numerous sect, inhabiting the W. part of the peninsula, especially Gujerat, Candeish, &c., are supposed to have been an offshoot of the Buddhists at the time that Buddhism was extirpated in Hindoostan; they, also, do not recognize caste, and, with the addition of worshipping a small number of deified saints, their form of religion presents some striking similarities to that of Buddhism. The Seik or Sikh religion is confined to the Punjab and adjacent territories; it is an heretical form of the Brahminical religion, which originated in the 15th century, and its chief characteristics are perhaps the intolerance of its followers, and their perfect abstinence from eating the flesh of the cow (see PUNJAB). The Mahometans, who form about one-fifteenth of the entire population of India, are of Afghan, Persian, Toork, Belooch, and Arabic origin, being the descendants of the numerous invaders who have entered Hindoostan from the N.W. since the commencement of the 11th century. Singular to say, they are not most numerous around Delhi, Agra, &c., which were the chief seats of the Moslem empire in India; but in many parts of Bengal, which was at the extremity of that dominion, they constitute the majority of the inhabitants; and the same is the case in various parts of the Deccan. Of the sovereign states they established, the principal now existing is that of Hyderabad or the Nizam. At Bombay, Surat, &c., Parsees are numerous; they are the descendants of the ancient Persians, expelled from the table-land of Iran at the Mahometan conquest of Persia, and preserve the worship of fire and the sun, with other ancient customs, in great purity: they are mercantile, industrious, often learned, and many of them are amongst the opulent individuals in India. In the S. of the peninsula are a great number of native Christians; in many localities they predominate, in point of numbers, over the rest of the population, particularly on the coasts, where they are chiefly engaged in fishing and maritime traffic. They are partly Nestorians, or of the Syrian church, the doctrines of which appear to have been introduced into India in nearly the earliest ages of Christianity; and partly R. Catholics, especially on the Coromandel coast. Abyssinians in Gujerat, Armenians, Jews, Tartars, some Malays, and Europeans of various nations, with a considerable number of native descendants of Portuguese settlers, make up nearly the remainder of the motley population of India. Goa, Damaun, and Diu, all in W. India, belong to the Portuguese; Pondichery, Chandernagore, and a few smaller settlements on the Coromandel coast, to the French; and Tranquebar, on the same coast, to the Danes; but, with these exceptions—and Nepal and Bootan, states which are still independent, as well as Buddhist—the whole of India is substantially under the British dominion.

History.—The Assyrians under Semiramis, and the Persians under Darius, are said to have penetrated into the N.W. part of this region, but the information we have respecting their

expedition thither is very fragmentary; and the earliest details giving any connected account of Hindoostan, are those by the historians of Alexander. This conqueror traversed the Punjab, but did not establish any permanent dominion beyond the Indus. Seleucus Nicator, one of his successors, is believed to have advanced with an army into the heart of India, against Sandracottus (Chandragupta), and he afterwards sent Megasthenes on an embassy to that sovereign, at his capital Palibothra, which is conjectured to have been either Patna or Bhagulpur. The Greek monarchs of Bactria appear really to have pushed their conquests into India, and subsequently the Parthians and Scythians. The author of the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea*, and Pliny, give some descriptions of the W. coast of India; but from the decline of the Roman empire, a lapse of many centuries occurs before we arrive at any further authentic information concerning the countries beyond the Persian desert. The modern history of Hindoostan commences with A. D. 1000, when Mahmood of Ghuznee, a Mahometan sovereign, whose dominions reached from the Indian Ocean to the Caspian, made the first of his 13 successful expeditions into Hindoostan, which region he penetrated as far as Kanoje, Bundelcund, and Gujerat. In 1174, the Ghaznevide dynasty was overturned by Mahomet of Ghore, who also invaded India on several occasions, and whose successor Cuttab, in 1215, founded the Patan or Afghan sovereignty, which had its seat at Delhi. The Patan dynasty lasted till 1525, and, during its continuance, Hindoostan suffered from the successive devastations of Jenghiz-khan and Timour. Baber, a descendant of Timour, in 1526, established the Mogul dynasty; of which, after himself, Akbar, Jehangire, Shah Jehan, and Aurengzebe, were the most celebrated sovereigns. In the time of Aurengzebe, the Mogul dominion had reached its culminating point, and in his reign the Mahometan conquest of the Deccan was achieved; but his rule was disturbed by the rise of the Mahratta power under Sevajee, and after the death of his successor Shah Allum, in 1713, the Mogul sovereignty rapidly waned into decrepitude. The Nizam, and other viceroys of the empire, then founded for themselves independent kingdoms in different parts of India, which were soon afterwards devastated by the incursions of Nadir Shah, and a fresh invasion of Afghans. Meanwhile that the foregoing dynasties ruled in Hindoostan, S. India was long the seat of several independent Hindoo sovereignties; the principal of which were Beljapoor and Bijnapur, but which were successively conquered by the Mahometans. Shortly after the fall of the Bhamenee empire of the Deccan, and 27 years before the foundation of the Mogul empire by Baber, the Portuguese under Vasco de Gama, in 1498, arrived at Calicut, which was then governed by a prince named the Zamorin. Within a short period they had possessed themselves of Goa, Diu, and other places, on the W. side of India; the trade of which coast was for a period wholly under their control. They were followed by the Dutch, who, however, nearly confined themselves to trading with India, and never made any important settlement on its soil. In the 18th century, the French found means to establish colonies, chiefly on the E. side of India; but before the termination of that century, their progress toward domination in India was checked; and, early in the present century, their influence over Indian polities and native sovereignties, was thoroughly destroyed by the British; the rise of whose power will be hereafter described in the article INDIA (BRITISH).—(Von Orlich; Jaquemont; Hamilton, *Hindoostan and E. India Gaz.*; Conder, *Modern Traveller*; Bell; *N. British Review*; *Picture of India*; Crawford, *Asiat. Researches*; *Journals of the Royal Asiat. Soc.*, and *Asiat. Soc. of Bengal*; *Bombay and Madras Journals*; *Calcutta Review*, 1850-51, &c.)

HINDRINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2990 ac. P. 721. **HING**, several places, China:—1, (*-Hao*), a maritime tn., prov. Fokien, on a bay in the channel of Fokien, 45 m. S.S.W. Foo-Choo; with a small port, and some coasting trade.—2, (*-Ngin*), a tn., prov. Quangtung, 175 m. N.E. Canton.—3, (*-Me*), a tn., prov. Quangsee, 50 m. S.S.W. Sin-Tchou.

HINGENE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 12 m. S.S.W. Antwerp, in a marshy district, on the Scheldt, near the confluence of the Rupel and Vliet, protected from inundation by embankments. It has three churches, a magnificent castle, manufactures of linen, soap, and cordage; oil and corn mills, several breweries, and a trade in linen, corn, flax,

and hay. A good many of the inhabitants are connected with shipping. Pop. 3709.

HINGHAM.—1, A small, neat market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. The town, 14 m. W. by S. Norwich, is abundantly supplied with water; has a fine church, chiefly in the decorated English style, and a free grammar school. Area of par., 3630 ac. Pop. 1691.—2, A small seaport and township, U. States, Massachusetts, S. side of Boston Bay, about 15 m. S.E. Boston. It has several churches, two academies, and about 80 vessels in the fisheries and coasting trade. Pop. 3564.

HINGUNGHAUT, a large trading tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, 50 m. S. Nagpore; lat. 20° 37' N.; lon. 78° 54' E.

HINKSEY, two pars. Eng., Berks:—1, (*North*); 900 ac. P. 295.—2, (*South*); 550 ac. P. 153.

HINLIP, par. Eng. Worcester; 1140 ac. P. 139.

HINOJARES [anc. *Traximum*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 38 m. S.E. Jaen, at the foot of the sierra of same name. It has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of blue vitriol, a flour-mill, and a trade in unmanufactured esparto. Pop. 935.

HINOJOS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 30 m. E.S.E. Huelva; with a church, a handsome townhouse, and prison; two schools, pitch ovens, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1061.

HINOJOSA, several places, Spain:—1, (*-del-Duque*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N.N.W. Cordova. It has several clean, wide, and well-paved streets; one principal, and four smaller squares; a parish church, five chapels, two convents, two primary schools, an hospital, town and session houses, a prison, manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, soap, hats, white wax, earthenware, leather, and chocolate; and a trade in grain, vegetables, and manufactured goods. Pop. 7748.—2, (*-de-Duero*), a tn. Leon, prov. of, and 50 m. W. Salamanca, near l. bank Duero; with steep streets, two squares, a parish church, townhouse, school, prison, cemetery, and manufactures of serge and coarse cloth. Pop. 1526.—3, (*-de-San-Vicente*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 38 m. W. by N. Toledo, near r. bank Alberche; with a church, townhouse, prison, school, and manufactures of silk fabrics. Esteemed wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1154.

HINOJOSOS (Los), a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 60 m. S.W. Cuenca. It consists of the two contiguous places of Hinojoso del Orden and Hinojoso del Marquesado; is poorly built, though the streets are level and well formed; has two churches, a courthouse, prison, and primary school; several flour-mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2088.

HINSDALE, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, on the New York and Erie Railway, 287 m. W.S.W. Albany; with two churches, an academy, and several mills. P. 1937.

HINSTOCK, par. Eng. Salop; 6720 ac. P. 897.

HINTLESHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3850 ac. P. 583.

HINTON, 12 pars. Eng.:—1, (*Amper*), Hants; 1640 ac. P. 360.—2, (*Blewett*), Somerset; 1070 ac. P. 336.—3, (*Broad*), Wilts; 4670 ac. P. 670.—4, (*Charterhouse*), Somerset; 2890 ac. P. 797.—5, (*Little*), Wilts; 2230 ac. P. 324.—6, (*Martell*), Dorset; 1860 ac. P. 290.—7, (*-on-the-Green*), Gloucester; 2030 ac. P. 178.—8, (*-in-the-Hedges*), Northampton; 2070 ac. P. 171.—9, (*Parva* or *Stanbridge*), Dorset; 430 ac. P. 47.—10, (*St. George*), Somerset; 1480 ac. P. 832.—11, (*St. Mary*), Dorset; 1170 ac. P. 361.—12, (*Waldridge* or *Waldrist*), Berks; 2180 ac. P. 353.

HINTS, par. Eng. Stafford; 1570 ac. P. 213.

HINWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 15 m. S.S.E. Zürich; with a parish church on a height, and forming a conspicuous object for a very great distance; manufactures of cotton goods, and cotton and silk mills. Near it are the Gyren baths, long known, and much frequented by the inhabitants of the district. Pop. 2729.

HINXHILL, par. Eng. Kent; 650 ac. P. 171.

HINXTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1503 ac. P. 882.

HINXWORTH, par. Eng. Hertford; 1440 ac. P. 328.

HIPPOLYTE (Str.), two tns. France:—1, Dep. Gard, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Cevennes, near the sources of the Vidourle, 27 m. W.N.W. Nismes. It is defended by some fortifications, and is well built; has a court of primary resort, manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery, woollen stuffs, and glue; several extensive tanneries, a trade in silk and fruit, and four annual fairs. Pop. 4773.—2, Dep.

Hant-Rhin, 12 m. N. Colmar, on a hill of same name. It is defended by a strong castle, and contains a parish church and an hospital. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2129.

HIRCHOVA, or **HRISOVA**, a fortified tn., European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, r. bank Danube, 52 m. N.E. Silistria. It stands on a steep rock, at the bottom of which are the suburbs, inhabited by Wallachians and Greeks. Pop. 4000.

HIRNANT, par. Wales, Montgomery. P. 301.

HIRRLINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Black Forest, near the Starzel, 15 m. W.S.W. Reutlingen; with a church, an old castle, now used as a townhouse; a small bathing establishment, and several mills. Pop. 1517.

HIRSCHAU, several places, Germany, particularly—1, A tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 37 m. N.N.W. Ratisbon; with two churches, a castle, and an old monastery; manufactures of earthenware, and slate quarries. Jerome of Prague was arrested here in 1415, and carried off to Constance, where he was shortly afterwards burnt. Pop. 1406.—2, A vil. Württemberg, circle Black Forest, on the Nagold, 21 m. W. Stuttgart; with a church, the remains of an old monastery, manufactures of spoons and morocco leather, and a worsted, paper, and other mills. Pop. 610.

HIRSCHBERG, numerous places, Germany, particularly—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 26 m. S.W. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, beautifully situated in a valley at the foot of a mountain, l. bank Bober. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with three gates, and of three suburbs; is regularly built, has a court of law, several public offices, a Protestant church, with a cemetery, in which are some curious monuments; four R. Catholic churches, one of them a handsome Gothic structure; a gymnasium, industrial, and several other schools; a savings' bank, arsenal, orphan, and ordinary hospital; manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton goods, calico, porcelain, and refined sugar; worsted mills, bleachfields, and a considerable trade in linen, which here has its central entrepôt for the province. The environs of Hirschberg are beautiful, and furnish fine promenades. Pop. 7315.—The circle is hilly throughout, and contains very little arable land, but rears a considerable number of cattle. Area, 174 geo. sq. m. Pop. 56,069.—2, A tn. Rhinish Prussia, gov. of, and 10 m. N.E. Arnsberg; with a church, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 950.—3, A tn., principality Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, r. bank Saale, 9 m. E. S.E. Lobenstein; with a castle, situated on a height; a church, townhouse, manufactures of linen and cotton goods, hosiery, and leather, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1700.

HIRSCHBERG, or **DOKZY**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 15 m. N.W. Bunzlau, on a large lake, in a mountainous district. It has a court of justice, a castle, a handsome church, and manufactures of chintz and calico. An old ruined castle stands on an island in the lake. Pop. 1946.

HIRSCHFELDAU (MITTEL, NIEDEK, and OBER), three nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Sagan; with a R. Catholic church, a castle, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1551.

HIRSCHFELDE, a vil. Saxony, circle of, and 26 m. S.E. Bautzen, l. bank Neisse; with a handsome church, bleach-field, and dye-works. Pop. 1551.

HIRSCHHORN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, on a hill-slope, above r. bank Neckar, at the confluence of the Finkenbach, 9 m. E.N.E. Heidelberg. It is finely situated, but poorly built; has a castle, a church, and several mills. Pop. 1694.

HIRSHOLM, or **HIRSCHOLM**, a vil. Denmark, isl. Seeland, 14 m. N. Copenhagen; with new church, built on the site of a large and magnificent castle which had been erected by Christian VI., but, from a defect in its foundation, soon gave way, and was obliged to be taken down. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, and have some land trade. P. 500.

HIRSHOLMEN, a group of small isls. Denmark, in the Kattegat, off N.E. coast, Jutland, bail. Hjørring, 4 m. N.E. Frederickshavn, completely covered with large boulder stones, and having so thin a soil as to be uncultivable. The inhabitants live by catching seals and fish. The largest, Hirschholm, has a church, and a lofty lighthouse. Pop. 200.

HIRSON, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 10 m. N.E. Vervins, on the Oise; with extensive manufactures of nails, lace, and earthenware. Near it are cotton mills. Pop. 3024.

HIRZEL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 12 m. S.S.E. Zürich, in one of the most beautiful districts of the

canton. In 1443, a bloody battle was fought here between the Confederates and the Zürichers. Pop. 639.

HISINGEN, an oval-shaped isl. Sweden, formed by the two arms of the Göta-Elf, S.W. coast of län Göteborg; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 15 m.; central breadth about 7 m. It forms the two districts of E. and W. Hisingen. Gottenburg was originally built upon it.

HISSAK.—1, A small Asiatic mountain state, Turkestan, N. from Budukshan and Koondooz, near the sources of the Oxus. Its cap., Hissar or Shadman, lies about 140 m. N.E. Balkh, about lat. 38° 20' N.; lon. 68° 30' E. The territory is traversed N. to S. by a mountain range Kohitan, 4000 ft. high; it is well watered, and yields rice and rock salt. It is governed by an Usbek chief, and the people use a peculiar kind of saddle.—(Ritter.)—2, A ruined tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 105 m. W.N.W. Delhi. The ruins cover a large extent of ground; in the centre are the remains of a palace having very extensive subterranean apartments. There are also several large tanks and wells.

HISTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2300 ac. P. 859.

HIT, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, r. bank Euphrates, pash. of, and 115 m. N.W. Bagdad. It contains about 1500 houses, built all round an elongated hill rising from, and parallel to the river. The houses are chiefly of clay, one or two stories high, flat-roofed, and many of them covered or repaired on the top with bitumen; the streets are narrow, dirty, and frequently steep, rising one above the other along the side of the hill, with a dusty, black appearance, owing to the smoke from the constantly boiling bitumen; the preparation of which is one of the chief employments of the place. The hill and town are inclosed by a high mud wall, with semicircular towers, but no ditch. One graceful minaret appears amid this mass of brown clay; and some respectable specimens of Arabesque architecture are displayed in some of the saints' tombs, a little way outside the town. Besides the preparation of bitumen, that of wool, and boat-building, burning lime, and making salt, are carried on.—(Chesney.)

HITA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 12 m. from Guadalajara. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill crowned by an old castle; has two parish churches, a townhouse, convent, primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, cattle, wool, and charcoal. Pop. 987.

HITCHAM, two pars. Eng. —1, Bucks; 1370 ac. P. 267.—2, Suffolk; 4040 ac. P. 1065.

HITCHENDEN, or **HUGHENDON**, par. Eng. Bucks; 5970 ac. P. 1481.

HITCHIN, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hertford. The town, 13 m. N.W. Hertford, is irregularly laid out, but the houses are, in general, well built, and the streets spacious, partially paved, and lighted with gas. It has a handsome church, with a low massive embattled tower, surmounted by a spire; several places of worship for Dissenters, a free grammar school, Lancasterian, endowed, infant, and national schools; some benevolent bequests, apprenticeship funds, a dispensary, and a number of almshouses. Its principal trade is in corn, malt, and flour. There are several breweries, some of which are upon a large scale, and a silk-mill. Many females are employed in straw-plaiting. Market day, Tuesday. Hitchin was a place of some importance in the reign of Alfred, and formerly comprised in the Mercian territory. Area of par., 6150 ac. Pop. 6125.

HITTEREN, an isl. Norway, off the coast of S. Trondhjem; greatest length, E.S.E. to W.S.W., 30 m.; mean breadth about 12 m. A good many cattle are reared upon it, and an active fishery is carried on on its coasts. Pop., including several adjoining islets, 3685.

HITTEROE, an isl. off S. coast, Norway, prov. Christiansand, bail. of, and nearly opposite Mandal. It has a parish church, and a fertile soil. Pop. 1158.

HITTISLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 1090 ac. P. 199.

HITTORF, a vil. Rhinish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle Solingen, on the Rhine; with manufactures of tobacco, and a large trade in corn, coal, and wood, which is here cut up in large quantities and exported. Pop. 1428.

HITYIAS, a vil. Hungary, co. Temesvar, 6 m. from Kiszeto; with a Greek church. Pop. 1120.

HITZKIRCH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. N. Luzern, near the N. extremity of lake Baldeg; with a parish church, and the buildings of a commandery of the Teutonic

order, which make a very conspicuous appearance. Much fruit, and some wine, are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 565.

HIVAOA, an isl., S. Pacific, the largest of the S.W. group of the Marquesas; lat. (N. point) $9^{\circ} 34' S.$; lon. $139^{\circ} 4' W.$ (E.); 22 m. long E. to W.; about 10 m. greatest breadth. Mountainous, and bearing indications of volcanic eruptions. Pop. about 6500.

HJARNÖE, an isl. Denmark, off E. coast Jutland, bail. Weile, at the entrance of the bay, and 8 m. E. by S. the tn. of Horsens. It forms a parish of same name, and has in the deep strait, which separates it from the mainland, a winter haven of the first class. Area, 4 geo. sq. m. Pop. 170.

HJELMAR, **HIELMAR**, or **JELMAR**, a lake, Sweden, bordering on, and partly belonging to each of the three läns Örebro, Nyköping, and Westerås; greatest length, E. to W., about 40 m.; greatest breadth about 15 m. It receives the Svart, at its W. extremity, near Örebro, and discharges itself, at its E. extremity, by the Thorshälla, into Lake Mälär. It also communicates with this lake by the canal of Hjelmär, which proceeds from its N. shore, and is carried to the Arboga.

HJERTING, a vil. Denmark, Jutland, E. shore of Hjørtting-Rever. It carries on an active seal fishery, and, though it has no proper harbour, the roads are well sheltered, have good anchorage, and form a kind of winter haven of the fourth class, with from 10 to 15 ft. water. A considerable export, particularly of oil and tallow, takes place here. Pop. 400.

HJÖRRING, a tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of same name, 29 m. N. by E. Aalborg. It is an old place, has frequently suffered from fire, and is now improving in condition. It has an iron foundry, but its inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists; a few are engaged in shipping. Pop. 1800. Area of bail., the most N. in Jutland, 820 geo. sq. m. Pop. 67,800.

HJORTÖE, a small isl. Denmark, S. of isl. Funen. The inhabitants live by fishing and agriculture.

H'ASSA, cap. **TIBET**. See **LASSA**.

HLBOKE-FELSÖ, or **HORNYO**, a vil. Hungary, co. Trentschin. It is a straggling place, in a mountainous district, and has a R. Catholic church. Inhabitants, Slovaks. Pop. 2598.

HLINSKO, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 15 m. S.S.E. Chrudim, traversed by the Chrudimka. It has a large modern church, a townhouse, and a superior school; manufactures of linen and earthenware, tileworks, several saw, and other mills. Pop. 3264.

HO-KIEN, a tn. China, prov. Chihle, in a plain between the Tae-ho and the Hou-to-ho, 102 m. S.S.W. Pekin. It is one of the largest towns in the province, and is surrounded by lofty walls; but the houses, in general, have no great appearance. It has a kind of college.

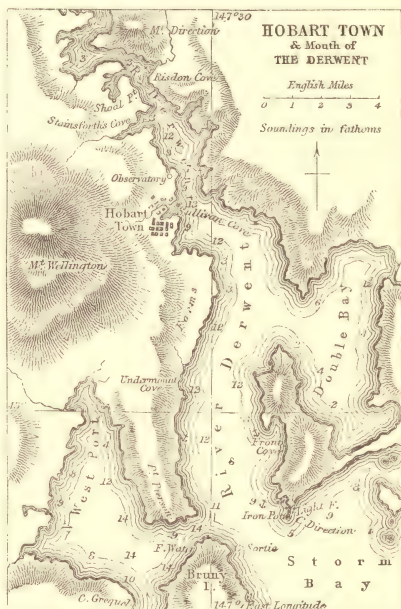
HOAI-HO, a river, China, formed by the numerous streams which rise in prov. Honan, flow S.E. and E.S.E., and unite in prov. Ngan-hoei. Thence the stream flows E.N.E. to prov. Kiang-soo, where it falls into lake Hong-tse. Total course about 400 m.

HOANG-HO, or **YELLOW RIVER**, a large river, China, the sources of which are in mountains in the Koko-Nor territory, N. from Tibet, about lat. $34^{\circ} 30' N.$, and lon. $97^{\circ} 30' E.$ Its course is exceedingly devious. After flowing in all directions, excepting towards the S., through a winding course of several hundred miles, it proceeds nearly due N. to about lat. 41° ; then E. for nearly 200 m., when it suddenly bends round, and flows directly S. for about other 200 m.; then turns abruptly E., and finally discharges itself into the Yellow Sea, in lat. $34^{\circ} N.$, long. $119^{\circ} 30' E.$; after a course of about 2280 geo. m., although the distance, in a direct line, from its source to its mouth, is only 1150 geo. m. It is a turbid, furious, and impracticable stream, and is but little used by the Chinese for navigation. From its frequent floods, the cities on its banks—including Lanchoo, Poo, and Kaifong—are in constant danger of being submerged; to prevent which, and other damage, great expense is incurred in maintaining artificial embankments. In its progress, the Hoang-Ho receives fewer tributaries than any other large river in the world, except the Nile. The principal are—the Hoi-ho and Lo-ho, in prov. Shense; the Fuen-ho, in Shansee; and the waters of the lake Hong-tse, in Kiangsoo, about 60 m. above its outlet, where it is crossed by the Imperial Canal. It derives its name from the vast quantities of yellow mud held in a state of solution by its waters.

HOATH, par. Eng. Kent; 1660 ac. Pop. 394.

HOATHLY, two pars. England, co. Sussex :—1, (East); 2000 ac. Pop. 607.—2, (West); 4420 ac. Pop. 1095.

HOBART TOWN, or **HOBARTON**, cap. of Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, S.E. side of the island, r. bank Derwent; lat. $42^{\circ} 54' S.$; lon. $147^{\circ} 28' E.$; occupying a commanding and extremely picturesque position, at the head of a sheltered bight, called Sullivan's Cove, about 20 m. from the sea. It



covers from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. of gently rising ground, backed by an amphitheatre of lofty and well-wooded hills. The streets cross each other at right angles, are airy, pretty wide, and some of them macadamized; those, however, that are not are much cut-up by the constant transit of carts and cattle. The principal streets are lined with excellent houses and handsome shops. The more modern buildings are chiefly of brick, or a dark-coloured freestone; the older principally of wood. The public edifices are numerous, and some of them handsome; particularly the churches, of which five belong to the Church of England. There are, besides the Presbyterian churches, various chapels and meeting-houses belonging to different denominations, a R. Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue. The other more remarkable public buildings are—the government-house, female house of correction or factory, the military and prisoners' barracks, custom-house, commissariat stores, police-office, colonial hospital, &c. The manufactures comprise breweries, tanneries, foundries, timber-mills, flour-mills, coach-building, cabinet-making, and ship-building; the last now become an extensive occupation. The harbour is excellent, and well-adapted for trade. The tide is irregular; rising at times 7 ft. or 8 ft., but usually only 4 ft. or 5 ft. Along the water's edge is a spacious wharf, at which vessels of the largest burden may lade or unlade. On either bank of the Derwent, both above and below the town, are numerous beautiful villas and agricultural farms. Hobart Town was founded in 1804. Pop., tn. and dist., (1843), 37,088.

HOBKIRK, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 11 m. by 3 m. P. 776.

HOBOKEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 4 m. S. Antwerp, r. bank Scheldt, with manufactures of chicory, three breweries, a flour and a malt mill. Pop. 2488.

HOBRO, a tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 16 m. N.N.W. Randers, at the W. extremity of the Mariager-fjord.

It has a church, a townhouse, and a winter-haven, of the fifth class, with 7 ft. water. Pop. (agricultural), 1000.

HOBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1060 ac. P. 392.

HOCH-WESELY, or WESELY, a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 7 m. N.W. Bidsehow, in a valley, l. bank Cyd-lina, with a castle, church, townhouse, school, court of justice, and a trade in linen, yarn, and cattle. Pop. 992.

HOCHBERG, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Würzburg, with a R. Catholic parish church and a school. Pop. 1148.

HOCHFELDEN, a vil. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 13 m. N.W. Strasburg, with madder and plaster-mills. P. 2558.

HOCHHEIM, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, on a gentle slope fronting the S., and descending gradually to r. bank Main, on the Taunus Railway, 4 m. E.N.E. Mainz. It has a parish church, and a deanery, now a summer residence of the Duke of Nassau, and is famous for its wine; the best of which is grown in vineyards, through which the railway passes, immediately S. of the church. From this wine, called in Germany *Hochheimer*, is derived the English name *Hock*, applied indiscriminately to the wines of the Rhine, Main, &c. Pop. 2270.

HOCHKIRCH, a vil. Saxony, circle of, and 6 m. E.S.E. Bautzen, with a church and school. It is memorable as the spot where, in 1758, the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, were surprised during the night by the Austrians, under Marshal Daun, and lost 100 cannon and 9000 prisoners. Marshal Keith, a Scotchman, and one of Frederick's best generals, was killed, and is buried in the church, where a monument has been erected to him.

HOCHSPEIER, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, near Kaiser-lantern, with a parish church, and a trade in wood. P. 1332.

HOCHST, two places, Hesse-Darmstadt:—1, A vil., prov. Starkenburg, l. bank Mümling, 20 m. E.S.E. Darmstadt, with a church, courthouse, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1320.—2, A vil. Oberhessen, circle Friedberg, on the Nidder, with a Protestant church, and a castle, with a small picture-gallery, a cabinet of coins, and library of nearly 50,000 volumes. Pop. 539.

HOCHST, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, on the Main, 14 m. E.N.E. Wiesbaden, with manufactures of wool-len and linen cloth, some shipping, and trade. Pop. tn., 1800; bail., 17,081.

HOCHSTADT, several places, Germany:—1, A market tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. of, and 5 m. N.W. Hanau. It is walled, flanked with towers, and has tile-works and a trade in wine. Pop. 793.—2, (Ober and Nieder), two nearly contiguous vils. Bavaria, Palatinate. They contain a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a courthouse. Pop. 1757.

HOCHSTADT, or WISOWKA, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 29 m. N.E. Bunzlau, built almost entirely of wood, with a parish church, townhouse, and school; flax, and other mills, and a trade in yarn. Pop. 1604.

HOCHSTADT, several places, Bavaria, particularly:—1, A tn. circle Upper Franconia, l. bank Aisch, here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. N.N.W. Nürnberg, with two churches, a castle, and hospital; potash works, saw, and other mills. Pop. 1713.—2, A tn., circle Swabia, l. bank Danube, 23 m. N.W. Augsburg, with a court of justice, castle, two churches, a Capuchin *hospitium*, hospital; and a trade in corn and cattle. Several great battles have been fought near it. The most memorable is that of Blenheim, in 1704; when the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria, were signally defeated by Marlborough and Prince Eugene, with a loss of 40,000 men, 120 pieces of cannon, and 300 standards. Pop. 2460.

HOCHSTETTEN (GROSS), a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 10 m. S.E. Bern, well built, with a handsome parish church. Pop. 4453.

HOCKENDORF, a vil. Saxony, circle of, and 15 m. N.E. Dresden, with manufactures of linen, saw, oil, and flour mills, some trade, and a silver mine. Pop. 780.

HOCKENHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Heidelberg, with two churches, and numerous breweries. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in cutting turf, in which there is a considerable trade. Pop. 2555.

HOCKERING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1980 ac. P. 457.

HOCKERTON, par. Eng. Nottingham; 1510 ac. P. 136.

HOCKHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3860 ac. P. 644.

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HOCKHOCKING, a river, U. States, Ohio, which, after a S.E. course of 80 m., falls into the Ohio, at Troy, 25 m. below Marietta. It is navigable for boats 70 m., and affords good water-power.

HOCKLEY, par. Eng. Essex; 3460 ac. P. 850.

HOCKLIFFE, par. Eng. Bedford; 1370 ac. P. 435.

HOCKWOLD-CUM-WILTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 7400 ac. Pop. 949.

HOCKWORTHY, par. Eng. Devon; 1970 ac. P. 369.

HODDAM, par. Scot. Dumfriesshire; 5 m. by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. P. 1627.

HODDESDON, a market tn. England, co. of, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Hertford, consisting principally of two long streets, well lighted. It has a small townhall and police station, with a clock-tower; a commodious and neat church, Independent chapel, Friends' meeting-house, a national and British school, a practical school of agriculture, and an extensive brewery. The ancient inns of Hoddesdon are alluded to by Prior and Izaak Walton. Pop. 1743.

HODEIDA, or HODIDA, a seaport tn. Arabia, on the Red Sea, 100 m. N. Mocha. It is of considerable size, has a fine appearance, from its numerous and conspicuous domes, minarets, and mosques; houses generally well built; market well supplied with articles of comfort and luxury.

HODGESTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 709 ac. P. 75.

HODIMONT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 18 m. E. Liège, on the Vesdre, so near Verviers as to be properly only one of its suburbs. It has extensive manufactures of woollens and acids, a foundry, a brewery, a cotton, a fulling, and numerous worsted mills. Pop. 2680.

HODNET, par. Eng. Salop; 13,920 ac. P. 2185.

HODONY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, Banat, co. Temesvar, about 4 m. from Kis-Betskerek, with a Greek church. Pop. 1369.

HODSAK, or ODSAK, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, in a beautiful valley, 14 m. from Zombor, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3110.

HOE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1610 ac. P. 220.

HOEDIC, an isl. France, dep. Morbihan, opposite the mouth of the Vilaine. It has no proper harbour, but is defended by a small fort. Some corn is grown upon it. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. Pop. 250.

HOEI, numerous cities and tns., Chinese empire, including:—1, (*Hoei-Ngan*), prov. Kiangsoo, 100 m. N.N.E. Nankin, on the Imperial Canal, and near r. bank Hoang-Ho. It is surrounded by a triple wall, and is a place of great bustle and activity.—2, (*Hoei-Ning-Tehing*), Chinese Turkestan, 15 m. N.E. Ili, with a garrison of 1900 men.—3, (*Hoei-Tchow*), prov. Quangtung, on an affluent of the Canton river, 75 m. E. Canton. It is well built, and has some fine edifices, with a bridge of 40 arches across the river. Articles of shell are manufactured, and there is an active trade.—4, (*Hoei-Tong*), prov. Quangtung, E. coast isl. Hainan, 50 m. S. Kiung-chau-fu. It has extensive but thinly inhabited suburbs. The walls of the town are high, the streets paved, and narrow; and the houses built of red brick. Pop. about 44,000.

HOEI-HO, a river, China, provs. Kansoo and Shense, forming the principal affluent of Hoang Ho or Yellow River; which it enters in lat. 34° 45' N., 75 m. E.N.E. Si-Ngan.

HOEKSCH-VAARD (DE), an isl. Holland, prov. S. Hol-land; bounded N. by the Old Maas, E. by the Dortscheikil, S. by Hollands-diep, and W. by the Spaai. It includes sixteen parishes, is fertile, and has a pop. of 22,000.

HOELLALIOE, a vil. Indian Archipelago, S. coast isl. Ceram; with a school, and 400 inhabitants, all Christians.

HOEN-HO, a river, China, prov. Chihle, which joins the Peiho, at Tien-Sing, 70 m. S.E. Peking, after a S.E. course of about 300 m. Principal tributaries, the Tae-Ho and Houto-Ho.

HOEVLAKEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 14 m. S.W. Harderwijk; with a court of justice, a church, and school. Pop. 742.

HOEYLAERT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Yssche, near the forest of Soignes, 7 m. S.E. Brussels. It has a brewery, a flour-mill, a limestone quarry, and lime-kilns; but the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, or in hewing wood in the forest. Pop. 2181.

HOEYTLÉINEN, a lake, Russian Finland, near the centre of circle Kuopio; greatest length, N. to S., 30 m.; greatest breadth, 12 m. It communicates, at the S.W., with lake Winijervi.

HOF.—1, A tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Saale, and on the Saxon and Bavarian Railway, 28 m. N. N. E. Baireuth. It is a regularly built, clean town; has a court of law and several public offices, four Protestant churches, a gymnasium, Latin, agricultural, and industrial schools; a poorhouse, hospital, and orphan asylum; manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth; several breweries and mills, and a general trade. Marble is quarried, and ironstone mined in the vicinity. P. 8049. Area of dist., 84 geo. sq. m. P. 14,442.—2, A market tn. Lower Austria, circle Manhartsberg, on the Leitha hills, above the Leitha. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, and have a little transit trade. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Sharfenegg. Pop. 1285.—3, (or *Dvorcec*), A tn. Moravia, circle of, and 30 m., N. E. Olmütz, with a church, and a trade in linen. Pop. 2457.

HOFFENHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, 21 m. S. S. E. Mannheim, with a church. Pop. 1494.

HOFFLEIN, or **HÖFLEIN-BEI-BRUCK**, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Leitha, near Bruck. It is poorly built, and contains a parish church. P. 1110.

HOFGEISMAR, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, cap. circle of same name, in the valley of the Esche, 14 m. N. W. Cassel, on the railway thence to Hanover. It is walled, has four gates, two parish churches, and handsome barracks; sugar-works, and a paper-mill. Near it are chalybeate thermal springs, with a bathing establishment, but not much frequented. Pop. tn., 3503; circle, 38,869.

HOFHEIM, several places, Germany.—1, A tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, on the Ayrach, 39 m. N. E. Würzburg, with a church, potash works, a gypsum quarry, and two mills. Pop. 860.—2, A vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, near the Rhine, 16 m. S. W. Darmstadt, with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in tobacco, which is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1270.—3, A vil. Nassau, on the Guldenbach, 10 m. N. E. Mainz. It is walled, has a church, and an iron, and several other mills. Near it, on a wooded height, is a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1471.

HÖFLEIN (GROSS), or **NAGY HÖFLEIN**, a market tn. Hungary, co. of, and 10 m. N. W. Ödenburg, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1321.

HOFSTADE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Dendre, 18 m. E. Ghent. It has extensive manufactures of linen and yarn, a hemp, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1910.

HOFFTEREN, an isl. Norway, off the coast of S. Bergenhuus, 20 m. S. S. W. Bergen; length, N. to S., 12 m.; mean breadth, about 4 m.

HOFVA, a vil. Sweden, län Skaraborg, 18 m. N. E. Mariestad, in the forest of Tived; with a market, and some trade.

HOFWYL, a vil. Switzerland. See **HOFWEIL**.

HOG ISLAND.—1, An isl. Flores Sea, off S. extremity of isl. Celebes; lat. 6° 10' S.; lon. 120° 22' E. (r.).—2, An isl. N. W. coast Sumatra; lat. (N. point) 2° 50' N.; lon. 95° 40' E.; 40 m. to 50 m. long, and 9 m. to 12 m. broad; high, hilly, and covered with trees, and may be seen 30 m. off.—3, An islet group, Bay of Honduras; lat. (N. E. one) 15° 69' N.; lon. 86° 28' W. (r.).—4, A group of islets, off S. W. coast Ireland, co. Kerry, near the mouth of Kenmare river, 3 m. W. Lambhead.—*Hoghead*, a headland, forming the N. W. entrance of same river.

HÖGANÄS, a vil. Sweden, län Malmö, near the N. E. entrance of the Sound, 37 m. N. Copenhagen. It depends chiefly on the coal-mines, which are worked to some extent in its vicinity; but has also glass-works, manufactures of fire-bricks, and a fishery.

HOGE, a small isl. Denmark, off W. coast Schleswig, bail. and 16 m. W. S. W. Bredstedt. The inhabitants, about 180, rear some cattle, but are chiefly sailors and fishermen.

HOGGESTON, or **HOGSTON**, par. Eng. Bucks; 1250 ac. Pop. 204.

HÖGLAND, an isl. Russia, Gulf of Finland, about 24 m. off the coast; lat. 60° 6' 18" N.; lon. 26° 58' 30" E. (r.); greatest length, about 6 m., and breadth about 1 m.; steep and rocky surface, with a few intervening spots laid out in gardens and pasture. The inhabitants, about 350, are chiefly fishermen and pilots. A number of dangerous shoals surround the island, and two lights have been erected upon it.

HOGNASTON, par. Eng. Derby; 1270 ac. P. 272.

HOGOLEU ISLANDS, a group, Caroline Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, about lat. 7° 20' N.; lon. 151° 50' E. The largest is about 10 m. in circumference. The natives are treacherous, and affect a friendly disposition only to deceive.

HOGSHAW, par. Eng. Bucks; 1030 ac. Pop. 50.

HOGSTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2870 ac. P. 790.

HOGUE (CAPE LA). See **HAGUE** (CAPE LA).

HÖGYESZ, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 17 m. N. N. W. Tolna, with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and a trade in tobacco, wine, and fruit. Pop. 3070.

HOHENAU, or **HOCHENAU**, a market tn. Lower Austria, near l. bank March, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 12 m. S. E. Feldsberg, with a church, and a celebrated breeding stud belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. Pop. 1557.

HOHENBRÜCK, or **TRZEBOCZOWICE**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 8 m. E. Königgrätz, on both sides the Diedina, here crossed by a covered wooden bridge. It has two churches, townhouse, hospital, and school; tile-works, and a saw, and other mills. Pop. 2231.

HOHENELBE, or **HOCHELBE** [Latin, *Albipolis*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, on both sides the Elbe, here crossed by three covered bridges, at the point where the river leaves the narrow valley of the Hohegebirge, and enters that of the Vorgebirge, 18 m. N. E. Gitschin. It has an ancient deanery church, with a massive tower; a castle, now used as a court-house; a school, two hospitals, a printfield, and manufactures of cotton and paper. Pop. 3257.

HOHENEMS, a market tn. Tyrol, Vorarlberg, at the foot of a hill of same name, crowned by the ruins of an old castle, not far from the Rhine, 10 m. S. Brezneg, with a castle, church, and manufactures of ribbons; tile-works, a worsted-mill, and a much-frequented sulphur bath. P. 2346.

HOHENFURT, or **WYSEBROD** [Latin, *Altovadum*], a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 25 m. S. Budweis, r. bank Moldau, at its junction with the Dinnau. It has a church, townhouse, and Cistercian abbey; a bleachfield, and several smithies and mills. Pop. 1042.

HOHENHAMELN, a vil. Hanover, landrostei, and 9 m. N. N. E. Hildesheim, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1031.

HOHENHASLACH, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, on a hill, 18 m. N. N. W. Stuttgart, with a church. Good wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1348.

HOHENLEUBEN, a market tn. Reuss-Schleiz, on the Leube, 15 m. N. W. of Schleiz; with a castle, church, and school; manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton goods; dye-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2200.

HOHENLINDEN, a vil. Upper Bavaria, 20 m. E. Munich; memorable as the scene of the battle in which the Austrians, under Archduke John, were signally defeated by the French, under Moreau. This battle forms the subject of a fine lyric by Campbell.

HOHENLOHE, a principality, Germany, now mediatized, and, with exception of a small part in Bavaria, included in the circle of Jaxt in Württemberg. The princes of Hohenlohe derive their descent from Everhard of Franconia, brother of Conrad, first king of Germany; and their name from an old castle, the ruins of which still exist, near the village of Hohlach, about 4 m. S. W. Uffenheim. The first prince, Crato, lived in the 9th century.

HOHENMAUTH, or **WYSOKE MEYTO**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 15 m. E. Chrudin, on the Lenczau, and a station on the railway from Prague to Olmütz. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by dilapidated walls, flanked with towers, and of three suburbs; contains a large square, two churches, one of them a large and handsome structure; a townhouse and barrack; and has several mills, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and six annual fairs. Pop. 4623.

HOHENSTADT [Moravian, *Iabrzek*], a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 26 m. N. W. Olmütz, on the Zasawa, and the railway to Olmütz; with a castle, which once belonged to the Templars; a church, school, and hospital. Pop. 1494.

HOHENSTAUFEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, 27 m. N. N. W. Ulm. It is overhung by a conical height, crowned by the ruins of an old castle, the cradle of the family of Hohenstaufen, from which several of the emperors of Germany were descended; and contains a very ancient church, with a portrait of the Emperor Barbarossa. Pop. 1106.

HOHENSTEIN, or **HOHNSTEIN**, two tns. Saxony.—1, Circle of, and 10 m. N.E. Zwickau, on the slope of a lofty hill. It contains a handsome church, and a poorhouse; and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, flannel, and hosiery; dye-works, tile-works, spinning-mills, a chalybeate spring, and three annual fairs. Pop. 4670.—2, Circle of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Dresden, cap. bail. of same name, on a height above 1. bank Polenz; with the remains of an old castle, a court of justice, and manufactures of linen. Pop. tn., 994; bail., 27,295.

HOHENSTEIN, or **OLSTYNE**, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 78 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Amelung; with a court of justice, a castle, church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1270.

HOHENTINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, 40 m. S. W. Ulm, with a R. Catholic church. In 1799, it was more than once taken by the French and burned. P. 410.

HOHENWESTEDT, a vil. Denmark, Holstein, bail. of, and 15 m. S.S.W. Rendsburg; an ancient place, and at one time of considerable importance. It has a church, manufactures of linen, and an annual fair. Pop. 1169.

HOHENZOLLERN, a territory in the S.W. of Germany, consisting of a long, comparatively narrow, and very irregular tract, and constituting two contiguous, but independent principalities; bounded, N., E., and W., by Württemberg, and S., and partly W., by Baden:—

I. Hohenzollern-Hechingen, a principality, forming the twenty-seventh member of the Germanic Confederation; the more N. of the two; area, 90 geo. sq. m.; is almost wholly situated between the HERNBERG and the Rough Alp, and has a very rugged, and even mountainous surface—several of the summits exceeding the height of 2660 ft. Between the hills, a number of small valleys intervene, and are drained by small affluents of the Neckar; but the climate is generally severe, and the soil by no means fertile. Where practicable, however, it is well cultivated; and, where the plough cannot be used, there is much excellent pasture-land, on which great numbers of cattle are reared. The minerals are of little value, and are chiefly confined to building-stone, limestone, and potters'-clay. Manufactures are not much advanced; but some woollens are made, and a good deal of worsted and cotton is spun. The government of Hohenzollern-Hechingen is a constitutional monarchy. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, it has a vote in the *plenium*, and shares a vote in the minor diet with Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Liechtenstein, Waldeck, Reuse, Lippe-Detmold, and Lippe-Saunburg. Its contingent to the Confederation is 145 men. Its capital is Hechingen; besides which, there are several small villages. Pop. 20,143.

II. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a principality, forming the twenty-ninth member of the Germanic Confederation; the more S. and larger of the two; area, 266 geo. sq. m.; is situated partly on the Rough Alp, and partly in the valley of the Danube, which crosses it W. to E., and within it receives the Lauchart, and other small affluents. A small portion in the N. is drained by affluents of the Neckar; and hence part of the great watershed, which divides Europe into two great basins, is formed in this principality. The surface is, in general, very mountainous, and is intersected by only a few narrow valleys. The best part of it is in the S., on the R. bank of the Danube; elsewhere, the climate is severe, and the soil of a stony and ungrateful nature. Agriculture, however, forms the principal employment; and, being conducted with considerable skill and industry, grain is produced sufficient, in ordinary years, to meet the home consumption. The minerals include bog iron-ore, bituminous coal, gypsum, limestone, rock-salt, and fullers'-earth. A considerable part of the higher ground is covered by wood, chiefly pine. Manufactures have not made much progress; but there are several iron works, and numerous oil, saw, and other mills; breweries and distilleries. The government is a constitutional monarchy. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen has a vote in the *plenium*; and takes the lead of several other small principalities in sharing the sixteenth vote in the minor diet. Its capital is Sigmaringen; besides which, there are several other small towns and villages. Pop. 35,560.

HÖHR, a vil. Germany, duchy Nassau, bail. Montabaur; with manufactures of water-jugs, plates, and numerous other

articles in earthenware; more especially bottles for Seltzer water. Pop. 1171.

HOHSEID, or **WITHE-MERSSEID**, a township, Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 17 m. E. Düsseldorf, circle Solingen; with extensive lead-works, and numerous forges, which are employed chiefly in supplying the Solingen factories. Pop. 11,395.

HOHWACHT, a vil. Denmark, N.E. coast Holstein; with a harbour and fine roadstead, the latter having 15 ft. to 20 ft. water. Exports—grain; imports—coals from England, and timber from Sweden. Numerous horses, sent from the Danish islands to the Holstein markets, are landed here.

HÖIER, originally **HÜTHER**, a vil. Denmark, Schleswig, bail., and 8 m. W.N.W. Tondern, on the Seiersbek, near where it falls into the mouth of the Widane, or rather the Ruttebüll canal; in which it has a dock, with from 8 ft. to 9 ft. water. It has a church, a custom-house, and some shipping trade; but the chief employments are agriculture and cattle-rearing. Hüier is protected by a strong outer embankment. P. 1000.

HOJA-JAMOTE-KA-GOTE, a vil. Beloochistan; lat. 26° 13' N.; lon. 66° 55' E. The place itself is insignificant, consisting only of about 40 huts, made of mats; but has attracted attention from its having been ascertained that there are rich lodes of copper in its vicinity. Ores of antimony, lead, and silver, are also reported to be abundant.

HOKIANGA, a broad river, New Zealand, in the N. isl., W. coast. It flows S.S.W., and enters the sea in lat. 35° 30' S., 115 m. N.N.W. Auckland.

HOLABRUNN (OBER), or **HOLESBACH**, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Göttersbach, in a valley, covered with vineyards. It has a square, adorned with a fountain and statue; a handsome church, infirmary, and poorhouse; and a considerable trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2688.

HOLAR [Danish, *Holum*], a tn. Iceland, on the N. of the island, near the Skager firth. It is a very ancient place, and was once the see of a bishop, founded in the beginning of the 12th century. It still possesses its cathedral, and has a school and a printing-press.

HOLBEACH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The town, 37 m. S.S.E. Lincoln, in a low marshy district, about 5 m. from the sea, has a large and handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and an hospital for 15 poor persons. Market day, Thursday. Area of par., 20,240 ac. Pop. 4637.

HOLBECK, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), in the bor. of, and 1½ m. S.S.W. Leeds; with a handsome chapel, several Dissenting places of worship, extensive mills for spinning flax and thread, works for constructing steam-engines, and all kinds of machinery, and other important manufactures. Pop. (1851), 14,152.

HOLBEK, a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, cap. bail., and on a fiord of same name, forming an arm of the Isefjord, 33 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen. It contains a parish church, formerly belonging to a monastery; a school, and a town-house; and has a distillery and a harbour, which forms a good winter haven, of the fourth class, admitting vessels drawing 9 ft. to 10 ft., and at which a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, is carried on. In early times, Holbek was one of the most important towns in the kingdom, and possessed a strong castle, demolished by the Swedes, in 1659. Pop. tn. 2300. Area of bail., 438 geo. sq. m. Pop. 73,200.

HOLBETON, par. Eng. Devon; 4800 ac. P. 1120.

HOLBROOK, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1720 ac. P. 747.

HOLCAR, or **HOLKAR'S DOMINIONS**. See **INDORE**.

HOLCOMBE, three pars. England:—1, Somerset; 600 ac. P. 468.—2, (Durnell), Devon; 1890 ac. P. 306.—3, (Rogus), Devon; 2750 ac. P. 843.

HOLCOT, par. Eng. Northampton; 1670 ac. P. 456.

HOLCUT, par. Eng. Bedford; 1000 ac. P. 62.

HOLDENBY, par. Eng. Northampton; 1790 ac. P. 187.

HOLDENHURST, par. Eng. Hants; 7320 ac. P. 905.

HOLDERNESS, a dist. England, co. York (E. Riding), occupying the S.E. projection of the co., which terminates at the mouth of the Humber. It is remarkable for its fertility, and possesses a soil suitable to every purpose, either of arable or stock husbandry.

HOLDFAST BAY, S. Australia, Gulf of St. Vincent, co. Adelaide, about 55 m. N. Cape Jervis. It is merely an open roadstead, exposed to the S.W. gales; which are by far

the most violent that blow on the coast of Australia. A tremendous sea runs into the anchorage during a S.W. storm.

HOLDGATE, par. Eng. Salop; 2840 ac. P. 224.

HOLSCHOWITZ, or HOLLESOWICE, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, 1. bank Moldau, 2 m. from Prague; with a school, manufactures of calico, and a trade in wine. P. 1001.

HOLFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 250 ac. P. 185.

HOLGUIN, a tn., isl. Cuba, dep. Oriental, 50 m. N.N.W. Santiago; lat. 20° 40' N.; lon. 76° 10' W.; the centre point of a sugar-growing district. Pop. 4199.

HOLICS, or HOLITSCH, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, 1. bank March, 3 m. S.W. Szakolca; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a magnificent imperial palace; manufactures of stoneware, and a fine breeding stud. Pop. 4333.

HOLITZ, or NEU HOLITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 11 m. N.E. Chrudim. It is almost entirely built of wood; has a parish church, townhouse, and school. A battle was fought here, in 1758, between the Prussians and the Imperialists. Pop. (agricultural) 3424.

HOLKAR'S DOMINIONS. See INDORE.

HOLKHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 4230 ac. P. 731.

HOLLACOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 1910 ac. P. 132.

HOLLAND (New). See AUSTRALIA.

HOLLAND, two pars. Eng. Essex;—1, (*Great*); 2220 ac. P. 481.—2, (*Little*); 740 ac. P. 75.

HOLLAND (PARTS OF), a dist. England, one of the three portions into which the co. Lincoln is divided. It occupies the S.E. part of the co. round the Wash, and consists almost entirely of low, marsh, and fen-land; the marsh being the portion nearest to the sea, and the fen that which lies more inland. It is principally included within what is called the Great Level of the Fens, being defended from the sea, and from the overflowing of the rivers, by immense embankments.

HOLLAND (KINGDOM OF), the name usually given, in this country, to the kingdom of the Netherlands. Though now, strictly speaking, only applied to the provinces of N. and S. Holland—(see next article)—this name was associated with that kingdom for four years (1806–1810), under the rule of Louis Bonaparte. The kingdom of Holland, during that time, included nearly all the territories composing the present kingdom of the Netherlands, together with part of Hanover and the duchy of Oldenburg. See NETHERLANDS.

HOLLAND, the most important and interesting portion of the Low Countries, now included in the kingdom of the Netherlands, and divided into two provinces, N. and S. Holland. It lies between 51° 40' and 53° 10' N. lat., and 3° 36' and 5° 30' E. lon.; and is bounded, W. and N., by the German Ocean; E. by the Zuider Zee, provs. Utrecht and Gelderland; and S. by the Maas and its estuary—one branch of which, the Grevelinge, separates Holland from Zeeland. Its length, N. to S., is about 85 m., or 110 m., including the islands of Texel and Vlieland, N. of the Zuider Zee; and its breadth, at its S. limit, about 45 m., decreasing towards the N.; area, about 1954 sq. m., of which 1074 belong to S. Holland. The line of demarcation between the two provinces crosses the S. angle of the lake of Haarlem, and winds, in a very sinuous course, near the parallel of 52° 15'. N. Holland, the smaller, but more densely-peopled province, was formerly called W. Friesland, and is still so denominated in some public documents; though Friesland, properly so called, lies wholly on the E. side of Zuider Zee.

Holland is altogether a flat and depressed tract, sinking, N. and W., towards the German Ocean; consequently, N. Holland is lower than the S. province, and some portions of it—as Waterland, Kennemerland, and Purmerland—are, partially at least, below the level of the sea. A broad margin of downs or sandhills, often 180 ft. high, extending along the coast from the mouth of the Maas to the Helder, protects this low country from the waves of the sea, and checks the encroachments of the element to which it owes its origin. Where this natural embankment ceases, the work of man begins; and dykes, raised by the persevering toil of ages, along the remaining shores of the German Ocean, on the W., and those of the Zuider Zee, on the E., in a winding line of more than 100 m., save the green fields from the devastation threatened by the waters that roll above. The sand-hills of Holland are supposed to gain slowly in extent and stability by the gradual retirement of the sea; but they are liable to

sudden and unaccountable changes. The Dutch, taught by experience, are ever on the watch to secure every spot as soon as it is raised above the waters by casual deposition. Holland was originally a series of banks of sand or mud, exposed to inundation from the Rhine, and other rivers, as well as from the sea; and thus exhibited a succession of slimy marshes and barren sands. But patient industry, by raising dams against the sea and rivers, has converted the waste into a smiling garden. These dams or dykes form the characteristic and most remarkable feature in the Dutch landscape; being generally about 30 ft., in some cases 60 ft., in height, and sometimes planted with rows of trees, between which run the canals and roads of the country. Wind-mills, the office of which is to pump the redundant water from the inclosed land or polder into the canal, are constant accompaniments of the dykes.

The rivers of Holland are:—In the N. province, the Vecht, Amstel, Zaan, Spaarne, Gein or Gaya, Gasp, Diem, and Korte-Diem or Slochter—most of these, however, are but side-canals from the Zuider Zee, or Rhine; in S. Holland, the Rhine, with its numerous branches; the Leek, Linge, Merwede, IJssel, Goutwe, and Rotte. Several lakes still remain in N. Holland; as the Haarlem, Wyker, Naarder, Horster, Leg, Lange, and Uitgester lakes. In N. Holland 43 lakes have been drained—in S. Holland, 40; but it is said that the increase of peat-bog in the still-remaining morasses nearly keeps pace with the work of reclamation.

Two-thirds of the population are Protestants of various sects—the Calvinists and Mennonites (Anabaptists) predominating; the rest are R. Catholics and Jews, to the number of 25,000. The public schools, in 1849, were 951, attended by 114,829 pupils; and are carefully watched by the provincial administration. The University of Leyden maintains its long-established reputation, and boasts of a matchless museum of natural history. The hospitals, as well as schools, of Holland, are well endowed; and 37,000 poor are maintained by public charity.

Holland is the most populous part of the kingdom; and, indeed, with respect to density of population and the development of industry of every kind, it is one of the most remarkable countries in the world. The entire population is (1850), 1,049,019; of which number 562,354 belong to the larger—that is, the S. province; and 476,665 to the N. province. Yet the density of population is greater in N. Holland, where there are about 520 inhabitants to the square mile; but this density of population, in a country of polders, closely interlaced with dykes, rivers, and canals, becomes intelligible, when it is considered that the small territory of N. Holland reckons, besides numerous goodly villages, 11 towns—namely, Alkmaar, Amsterdam, Edam, Enkhuizen, Haarlem, Hoorn, Medenblik, Monnickendam, Purmerend, Weesp, and Zaandam; while the S. province has 13—Brielle, Delft, Dordrecht (Dort), Gorinchem (Gorkum), Gouda, Leyden, Maassluis, Rotterdam, Schiedam, Schoonhoven, S'Gravenhage (the residence of the king), Vlaardingen, and Woerden.

HOLLAND-PREUSSICH, a tn., E. Prussia, gov. of, and 55 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, on a height above the Weetke. It has a court of justice, several public offices, a Protestant parish church, a chapel, old castle, and hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; and bark, walk, and flour mills. Pop. 3465.—THE CIRCLE is flat, and generally fertile. Area, 255 geo. sq. m. Pop. 35,400.

HOLLANDS-DIEP, the inner part of the estuary of the Waal, Holland. It separates provs. S. Holland and N. Brabant; and, flowing W. from the Biesbosch, for about 14 m., divides into the Haringvliet and the Volke-rak, which inclose the island of Over-flakke.

HOLLESCHAU, or HOLLESCHOW, a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 18 m. N. Hradisch, on the Russawa; with a deanery church, a fine castle, a townhouse, three chapels, a synagogue, and a trade, chiefly in the hands of the Jews, in wax, honey, hides, and wool. Pop. 4589.

HOLLFELD, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, 12 m. E. Bamberg, with two churches, two chapels, an hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1048.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, 118 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg; with five churches, five schools, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1896.

HOLLINGBOURN, par. Eng. Kent; 4860 ac. P. 1300.

HOLLINGSTEDT [formerly *Hyllingsted*], a vil. Denmark, Schleswig, bail. Gottorp, 1. bank Treene, here crossed by a long bridge, 12 m. W.S.W. Schleswig. It was, in early times, a place of considerable importance, and carried on a considerable trade with England. The spacious old warehouse [Stapelhaus] now forms the church. The W. part of the celebrated wall called Danewerk, terminated on the Treene, near Hollingstedt.

HOLLINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 2290 ac. P. 386.

HOLLUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, S.W. end of isl. Ameland, consisting of well and regularly built one-story houses. It has a Calvinistic church, two Baptist meeting-houses, a school, and a large store for stranded goods. Pop. (fishermen and seamen), 1075.

HOLLYM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 3350 ac. P. 373.

HOLLYMOUNT, a tn. Ireland, co. Mayo, 14½ m. S. by E. Castebar; with a handsome parish church, several schools, a dispensary, market-house, and police barrack. Pop. (agricultural), 454.

HOLLYWOOD, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The town, agreeably situated on the E. shore of Belfast Lough, 5 m. N.E. Belfast, has an ancient church, with a handsome spire; two Dissenting meeting-houses, and several schools. It is a constabulary police, and a coast-guard station. Pop. 1532. Area of par., 8064 ac. Pop. 5045.

HOLLYWOOD, two pars. Ireld.:—1. Wicklow; 18,353 ac. P. 2770.—2. Dublin; 3998 ac. P. 1022.

HOLM-LACY, par. Eng. Hereford; 3310 ac. P. 369.

HOLME, par. Scotland, Orkney; 9 m. by 4 m. P. 866.

HOLME, nine pars. England:—1. Nottingham; 1330 ac. P. 127.—2. (*Cultram*), Cumberland; 24,920 ac. P. 3037.—3. (*East*) Dorset; 1560 ac. P. 59.—4. (*Iale*), Norfolk; 2690 ac. P. 488.—5. (*Next Runcton*), Norfolk; 1100 ac. P. 288.—6. (*Next the Sea*), Norfolk; 1570 ac. P. 280.—7. (*On the Wolds*), York (E. Riding); 1360 ac. P. 149.—8. (*Pierrepont*), Nottingham; 2120 ac. P. 222.—9. (*Upon Spalding-Moor*), York (E. Riding); 10,820 ac. P. 1509.

HOLMER, par. Eng. Hereford; 3110 ac. P. 628.

HOLMES HOLE, a seaport vil., U. States, Massachusetts, 89 m. S.S.E. Boston; with two churches. It has a safe, commodious harbour, and several fishing vessels. Pop. 600.

HOLMESTRAND, a maritime tn. Norway, bail. Jarlsberg and Laurvig, in the gulf, and 33 m. S.W. Christiania. It has an old wooden church, two schools, a brandy distillery, and a tobacco work. Retail trade and shipping are the main occupations, but there is no proper harbour. P. (1845), 1746.

HOLMFIRTH, a manufacturing vil. and dist. England, co. York (W. Riding). The village, 6½ m. S. by W. Huddersfield, on the stream of same name, in a beautiful valley, sheltered by lofty hills, is somewhat irregularly laid out; houses built of sandstone; supply of water ample. It has a commodious townhall, a handsome church, and chapels for Independents and Wesleyans; a national school, and a mechanics' institute. Woollen cloth, plain and fancy, extensively manufactured. On February 5, 1852, about 100 lives were lost, and property to a vast amount destroyed, by the bursting of the retaining dam of an immense reservoir, 3 m. above the town; the water of which supplied motive-power to many of the factories in the valley, and which, rushing out with overwhelming force, swept before it trees and cattle, houses and factories. Pop. 13,400.

HOLMON, or **GOLMA**, an isl. Sweden, gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. E. Umeå; lat. 63° 40' N.; lon. 21° E. It belongs to the Quarken group.

HOLMPATRICK, par. Ireld. Dublin; 2131 ac. P. 3152.

HOLMPTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1290 ac. P. 197.

HOLMS (The), two small isls. England, Bristol Channel, Flatholm, the most N. being about 2 m. N. by E. Steephholm, and having a bright fixed light 156 ft. above water-level, in lat. 51° 22' 36" N.; lon. 3° 7' W.

HOLMSLAND, an isl. Denmark, Jutland, in the N. of the Ringkjöbing fiord, about 1 m. N.N.W. the tn. of Ringkjöbing. It forms two parishes. Area, 6 geo. sq. m. P. 1800.

HOLNE, par. Eng. Devon; 2040 ac. P. 394.

HOLNEST, par. Eng. Dorset; 1970 ac. P. 139.

HOLSTEBRO, a tn. Denmark, N. Jutland, bail. of, and 24 m. N.E. Ringkjöbing, on both sides of the Holstebro or Stor; with a church, and several annual fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 1300.

HOLSTEIN (Duchy of) [Latin, *Holsatic*], a prov. Denmark, bounded N. by the Baltic and duchy of Schleswig, from which, with exception of a small tract of land, it is separated by the Eider, and the Schleswig-Holstein Canal; E. by the Baltic and territory of Lübeck; S. by Lübeck, duchy of Lauenburg, and territory of Hamburg; S.W. by the Elbe, separating it from Hanover; and W. by the N. Sea or German Ocean. Its shape, though irregular, may be regarded as that of a triangle, the apex of which is at Hamburg, while the base lies on the N.; greatest length, W. to E., 95 m.; greatest breadth, 69 m.; area, 2476 geo. sq. m. The surface of Holstein, in geological formation, is cretaceous; and, in general appearance, very much resembles that of the duchy of Schleswig. The central part consists of a large open plain, covered, for the most part, with sandy heaths, but presenting occasional patches of reclaimed arable land, and not unfrequent tracts of bog and low meadow flats. The W. coast generally, as well as the banks of the Elbe, consist of marsh land, little raised above sea-level, and not protected, like the W. coast of Schleswig, by chains of islands which break the force of the waves, but lying completely exposed to their devastating effects. Hence it has become necessary to protect the coasts with strong and lofty dykes. The E. coast, and a considerable part of the interior behind it, are finely undulated, and present numerous tracts, where fertile corn-fields, and richly-wooded knolls, in which numerous lakes lie embosomed, unite in forming enchanting landscapes. The highest points in the duchy occur in the N.E., but only attain, in their loftiest peak, Bungsberg, a height of 500 ft. They are generally of a swelling rounded form, and occasionally exist as isolated hills. The Elbe and the Eider skirt the frontiers of Holstein. The proper rivers of the duchy are the Trave and the Stör, which, rising in the same central plateau near each other, take opposite courses, and proceed, the former to the E., and the latter to the W. coast. The two principal lakes are the Plön and Seelent, both in the N.E., and both abundantly supplied with fish. The climate of Holstein differs much according to the locality, and the nature of the surface. On the elevated grounds of the centre, and on the E. and S. sides, the air is clear and salubrious; in other quarters, it is overcharged with humidity. The localities where fens and marshes prevail are decidedly unhealthy. The vegetable productions include all the ordinary cereal, leguminous, root, and fibrous crops. On the E. side of the duchy, wheat of excellent quality is grown. In almost every quarter, potatoes may be regarded as a staple article of produce. It is estimated that arable land occupies rather more than ½ of the surface; marshland not quite ¼; moorland and pasture ⅓; woodland ⅓; and heath ⅓. Great attention is paid to the rearing of stock. Grass land is managed with a skill which almost rivals that of the best English graziers; and both the horses and horned cattle of Holstein have long been famous. Sandstone, limestone, gypsum, clay, and a little salt, are the only minerals wrought. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress: the chief locality of both is Altona. Almost all the inhabitants are of German origin, use only the German language, and are so decidedly German in all their feelings, habits, and tendencies, that the question of severance from the Danish government has not only been mooted, but arms have been taken up, and battles fought, by which the general peace of Europe has been more than once seriously endangered. Holstein, though belonging to Denmark, forms one of the states of the German Confederation; and, in conjunction with the duchy of Lauenburg, gives the Danish sovereign one vote at ordinary meetings, and three votes in the *plenum*. The capital is Glückstadt; but Altona is the largest town, besides being one of the chief places of commerce in Denmark; Kiel and Rendsburg are also important towns. For administrative purposes, it is classed under the separate heads of—1. Towns; 2. Amts or bailiwicks; and 3. Conventual districts and lordships. Of the first there are 14; of the second 21; and of the third, three conventual districts and nine lordships. Pop. 479,350.

HOLSTEINTHOR, a vil., forming properly a suburb of Lübeck; with a school, various manufactures, a bleachfield, and three mills. Pop. 1200.

HOLSTON, a river, U. States, Tennessee, which unites with the Clinch at Kingston, to form the Tennessee. It is navigable 70 m., and near its sources are valuable salt works.

HOLSWORTHY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The town, 36 m. W. by N. Exeter, nearly surrounded by the Derril, is compact and well built; has an ancient church, two Dissenting chapels, a national, and other schools, and several charities. Weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday; three annual fairs; and numerous great markets for cattle and sheep. Pop. 834. Area of par., 8870 ac. Pop. 1850.

HOLT.—1, A market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. The town, 21 m. N.N.W. Norwich, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, streets straight, paved, and lighted with gas; houses neatly built of brick and stone. It has an Established church, several Dissenting chapels, a Friend's meeting-house, a shire-hall, free grammar-school, founded in 1554, and endowed in 1556, by Sir John Gresham, a native of Holt, and founder of the Royal Exchange, London, and Gresham College; a church, national, British, and infant schools. Area of par., 2950 ac. Pop. (agricultural), (1851), 1723.—2, A par. Worcester; 2930 ac. Pop. 557.—3, A par., parl. and municipal bor., N. Wales, co. of, and 29 m. E.S.E. Denbigh. The borough, though anciently a place of some note, is now only an inconsiderable village, situated on an eminence on the l. bank Dee. The church is a handsome old edifice, with a square embattled tower. There is one Dissenting place of worship, and several schools. Area of par., 2726 ac. P. 1634.

HOLT, or **YERMALOFF**, an isl. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. 16° 20' S.; lon. 143° 6' W. (n.) It is very low, encloses a lagoon, produces some cocoa-nut trees, and is sometimes inhabited by a few families.

HOLTBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 850 ac. P. 146.

HOLTEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 21 m. N. Düsseldorf, on the Holtenroder. It is built in the form of a cross; has two churches, manufactures of linen cloth and muslin, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 910.

HOLTON, six pars. Eng.:—1, Oxford; 1680 ac. P. 289.—2, Somerset; 1520 ac. P. 700.—3, Suffolk; 1130 ac. P. 541.—4, (Beckering), Lincoln; 1700 ac. P. 191.—5, (le Clay), Lincoln; 1530 ac. P. 263.—6, (St. Mary), Suffolk; 1340 ac. P. 187.

HOLVERSTONE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 480 ac. P. 37.

HOLWAN, a ruined city of antiquity, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, near the sources of the Diyah, 130 m. N.E. Bagdad. Major Rawlinson has identified the ruins of Holwan, with those of the ancient city of Calah; lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 45° 15' E.

HOLWELL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 650 ac. P. 182.—2, Dorset; 2330 ac. P. 397.

HOLWERD, a maritime vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 6 m. N.W. Dockum. It is an old place, and has a kind of harbour, used by small vessels; but fishing, formerly actively carried on, is now wholly given up, the inhabitants following agriculture. It has two churches, a school, a distillery, and a corn-mill. Pop. 1741.

HOLY-CROSS, two pars. Eng.:—1, (and St. Giles), Salop; 14,680 ac. P. 1742.—2, (Westgate Without), Kent; 100 ac. P. 1020.

HOLY-RMOOD, par. Eng. Southampton. Pop. 2036.

HOLY ISLAND [anc. *Lindisfarne*], an isl. N.E. coast, England, co. Durham, 9 m. S.E. Berwick-on-Tweed; lat. (castle) 55° 40' 12" N.; lon. 1° 47' W. (n.) It is 1½ m. from the mainland, with which it is connected by a narrow neck of sand, traversable by foot passengers at low water, but dangerous without a guide. It is of an irregular form, about 3½ m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth at the broadest part; the N.W. diminishing to half a mile. The N.W. part of the island consists chiefly of barren soil and sand-hills, and is overrun with rabbits. The S.E. end terminates in a perpendicular rock, 60 ft. high, crowned by a small fort or castle. The cultivatable soil is fertile, producing excellent crops of corn, turnip, &c. Limestone and iron ore abound, and coal, also, has been met with. On the W. coast are some curious caves, the largest extending 50 yards inwards from the entrance; and also the small, but finely-situated village of Lindisfarne, now much resorted to by summer visitants. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing, and in taking lobsters, which are sent to the London market. Close by the village is a small harbour.

The chief object of interest here is the celebrated ruined abbey of Lindisfarne, 'a solemn, huge, and dark-red pile' of great antiquity; which, though frequently plundered for

the erection of houses in the village, are still magnificent and are now secured from further dilapidation by their prior. The length of the church is about 138 ft., and its breadth 36 ft.; the style of architecture somewhat resembles that of Durham cathedral. 'The arches are, in general, strictly Saxon; and the pillars which support them, short, strong, and massy. In some places, however, there are pointed windows, which indicate that the building has been repaired at a period long subsequent to the original foundation.' The exterior ornaments of the building, being of a light sandy stone, are much wasted. Area of par., 3320 ac. Pop. 809.

HOLY TRINITY, several pars. Eng.:—1, Dorset. Pop. 1145.—2, Dorset. Pop. 769.—3, Surrey. Pop. 1376.—4, Warwick; 2520 ac. Pop. 12,207.

HOLYBOURNE, par. Eng. Hants; 1150 ac. Pop. 522.

HOLYCROSS, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Tipperary. The village, 3½ m. S.W. Thurles, r. bank Suir; has the parish church and a R. Catholic chapel. Near it are the ruins of Holycross abbey, founded in 1182, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; one of the finest remains of the pointed style of architecture in Ireland. Area of par., 8138 ac. P. 3446.

HOLYHEAD [Welsh, *Caer-Gybi*, 'The Fortress of Cybi'], an isl., parl. bor., seaport tn., and par. N. Wales, co. Anglesea. The island, which is about 7 m. long and 5 m. broad at the widest part, is situated off the W. side of Anglesey, with which it is connected by a long causeway over a channel fordable at low water. It is mostly a barren rock, ending in the N. in a huge headland of serpentine, presenting, in some parts, immense perpendicular precipices, in others magnificent caverns, excavated by the action of the waves. N.W. of the head, on two rocks called the N. and S. stacks, are two revolving lights, visible 20 m. distant. The S. stack is connected with the head by a handsome suspension bridge, extending over a chasm 90 ft. wide, through which the sea roars and boils with great impetuosity. Area of par. which occupies its N. end, 3000 ac. Pop. 3689.—The town is on the N.E. side of the island; lat. (pier light) 53° 20' N.; lon. 4° 37' W. (n.), 67 m. W. Liverpool. It is irregularly built, but contains many good houses, has a handsome parish church, several Dissenting chapels, a national, and British school, a library, and savings-bank. There are no manufactures, but shipbuilding and rope-making are carried on to some extent. From its advantageous situation, Holyhead has been selected as the principal station of the post-office packets for conveying the mails to Dublin, from which it is 69 m. distant. The harbour is formed by a pier 900 ft. in length, having, at the head of the latter, a depth of 14 ft. at low water during ordinary tides, and a handsome lighthouse, on the land side is a triumphal arch of Anglesey marble, erected to commemorate the landing of George IV. in 1821. Holyhead is also one of the places selected, by Government, at which to form a harbour of refuge. The Chester and Holyhead Railway company have an extensive terminus here. A submarine electric telegraph was laid down across the channel from Holyhead to Howth, on June 1, 1852. Pop. 2974.

HOLYTOWN, a mining vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, 13 m. E. by S. Glasgow. Near it are extensive coal and iron works. Pop. 900.

HOLYWELL, a market tn., municipal and parl. bor. and par. N. Wales, co. Flint, on a declivity near the S. shore of the estuary of the Dee, 14 m. S.W. Liverpool, with a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. It has one principal street, and two smaller; the former tolerably straight, the latter the reverse. In wet winter weather, the streets are excessively dirty. The houses are of brick, and of very indifferent construction. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water, chiefly from the celebrated St. Winifred's well. It has a parish church, a plain structure, with a square embattled tower; nine Dissenting, and one R. Catholic chapel, and a Mormonite meeting-house; several minor schools, a dispensary, and savings-bank. The principal manufacturing establishments in the town and vicinity, are flour and flannel mills, copper-works, white and red lead works, a shot tower, employing from 200 to 800 hands. Near it are several productive mines of lead, zinc, copper, and coal, and an extensive limestone quarry, from which many thousand tons are shipped annually to various parts of England. Holywell is a contributory parliamentary borough to Flint. Area of par., 8500 ac. Pop. 10,834.

HOLYWELL CUM NEEDINGWORTH, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 3290 ac. Pop. 959.

HOLYWOOD, par. Scot. Dumfries; 10 m. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. 1061.

HOLZENÖE, an isl. Norway; lat. $60^{\circ} 34' N.$; and lon. $5^{\circ} 10' E.$, 8 m. N.N.W. Bergen; greatest length, N.E. to S.W. 15 m.; mean breadth about 3 m.

HOLZEMME, a river, Prussian Saxony, which rises among the loftiest of the Harz Mountains, flows N.E. past Halberstadt, and joins l. bank Bode, a little below Gröningen, after a course of about 30 m.

HOLZGERLINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 11 m. S.W. Stuttgart, with a Protestant church. Near it is the castle of Kalteneck. Pop. 1638.

HOLZMINDEN, a tn. Brunswick, cap. circle of same name, on the N. extremity of a spur of the Sollinger forest hills, above r. bank Weser, 55 m. S.S.W. Brunswick. It is well built, has two churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and several schools; manufactures of flannel and hosiery, important iron and steel works, several mills, one of them for cutting paving stones, which are largely exported; and a trade in iron and linen. P. 3409. Area of circle, 239 geo. sq. m. P. 44,443.

HOLZHALLEBEN, a vil. Germany, principality, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, 12 m. W. Sonderhausen, with a church and several mills. Pop. 1147.

HOMBEECK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 15 m. S. Antwerp, on the Senne, and on the railway from Malines to Termonde. It has manufactures of linen, two breweries, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in linen, corn, flax, and foggage. Pop. 1825.

HOMBERG, two tns. Germany.—1, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, r. bank Ohm, at the foot of a hill crowned by a castle, 16 m. E.S.E. Marburg. It is walled, has two churches, an hospital, and quarries of sandstone and basalt. Pop. 1692.—2, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Niederhessen, cap. circle of same name, on the Efze, 22 m. N. Cassel. It is walled, has a church, normal school, hospital, and castle, situated on a height, with a wall about 480 ft. deep. Manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, ordinary and white leather, cutlery, and paper, a bell foundry, several dye-works, and a trade in cattle. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3815. Area of circle, 90 geo. sq. m. Pop. 23,529.

HOMBOURG (HAUT), or **HOMERICH**, a vil. France, dep. Moselle, 15 m. W. Sarreguemines, on the side and at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruins of a strong castle, and washed by the Roselle. It has a paper-mill, blast furnaces, and other iron works. Pop. 1049.

HOMBOURG, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 19 m. E.N.E. Liège, on the Gueule and the Gulpe, with manufactures of potash, and several mills. Pop. 1795.

HOMBRECHTIKON, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Zürich, on a height above the S.E. extremity of lake Zürich, near Rapperswil, and the confines of St. Gall. It contains a parish church, and stands in the midst of some very romantic scenery. Pop. 2475.

HOMBRESSEN, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, on the Lemp, N.W. from Cassel. It has a parish church, and manufactures of harpsichords and pianos, iron and steel wire, particularly axes and scythes. Pop. 1357.

HOMBURG.—1, A tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. dist. of same name, on the Little Erbach, an affluent of the Blies, 49 m. W. Spire. It is prettily situated and well built, has a R. Catholic, and two Protestant parish churches, a Latin school, manufactures of beet-root sugar, a trade in horses and cattle, and three mills. Near it are the ruins of the old strong castle of Karlsberg. Pop. tn., 3107; dist. 45, 168.—2, (*Homburg-vor-der-Hehe*), a tn. Hesse-Homburg, cap. dist. of same name, beautifully situated on a gentle rising ground, half surrounded by projections of the Taunus hills, 9 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt. It is well and regularly built, contains the palace in which the prince resides, a gloomy-looking structure, with a conspicuous tower, surrounded by gardens, well laid-out, but poorly kept; three churches, a synagogue, orphan and ordinary hospital, and mineral springs, with a Kurhaus or bathing establishment, having gaming-tables attached, at which numbers of visitors are annually victimised. The water, supplied by five springs, containing more carbonic acid gas than any other saline spa known, is said to be very efficacious in affections of the liver and stomach. Pop. 4500.

HOME, a dist. Upper Canada, consisting of York county and Toronto city. It is situated near the centre of the province, bounded, E. by the Newcastle and Colborne districts; N. by the Simcoe districts, and lake Simcoe; W. by Simcoe, Wellington, and Gore districts, and S. by Lake Ontario. It comprises a great variety of soil and climate, being in some parts poor and sandy, and in others extremely fertile. Next to Gore, it is the best settled district in the province, but till of late laboured under the disadvantage of bad roads. Pop. (1842), 58,853.

HOMEBAY, an inlet, N.E. coast, British N. America, S. side of Baffin's Bay; lat. $68^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $68^{\circ} W.$ It is broad but shallow.

HOMER, a vil., U. States, New York, r. bank Toughnioga, 125 m. W. Albany; with four churches, an academy with 350 students, and manufactures of woollen cloth, and earthenware, a cotton factory, several tanneries, and mills. Pop. 1300.

HOMERSFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 580 ac. Pop. 291.

HOMINGTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 1340 ac. Pop. 171.

HOMOLITZ, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, r. bank Danube, 6 m. S.S.E. Pancsova, with a R. Catholic, and two Greek churches, and several mills. Pop. about 1740.

HOMONNA, or **HUMENE**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, 30 m. E. Eperies, with a Greek and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and two castles, a large weekly market, and seven important annual fairs. P. 2956.

HOMS, a tn. Syria. See **HEMS**.

HONAN, a large and populous city, China, prov. of same name, on an affluent of the Huang-ho, 113 m. S.W. Kai-fung; lat. $34^{\circ} 43' 15' N.$; lon. $112^{\circ} 28' 3' E.$ (L.), and considered by the Chinese to occupy the centre of the empire. It is surrounded by mountains; its environs and suburbs are adorned with gardens; it gave China the first Emperor of the Song dynasty, and, under the name of Toung-king, played a conspicuous part in the former revolutions of the country.—The province lies between lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$ and $37^{\circ} N.$; lon. $110^{\circ} 5'$ and $116^{\circ} 35' E.$; area, 65,104 sq. m.; bounded, N. by provinces Shansee, Chihle, and Shantung; E. by Kiang and Nganhoei; S. by Houpe; and W. by Shense. It is generally level, but is traversed in a S.E. direction by a range of low hills, and is watered by the Hoang-ho and its affluents. The soil is fertile, carefully cultivated, and produces more food than supplies the province; likewise cotton, hemp, flax, and silk. The forests in the W. supply timber; and mines yield tutenag, cinnabar, mica, &c. Honan is divided into nine principal departments; capital, Kai-fung. Pop. 23,037,171.

HONDA.—1, A tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Mariquita; lat. $5^{\circ} 13' N.$; lon. $74^{\circ} 50' W.$ l. bank Magdalena; streets regular, and all paved. It contains some good edifices, including two convents, two hospitals, and a college; and is an entrepôt for the merchandize of the S. and N. provinces, which is despatched hence into the interior. Pop. 4500.—2, A bay, New Granada, N. coast, near the N.E. extremity of the state.—3, A bay, N.W. coast Cuba, 52 m. W. by S. Havana.

HONDEN, an uninhabited coral isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. $14^{\circ} 50' S.$; lon. $138^{\circ} 47' W.$ (n.) It has little or no soil, but abounds with birds of various kinds. The sea swarms with fish, including enormous sharks, while shells and large molluscs lie thick on the shores. Snakes, crabs, and spiders are also numerous. It was visited by Van Schouten and Le Maire, April 10, 1616.

HONDON-DE-LAS-NIEVES, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and about 25 m. from Alicante, with a church, on an isolated height, which rises up in the centre of the village; a primary school, several distilleries, and oil-mills; and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 1378.

HONDSCHOOTE, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. E.S.E. Dunkirk, on a branch of the canal of Basse-Colme. It is an ancient place, supposed to have been founded about the 10th century, and has been repeatedly reduced to ruins by war and fire. It has manufactures of linen and chicory, a bleachfield, breweries, tanneries, oil mills, and two annual fairs. Here the French gained a victory over the British, in 1793. P. 2250.

HONDURAS (BRITISH), or **BRIZEE**, a British territory, E. coast, Central America. It lies between lat. $15^{\circ} 54'$ and $18^{\circ} 30' N.$; and lon. 88° and $90^{\circ} W.$, having, N. and W., Yucatan; W. and S., Guatemala; and E. the Bay of Honduras; length, N. to S. 175 m.; breadth, E. to W. about

90 m., but part of the S.W. boundary line, towards Guatemala, is quite undetermined. Area, upwards of 16,000 sq. m. Excepting the river Hondo, which forms the Yucatan frontier, the only rivers of consequence are the Belize, which traverses the territory S.W. to N.E., dividing it into two somewhat equal parts, and the New River, which, rising in the New River lake, flows in a course nearly parallel to the Belize, till it reaches the Caribbean Sea, a few miles S. from the mouth of the Hondo. The country N. of the Belize River, and traversed by the New River, is low and level; towards the shore, swampy, and interspersed with several lakes. E. of the New River, however, is a range of hills stretching N.E. to S.W. and joining on to the mountains of Guatemala. S. of the Belize River, the country, though also swampy on the coast, rises inland much more rapidly, and may be generally described as mountainous. It is intersected by a ridge parallel to that W. of the New River, and also joining on with the mountains of Guatemala, the E. part, both N. and S. of this ridge, being covered by its lateral branches. The mountains, and the wide valleys between them, are covered with extensive forests of the finest timber, including cedars, pines, iron-wood, log-wood, brazilletto, mahogany, and cabbage and silk cotton trees.

The climate, especially during the wet season, is considered by some more healthy than any of the W. India Islands; though the low swampy N. portions can scarcely fail to exhale pestilential vapours. The mean annual temperature is 80°, but the heat is seldom oppressive, from the beginning of July to the beginning of April, being tempered by refreshing sea-breezes; but during the other three months, it is excessive, though mitigated, occasionally, by violent thunder-storms. The most rainy months are July, August, and September. The cultivable portion of the soil is extremely fertile, producing readily all kinds of tropical produce, of which plantains, yams, mandioca, and maize, are grown, and also arrow-root and rice to a small extent. Sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, might likewise be raised, but are neglected. Sarsaparilla is collected in the S. districts. The wild animals are those usual in such regions of America—ouncas, panthers, tapirs, deer, pecarries, agoutis, armadilloes, and monkeys. Manatis and alligators frequent the lagoons; birds, aquatic and land, abound; fish, turtle, lobsters, and shell-fish, are plentiful, and of excellent quality.

The exports, in 1847, consisted of 6,502,777 ft. mahogany, the staple article of the country, a quantity much smaller than in the two preceding years; cedar, 10,337 ft., logwood, 322½ tons; rosewood, 206½ tons; cochineal, 5684 seroons; indigo, 611 seroons; sarsaparilla, 53,689 lbs.; hides, 1299; tortoise-shell, 45 lbs. and one box; lignum-vitæ, 10 tons; tobacco, 23 bales and 22 boxes. The chief imports from Great Britain are dry goods and fancy articles, for the Belize and Spanish markets; wine, spirits, gunpowder, and occasionally provisions. From the United States, provisions, shingle, and lumber.

The government is administered by a superintendent, nominated by the Crown, and seven magistrates, who form a council, and are elected annually by the inhabitants. The only town in the colony is Belize or Balize (*which see*). Honduras was transferred by Spain to England, by treaty, in 1670, but at different times its occupation was contested by the Spaniards till 1798, since which period it has remained quietly in the possession of Great Britain. The population is composed chiefly of negroes, who were first brought to the country as slaves. With exception of a few Caribs, who have fled into it as a place of refuge, there appear to be no native tribes in the territory. The white inhabitants are exclusively occupied in commerce, and the negroes in cutting mahogany and dye-woods, and in fishing. Pop. (1845), whites, 399; coloured, 10,410. Total pop. 10,709.

HONDURAS, an independent republican State, Confederation of Central America; lat. 13° to 16° N.; lon. 85° 40' to 89° 5' W., bounded, N. and E. by the Caribbean Sea and Mosquitia; W. Guatemala; S. Salvador, and the bay of Conchagua on the Pacific; S.E. Mosquitia and Nicaragua; area, 3680 geo. sq. m. Its surface is irregular, being traversed by numerous mountain-ranges, in all directions, but generally of moderate elevation. The valleys between are numerous and fertile, and there is one lake about 18 m. long by 10 m. broad, near the centre of the state. Its mineral wealth is very con-

siderable, but was turned to much better account formerly than now; it comprises gold, silver, lead, and copper; the two latter found in a variety of combinations, and the two former frequently combined with each other; also opals, emeralds, asbestos, and cinnabar. There are some considerable rivers in the state, the largest of which are the Chamelicon, Ulua, and Aguan, all flowing to the Caribbean Sea, and the Choluteca, an affluent of the Pacific. The climate is, upon the whole, extremely good and salubrious, especially in the interior parts, but it inclines to a temperature rather high; particularly close on the N. coast, and the shores of the Pacific, where deposits of mud, acted upon by a tropical sun, with a heat often of 120°, produces miasma, clouds of mosquitoes and sand-flies, and almost every other description of annoying insects. There are some extensive forests, abounding in fine timber, such as mahogany, cedar, mora (a species of fustic), &c. The principal cultivated productions are maize, beans, some wheat, rice, and plantains, but, being almost exclusively a mining district, it is doubtful if the quantity raised is sufficient for the whole population. Some tobacco also is grown. The country abounds in cattle of a fine breed, but this description of property does not afford much revenue to the owners, the price of the animals slaughtered for consumption being extremely low. The state is divided into the seven departments of Comayagua, Santa Barbara, Gracias, Yoro, Choluteca, Segovia, and Tegucigalpa, all named after their principal towns, of which Comayagua is capital also of the country. Its principal ports are Truxillo on the Caribbean Sea, and Port San Lorenzo in the Bay of Conchagua, in the Pacific. Pop. (1840), 350,000.—(*Baily's Central America*.)

HONDURAS (BAY OF), a wide inlet of the Caribbean Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 18° N.; and lon. 84° and 80° 50' W.; having, S. Mosquitia and Honduras, and W., British Honduras and Yucatan. Along its shores are the islands of Bonaca, Ruatan, Utila, Turneffe, and numerous islets and reefs called cays. It is divided into several smaller bays, of which that of St. Thomas, the innermost in the gulf of Amatique, is spacious and deep. Several considerable rivers fall into the bay, namely, the Belize, Dulce, Motagua, Chamelicon, and Ulua.

HONEOYE FALLS, a vil., U. States, New York, 214 m. W. by N. Albany, on Honeoye Creek, which has a fall of 30 ft. in the centre of the village. It contains four churches, and various kinds of factories and stores. Pop. about 1000.

HONESDALE, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, 172 m. N.E. Harrisburg. It has a tannery, and several grist-mills, two academies, and two schools. The Lackawaxen Canal and railway terminate here. Pop. 1086.

HONEYBOURNE (CHURCH) with PODEN, par. Eng. Worcester; 1290 ac. Pop. 119.

HONEYCHURCH, par. Eng. Devon; 710 ac. Pop. 69.

HONFLEUR, a seaport tn. France, dep. Calvados, agreeably situated on l. shore estuary of the Seine, 7 m. S.E. Havre. It is a poorly built and dirty place, but considerable improvements have recently been made, and promise to give the town a more attractive appearance. It is the seat of a court of first resort, possesses an exchange, and a hydrographical school of the fourth class; contains several churches and public buildings, remarkable only for their antiquity, and some peculiarities of structure; and has manufactures of lace, ship-biscuits, casks, and mineral acids, rope-works, tanneries, building-yards, and a harbour accessible only at high water. The trade, once important, has been almost destroyed by the rise of Havre. The chief exports are corn, cider, salt provisions, dairy, and other produce. About 7000 dozen eggs are said to be exported weekly to England. On the hill above the town, is the chapel of Notre Dame de Grace, much frequented by sailors, and filled with their votive offerings. Honfleur was long in possession of the English, and makes a considerable figure in their French wars. Sir Sidney Smith was taken prisoner here, in 1796, while leading off a vessel which he had captured. Pop. 9006.

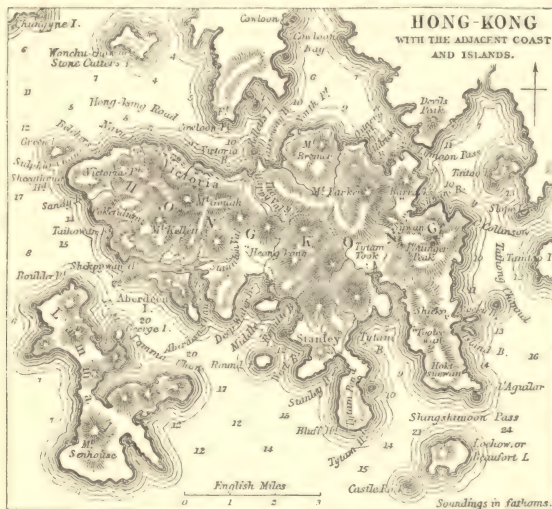
HONG-HAI, an islet, China Sea, off the coast of Quang-tung; lat. 22° 45' N.; lon. 115° 12' E.

HONG KIANG, a name given to the Longkiang, a river, China, during a portion of its course in prov. Quancee.

HONG-KONG [Red Harbour], or **HIANG-KIANG** [The Fragrant or Flowing Streams], a small isl. off S.E. coast, China, prov. Quang-Tong, now belonging to the British. It

is situated at the mouth of the estuary that leads to Canton, from which it is distant, S.E. 75 m.; and from Macao, 40 m. E.; lat. (Victoria church) 22° 16' 30" N.; lon. 114° 14' 45" E. (n). It is about 10 m. in extreme length, N.W. to S.E.; and 7½ m. in extreme breadth, separated from the mainland

On the N. side of the island, and situated in a magnificent bay of same name, capable of accommodating any number of vessels, affording excellent anchorage and deep water close in shore, is the thriving town of Victoria, the chief town of the island, and centre of its commerce. This



bay presents a lively and busy scene, being crowded with shipping of every nation, and with dense masses of Tanka boats and other Chinese craft. From Victoria, a road leads across the island to Stanley, a small town on a bay of same name, on the S.W. peninsula. Another road, 24 m. long, nearly encircles the island. The European shipping that arrived at Victoria, in 1847, consisted of 694 vessels, 229,465 tons. In 1849, the total number of native boats frequenting the harbours of Hong-Kong, was 1242, including 200 fishing sampans; importing sugar, alum, sulphur, rice, nut-oil, dye-barks, provisions, &c.; taking, in exchange, opium, manufactured goods, saltpetre, and stones, which are quarried in the island. A promising trade in Chinese sugar has arisen at Victoria. It is shipped for New S. Wales, England, India, and Shanghai.

Hong-Kong was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton, in 1841, and again by the treaty of Nan-King, in 1842. Since then, many wealthy Chinese merchants have established branch houses there, and have begun to charter British ships, to carry British goods to the N. ports. The government of the colony is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor (who is likewise a commandant), chief-justice, attorney-general, legislative council of five, assisted by various subordinate officers and secretaries. The governor has also the office of superintendent of British trade at the five ports, and exercises a general control over all British ships and subjects resorting to China. An effective police has been established, whereby the number of piracies

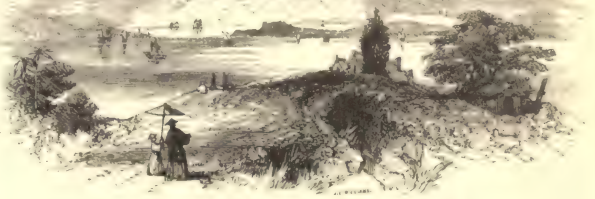
by a strait, which, at Lymoon Pass, is only about a quarter of a mile wide. Its coast is indented by numerous bays, of which the most considerable are on the S.E. end of the island, which they form into two peninsulas. The general appearance of the island is somewhat picturesque and curious, but on the whole, exceedingly unprepossessing, being composed mostly of lofty barren rocks that rise from the sea, to heights of 1000 and 2000 ft., and so abruptly, as to leave hardly any space to build upon. There are no trees of any size on the island, and few valleys of any extent. Some rank vegetation here and there, with a little herbage and brush-wood growing in the intervals between the masses of granite, and a few plants on the margins of the streams, form almost its only vegetable productions. Good water, however, is abundant, and some of the cascades are sufficiently picturesque.

The climate, at one time considered very unhealthy, is now believed to be quite as well suited to European constitutions as that of any of our Eastern tropical possessions, and by judicious treatment, the great mortality which unfortunately took place among the troops, has been materially lessened. In 1849, the total Europeans on the island, including women and children, numbered 987, of whom 64 died, being at the rate of 6·48 per cent. In 1847, the total population, exclusive of troops, was 23,872; per cent. of death, 1·18. In 1848 and 1849 it was as follows:—

	Europeans.	Portuguese.	Indians & Malays.	Chinese.	Total.
1848	612	321	213	26,338	27,514
1849	666	351	223	28,297	29,537

and the per centage of deaths in 1848 was 1·78, and in 1849 0·65. The annual deaths per cent. in London, are 2·72.

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THE HARBOUR OF HONG-KONG, from Stone Cutter's Island.

and burglaries have been much diminished, and life and property, formerly unsafe, have been rendered secure. This service has been much improved by the introduction of a native force. Education also is in process of being attended to, schools having been erected at Victoria and other parts of the island. The population, which, on the first occupation of the island by the British, was only 5000, amounted, in 1849, exclusive of troops, as above stated, to 29,507.—(*Voy. of the Samarang; Government Reports and Papers; Davidson's Far East; Martin's China, &c.*)

HÖNGG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 4 m. N.W. Zürich, on a height above r. bank Limmat; surrounded by a number of fine country seats. It has a handsome parish church, manufactures of woollen cloth, a cotton-mill, and a trade in fruit and wine, grown largely in the vicinity. P. 1531.

HONILY, par. Eng. Warwick; 660 ac. Pop. 50.

HONING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1310 ac. Pop. 344.

HONINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2780 ac. Pop. 358.

HONINGTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1250 ac. Pop. 149.—2, Suffolk; 1450 ac. Pop. 273.—3, Warwick; 2600 ac. Pop. 335.

HONITON, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. Devon, 1. bank Otter, 17 m. E.N.E. Exeter. It consists principally of one spacious street, nearly 1 m. in length; well paved and lighted, and amply supplied with water. It has a church, situated on a hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town; a chapel, and various Dissenting meeting-houses; a free grammar-school, poorly endowed; a national school, and one of industry for girls; and several small charities. The chief branches of manufacture here are serge-weaving and lace-making—for the latter of which it is quite noted, though both have now much declined. The butter of Honiton is also much esteemed, and large quantities of it are sent weekly to the metropolis. Shoes, coarse pottery-ware, and sharpening-stones for scythes, are made to a small extent. Market-days—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Honiton was given by William at the conquest to the Earl of Montague; and in the reign of Henry I. the manor was granted to Richard de Rivers, from whom it descended to the Courtenays, earls of Devon. It is a borough by prescription; and has returned two members to the House of Commons since the 28th of Edward I. Registered electors (1851), 240. Pop. 3895.

HONLEY, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, W. Riding, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. Huddersfield, r. bank Holme; with a church, and several Dissenting chapels; national, and other schools; and a mechanics' institution. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufacturing fancy vestings of silk, cotton, and woollen, and plain and fancy woollen cloth. Pop. (1851), 5597.

HONNEF, a vil. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. Cologne, circle Sieg, on the Rhine; with a R. Catholic church; and in the vicinity mines of lead and copper. Pop. 2750.

HÖNNINGEN, a vil. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. of, and 15 m. N.W. Coblenz, r. bank Rhine; with a parish church and a castle. Pop. 1477.

HONO, a small triangular isl. Sweden, in the Kattegat, and W. of Gottenburg.

HONOLULU, or **HONORURU**, the principal tn. and seaport of the Sandwich Islands, S. side of isl. Waohoo; lat. (fort), $21^{\circ} 18' 12''$ N.; lon. $157^{\circ} 55'$ W. (r.). It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad; and consists of one good street, with a number of narrow irregular alleys. Most of the houses are built in the native fashion; but there are also many substantial wooden edifices, in the European style,

out of town. The more respectable of the foreign residents have their rural boxes up the adjacent valleys. Sunday is ushered in with great decorum and quietness. There are several congregations of natives, some of which consist of 2000 persons, all decently clad and well-conducted. There are several schools, under the superintendence of the missionaries. The mouth of the harbour is formed by an inlet through a coral reef; it has a bar, with only 20 ft. water upon it at ebb. The bar is about 50 fathoms in breadth, and consists of smooth coral rock, having 10 fathoms close to its outer edge, and 7 fathoms on the inner. The basin or anchorage inside, which is of a semicircular form, is capable of containing between 70 and 80 ships, well protected in all weathers. During the first quarter of 1850, the arrivals at the port of Honolulu were 90 vessels, aggregate tonn. 23,610; and on the 24th of June, in the same year, above 40 vessels of various dimensions were lying in the harbour. The total number of vessels that entered the port, in 1846, was 34, aggregate tonn. 8161; cleared, 32, tonn. 7771. Pop. 6000.

HONRUBIA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 26 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. It is generally poorly built; has ill-paved, dirty streets; a handsome parish and three minor churches; a townhouse and primary school; and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1861.

HONTH, a co. Hungary, Hither Danube, bounded, N. by co. Sohl, E. Neograd, S. Pesth and Gran, W. and N.W. Bars; area, 738 geo. sq. m. In the N. it is traversed by ramifications of the Carpathians. It slopes gradually towards the S., and belongs wholly to the basin of the Danube, being watered by its tributaries—the Ipoly or Eipal, and Gran. The soil, particularly in the valleys, is generally fertile, and produces large crops of wheat, and other cereals; hemp, flax, and tobacco. A considerable quantity of wine also is grown. The minerals, including gold, silver, and iron, &c., have long been worked to great extent, particularly in the extensive district around Schemnitz; and form an important branch of the public revenue. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans and Slaves. For administrative purposes it is divided into the four districts—Bath, Bzok, Ipoly-Sagh, and Schemnitz. The capital is Ipoly-Sagh. Pop. 123,800.

HONTH, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. same name, 4 m. E.S.E. Ipoly-Sagh, on the Ipoly; with a church, and a mill; and on a hill, in the vicinity, the ruins of the old castle of Honth, which gives name to the country. Pop. 683.

HONTUR, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 24 m. from Albacete; with a church, courthouse, two schools, and a prison, forming part of an old castle; manufactures of coarse woollen and linen cloth; and a trade in corn, maize, oil, and wine. Pop. 1204.

HOQ, three pars. Eng.:—1, Suffolk; 540 ac. Pop. 211.—2, (St. Mary), Kent; 1920 ac. Pop. 297.—3, (or St. Werburgh), Kent; 4460 ac. Pop. 390.

HOQ ISLES. See Boo.

HOOBLY, a tn. peninsular Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, 13 m. S.E. Darwar; lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$ N.; lon. $75^{\circ} 15'$ E., a place of considerable trade; but containing no public or private buildings of any note. There are two forts, but neither of them capable of opposing any resistance to an attacking force. In the neighbourhood are numerous ruins of mosques and Mahometan burying-grounds. The surrounding country is well-wooded and watered. Pop. 15,000 to 20,000.

HOOD'S ISLAND.—1, The *Fetuka* of the natives, one of the Marquesas Islands; lat. $9^{\circ} 25'$ S.; lon. $138^{\circ} 57'$ W. (r.), said to be uninhabited. It consists of a single high rock, flat at the summit, with a gentle inclination N. to S.—2, One of the Galapagos group, Pacific Ocean; lat. $1^{\circ} 22'$ S.; lon. $89^{\circ} 44'$ W. (r.).—3, An isl. Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean; lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$ S.; lon. $135^{\circ} 33'$ W. (r.).

HOOE, par. Eng. Sussex; 2290 ac. P. 519.

HOOF, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle of, and near Cassel; with a parish church; and a lignite mine, which employs the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 909.

HOOFDPLAAT, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 1. bank W. Scheldt, 6 m. E.S.E. Flushing, with a good little harbour,



A STREET IN HONOLULU.—From Wilkes' U.S. Exploring Expedition.

enclosed within small gardens of exotic and indigenous ornamental plants. 'But already,' says Sir George Simpson, 'has this incipient metropolis begun, like its older models, to go

part of the inhabitants. Pop. 909.

suitable for market boats; two churches and a school. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 1031.

HOOGEVEEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 20 m. S. Assen; with a church, synagogue, seven schools, a poorhouse, and a weekly and several annual markets. Agriculture, and turf-cutting and selling, are the chief occupations. P. 3275.

HOOGEZAND, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 8 m. E.S.E. Groningen, on the Winschoterdiep; with a church, synagogue, and schools; some transit trade, boat-building, four distilleries, and several mills. Pop. 1575.

HOOGHLY, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and prov. Bengal, cap. dist. and on r. bank river of same name, 21 m. N. Calcutta, in an elevated situation. It contains a handsome conspicuously-placed church; and a Hindoo temple, which, during the Rath festival, is visited by thousands of pilgrims; and a flourishing college, in which English, Persian, and Arabic are taught. Hooghly is now comparatively of little note, though still thriving, and having a considerable population. The French, Dutch, Portuguese, and Danes, had each a factory here. The first English factory was built in 1640. The first action fought in Bengal took place here in 1686. It arose from a quarrel in the bazaar between some English soldiers and the nabob's peons. The latter were attacked and defeated by the garrison of the English factory, while the town was bombarded by an English fleet, and 500 houses destroyed.

—The DISTRICT, between lat. 22° 15' and 23° 10' N., and lon. 87° 30' and 88° 45' E., bounded, N. by Burdwan and Kishenagur, S. by the sea, E. by the Sunderbunds, and W. by Midnapore, is low and flat, but extremely fertile, excepting the sea-coast, which is covered with jungle, and is very unhealthy. Being intersected in every direction by rivers, it possesses an extensive inland navigation. On the banks of its numerous streams, near the sea, large quantities of salt are manufactured, on Government account. —The RIVER, formed by the junction of the Cossimbazar and Jellinghy, the two most W. branches of the Ganges, which unite about 55 m. N. Calcutta, flows S. past Hooghly, Chinsurah, Chandernagore, Calcutta, and Culpee, to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by a wide estuary. It is the only branch of the Ganges esteemed sacred by the Hindoos; and is likewise the only one navigated by large vessels. The scenery on its banks is extremely beautiful; but its navigation is rendered difficult and dangerous by its shifting bed, rapid currents, and the influx of the tide, called the bore, which rushes upwards at the velocity of 15 m. an hour. Total course about 200 m.

HOOGHEDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 17 m. S.W. Bruges; with distilleries, several breweries, manufactures of hosiery, a rope-work, flour and oil mills. Pop. 4627.

HOOGSTRAETEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 20 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the Merck. It has a beautiful church, with finely painted glass; a chapel, a courthouse, a diocesan seminary, a primary school, two orphan hospitals, and a poorhouse; manufactures of common cloth, earthenware, and leather; brick-works and distilleries. Hoogstraeten ranked as a town in the 12th century, and afterwards became the capital, first of a county, and then of a duchy. P. 1578.

HOOGVLIET, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 6 m. S.W. Rotterdam, r. bank Old Maas; with a small harbour, a church, and a school. Pop. 702.

HOOK.—1, Par. Irel. Wexford; 1065 ac. P. 523.—2, Par. Eng. Dorset; 1190 ac. Pop. 268.

HOOKERY, a decayed tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, 55 m. S.S.W. Merritch; lat. 16° 13' N.; lon. 74° 47' E. It still exhibits some vestiges of its former prosperity.

HOOLE, par. Eng. Lancaster; 2500 ac. Pop. 989.

HOONAN, an inland prov. China, between lat. 24° 50' and 30° 10' N.; lon. 109° and 114° 10' E., bounded, N. by Houpe, W. Schueun and Koichoo, S. Quangsee and Quang-tong, and E. Kiangsee. It is generally hilly, and rises into mountains on the S.; is intersected by several rivers, of which the Long-Kiang, the Yuen-Kiang, and the Lo-Kiang, are the most considerable, all falling into Tonting-hoo, the largest lake in China, about 60 m. long, by 30 m. broad, which lies on the N. side of the province. The country around the lake is extremely fertile; rice, &c., are raised in abundance; pine, cassia, &c., are obtained from the mountains; and malachite, iron, lead, and coal, are mined. Capital town, Chang-cha-fou. Pop. 18,652,507.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, an isl. Corea Sea, off the S. coast of Quelpart Island; lat. 33° 10' N.; lon. 126° 30' E.

HOORMARA, a small tn. and port, Beloochistan, on the Arabian Sea; lat. 25° 18' N.; lon. 65° 6' E. A few small vessels belong to the port, which trade to the shores of Arabia, Persia, Seinde, and Cutch. The surrounding country is extremely barren and dreary. Pop. about 2000.

HOORN, three places, Holland: 1, [Latin, *Horna*], A seaport tn., prov. N. Holland, 20 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam, on a small bay of the Zuider Zee, which forms a convenient roadstead; lat. (tower of the great church), 52° 28' 38" N.; lon. 5° 3' 52" E. (L.) It is fortified; has four gates; and the country around it can easily be inundated. Its four principal streets are broad, and meet in the great market-place; and the town is traversed by numerous canals, communicating with the harbour, which is divided into two sections—one for war vessels, the other for merchantmen. It has an old neat townhouse, a weigh-house, and several other important buildings, many of which, since the town has declined, are diverted to purposes for which they were never intended; they include the offices once belonging to the E. India Company, the mint, arsenal, &c. Besides the Grootekerck [great church], the most important in the town, there are other two Calvinistic churches, a Lutheran, and two R. Catholic; several benevolent institutions, and numerous schools. Hoorn has an extensive trade in cheese—upwards of 5,000,000 of pounds' weight being brought to its market annually; it likewise has extensive cattle markets; some ship-building, rope-spinning, &c.; and saw, tress, walk, and corn mills. Hoorn is the birth-place of the navigator Schouten, who first doubled the S. point of S. America, and named it Cape Hoorn or Horn, from his native town; and the port where was built the great fleet of Admiral de Ruiter. Pop. 8177.—2, A vil., S. and isl. Texel; with a church and schools. Inhabitants engaged in cattle-rearing and agriculture. Pop. 569.—3, A vil., isl. Schelling, generally named de Hoorn. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, sea-faring, and the taking of wild ducks, which here are numerous. Pop. 122.—(Van der Aa.)

HOORN, an isl. Indian Archipelago, in the roads of Batavia, about 2 m. N.E. Onrust; the inhabitants of which subsist by taking trepang.

HOOTON, two pars. England, York (W. Riding).—1, (-Pagnell); 2740 ac. P. 423.—2, (-Roberts); 1050 ac. P. 173.

HOPE, six pars. Eng. :—1, Derby; 36,160 ac. P. 4434.—2, (-All Saints), Kent; 1550 ac. P. 21.—3, (-Baggott), Salop; 650 ac. P. 75.—4, (-Bowlender), Salop; 2470 ac. P. 184.—5, (-Munsell), Hereford; 1190 ac. P. 187.—6, (-Under-Dinmore), Hereford; 3660 ac. P. 586.

HOPE.—1, A group of islets, N.E. coast, Australia, S.E. Cape Grafton. A deep and clear channel of 1 m. wide separates these islands, the larger of which is surrounded completely, and the smaller partially, by an extensive reef. The former, or W. one, is merely a long stripe of heaped-up coral and shells, overrun with low bushes, and a few other plants. The E. and N. islet is nearly circular, 3 m. in circumference, formed of coral and shell-sand, covered with bushes and small trees.—(Foy, of *H.M.S. Rattlesnake*).—2, A small isl. Arctic Ocean, S.E. Spitzbergen; lat. 76° 20' N.; lon. 19° 55' E. It has a wild and desolate appearance; but has good anchorage on its N. coast; and is sometimes visited by whalers. It was discovered in 1613.

HOPE, or **ESTRYN**, a small parl. bor. and par., N. Wales, co. Flint. The TOWN or VILLAGE, agreeably situated on the Alyn, 5 m. N.N.W. Wrexham, has an ancient church and two national schools, and the ruins of a castle, erected prior to the conquest of Wales by Edward I. The bor. is contributory with Flint. Area of par. 8500 ac. Pop. 2916.

HOPE (CAFE OF GOOD). See **CAFE OF GOOD HOPE**.

HOPE-SAY, par. Eng. Salop; 3010 ac. Pop. 660.

HOPEWELL HEAD, a cape, W. coast, Labrador, projecting into Hudson's Bay; lat. 57° 10' N.; lon. 78° W.

HOPITAL (L), a tn. Sardinian States. See **L'HOPITAL**.

HOPPER [*Apamama*], an isl. Pacific Ocean, Gilbert group; lat. 0° 30' S.; lon. 173° 54' E. (n.); 10 m. long, N.W. to S.E., 5 m. wide, N. and S.; but rises only 5 ft. above sea-level. It has a large population; but yields little more than will supply their wants. A little fresh water may be had by digging; but neither wood nor refreshments can be obtained.

HOPTON, six pars. Eng.:—1, Suffolk; 1250 ac. P. 251.—2, Suffolk; 1440 ac. P. 623.—3, (*Castle*), Salop; 2260 ac. P. 164.—4, (*the Hole, or Hopton-Cangeford*), Salop; 320 ac. P. 30.—5, (*Monk*), Salop; 3190 ac. P. 189.—6, (*Wafers*), Salop; 1890 ac. P. 481.

HOR (MOUNT), a mountain, Arabia Petraea, on the confines of Idumea, about mid-way between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akabah; lat. 30° 18' N.; lon. 35° 33' E. It forms a part of Mount Seir, and on its loftiest pinnacle is a grotto, said to be the tomb of Aaron. The mountain, at the present day, bears the name of Mount Aaron (*Jebel Haroun*).

HORAZDIOWITZ, or HORAWITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, l. bank Wattawa. It is walled, has three gates, a castle, with extensive gardens; two churches, chapel, townhouse, and manufactures of leather. Pop. 1997.

HORB, a tn. Württemberg, circle Black Forest, cap. bail. of same name, in a narrow and rugged valley, l. bank Neckar, 31 m. S.W. Stuttgart; with a church, an hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and brushes. Pop. tn., 2100.—Area of bail., 48 geo. sq. m. Pop. 22,745.

HORBLING, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2620 ac. Pop. 571.

HORBURY, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, (W. Riding), 2½ m. S.W. by W. Wakefield, and a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is agreeably situated, well kept; has a handsome church, three dissenting chapels, several schools, and a mechanics' institution. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to some extent. Pop. 2683.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

HORCAJO DE SANTIAGO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 45 m. S.W. Cuenca. It is well built, has a handsome parish church, with a beautiful tower; a good townhouse, prison, and primary school, manufactures of linen and grogram, and an annual fair. Pop. 2393.

HORCERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 60 m. from Jaen, on the W. side of the sierra de Peñolita, near the Guadalimar. It consists of a small square, and a single street of indifferently built houses, has a parish church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 1039.

HORCHE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and about 7 m. from Guadalajara, with a parish church, courthouse, primary school, and suppressed convent; manufactures of ordinary woollens, oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1884.

HÖRDE, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 25 m. W.N.W. Arnberg, on the Emsche, with two churches, and manufactures of nails. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1372.

HORDLE, par. Eng. Hants; 1930 ac. Pop. 845.

HORDLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 1980 ac. Pop. 308.

HOREABBEY, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1520 ac. P. 536.

HOREB, a celebrated mountain of Arabia Petraea, from which rise the twin summits of Mounts St. Catherine and Sinai; lat. 28° 33' N.; lon. 33° 54' E. The sacred locality of Horeb is under the guardianship of a body of Greek monks, who occupy an ancient convent at the foot of the mountain, called the convent of St. Catherine, by whose name Horeb is now distinguished.

HOREPNJK, or HOREPNEK, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 19 m. E.N.E. Tabor, on the Seliwka, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It consists of the town proper on the left, and a suburb on the right bank, and contains a church, townhouse, school, and poorhouse. Pop. 1033.

HORETOWN, par. Irel. Wexford; 8991 ac. P. 1262.

HORFIELD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1190 ac. P. 620.

HORGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. S.S.W. Zürich, beautifully situated on S.W. shore of lake Zürich. It is well built, contains a beautiful parish church, with an elegant spire; several schools, and a charitable endowment; and has manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and a haven on the lake, at which a considerable trade is carried on, this being the port at which goods are shipped or unshipped on the way either from or to Italy over the pass of St. Gothard. Passengers on the lake bound to the Right, by the way of Zug, usually land here. Pop. 3869.

HORHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1660 ac. Pop. 442.

HORITZ, or HORICE, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. from Bidschow, r. bank Bistritz. It is mostly built of wood, but contains several public buildings of hewn stone, particu-

larly a church, castle, townhouse, synagogue, poorhouse, and infirmary, and has a calico printfield, some general trade, and trade in cattle. Pop. 3205.

HORKSLEY, two pars. England, Essex;—1, (*Great*); 2880 ac. Pop. 730.—2, (*Little*); 1060 ac. Pop. 206.

HORKSTOW, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1890 ac. Pop. 228.

HORLEY, two pars. England;—1, Oxford; 970 ac. Pop. 425.—2, Surrey; 7640 ac. Pop. 1583.

HORMEAD, two pars. Eng. Hertford;—1, (*Great*); 2160 ac. Pop. 595.—2, (*Little*); 2160 ac. Pop. 121.

HORN, numerous pars. England;—1, Rutland; united now with Exton. P. 38.—2, (*Blotton*), Somerset; 1330 ac. P. 104.—3, (*Hornby*), York (N. Riding); 3690 ac. P. 309.—4, (*Hornchurch*), Essex; 4920 ac. P. 2399.—5, (*Horne*), Surrey; 4270 ac. P. 649.—6, (*Horning*), Norfolk; 2480 ac. P. 467.—7, (*Horninghold*), Leicester; 1120 ac. P. 98.—8, (*Horningsea*), Cambridge; 1580 ac. P. 298.—9, (*Horningham*), Wilts; 2320 ac. P. 1290.—10, (*Horningheath*), Suffolk; 1780 ac. P. 597.—11, (*Horningtoft*), Norfolk; 1460 ac. P. 290.—12, (*Hornsey*), Middlesex; 2960 ac. P. 5937.—13, (*Hornston*), Oxford; 1400 ac. P. 592.

HORN, a tn. Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Taffa and Mödring, 45 m. N.W. Vienna. It is walled, flanked with towers, and entered by three gates; has an ancient parish, and two other churches, an elegant castle, with a park; a Piarist college, with a gymnasium; a high school, burgher hospital and infirmary, a trade in pease, and four annual fairs. In the 16th and 17th centuries Horn was the central locality of the Protestants of the archduchy. Pop. 1250.

HORN or HOORN (CAPE), S. America. See CAPE HORN.

HORN, several places, Germany, particularly;—1, A vil. about 3 m. E. Hamburg, with a number of handsome villas, and two schools. Pop. 950.—2, A tn. principality Lippe-Detmold, on the Wiemebeck, 5 m. S.E. Detmold. It is walled, has a court of justice, a church, castle, townhouse, and hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, drills and seynes. Pop. 1607.

HORN or HORNE [French, *Hornes*], a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 2 m. W. by N. Roermonde, with an elegant church, a castle, three breweries, a distillery, and two brick and tile works. Pop. (agricultural), 844.

HORN-AFYAN, a lake, Sweden, W. Bothnia, län Umeå, intersected by lat. 66° N. It is of very irregular shape, stretching N. to S. for about 50 m., with a breadth gradually increasing towards the S., but not averaging above 6 m. It discharges itself into the Skellefteå.

HORNACHOS [anc. *Hornos*], a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 46 m. S.E. Badajoz; well built, having several spacious, regular, clean, and well-paved streets, a parish church, townhouse, prison, hospital, two schools, an old monastery, and a castle finely situated on a height above the town, and manufactures of corks, baize, woollen covers, ordinary and table linen, a trade in the above articles, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 2600.

HORNACHUELOS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 27 m. S.W. Cordova, r. bank Guadalquivir. It is indifferently built, has a large church, courthouse, ruinous prison, and primary school, several flour-mills, and a considerable trade in oil and agricultural produce. Pop. 1040.

HORNBK (Neu), a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. of, and 6 m. S. Zwei-Brücken, with a R. Catholic church. P. 1590.

HORNBERG, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, in a narrow and picturesque valley, l. bank Gutach, 21 m. S.E. Offenburg. It is an old place, contains a strong castle, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 1100.—Area of bail. 52 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,513.

HORNBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 47 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, r. bank Elbe. It is walled, has a Protestant church, a synagogue, and hospital, manufactures of lacquer-ware, several breweries, and mills, and a trade in hops, which are largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2454.

HORNCASTLE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The tn., 18 m. E. by S. Lincoln, near the confluence of the rivers Bane and Waring, has a well-built principal street, but the others are narrow and irregular; it is, however, kept remarkably clean, is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas; and has a parish church, a chapel of ease, and several dissenting chapels; a free grammar-school, several charity schools, a dispensary, and a literary society; a con-

siderable trade in corn and wool, and some extensive tanneries. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs.—June, August, and October. That held in August is one of the largest horse fairs in the United Kingdom; only equalled, perhaps, by that of Howden in Yorkshire. Area of par., 2510 ac. Pop. 4521.

HORNDON, three pars. England, Essex.—1, (*East*), 2090 ac. Pop. 529.—2, (*on-the-Hill*); 2390 ac. Pop. 576.—3, (*West*); 470 ac. Pop. 60.

HORNEBURG, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 6 m. S.S.E. Stade, with a church and four mills. Pop. 1300.

HORNHAUSEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 20 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, with a church, tile-works, and several mills. Near it lignite is worked. Pop. 1757.

HORNHEAD, a bold rocky promontory, N. coast Ireland, co. Donegal, between Dunfanaghy harbour and the Atlantic.

HORNOS ISLANDS, a group of eight small islands, S. America, in the Rio-de-la-Plata, 31 m. N.E. Buenos-Ayres.

HORNSEA, a tn. and par. England, York (E. Riding). The town, 14 m. N.E. Hull, near the sea, and on a mere or lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, interspersed with numerous picturesque islands; has a spacious church, several Dissenting chapels, a national, and an infant school. The sea, though now only $\frac{1}{2}$ m., was at one time 6 m. distant. Area of par., 3160 ac. Pop. 1005.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

HORNU, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, near the railway from Mons to Valenciennes, 4 m. S.W. Mons. It is well and regularly built, has a church, and near it are extensive coal-works, which employ 2000 workmen. The houses in which the miners live are models of neatness. P. 3745.

HORODLO, a tn. Russian Poland, 63 m. E.S.E. Lublin, l. bank Bug, with two churches, and a considerable trade across the frontiers. Pop. 1200.

HORRA (LA), a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 45 m. S. Burgos; with two squares, a parish church, a large and well-built townhouse, two schools, and a trade in wool, wine, and brandy. Pop. 825.

HÖRSTEN, or HÖRSTEIN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 8 m. N.N.W. Aschaffenburg. Much fruit, and an excellent wine, are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1210.

HORSE ISLAND.—1, An islet, Ireland, co. Cork, at the W. side of the entrance to Castlehaven harbour, 2 m. S. Castle-townsend. It has a tower used as a landmark for vessels.—2, An islet, Scotland, Firth of Clyde, opposite the entrance to Ardrossan harbour.—3, An islet, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, in lake Urmuyah.

HORSEFORD.—1, Par. Eng. Norfolk; 4030 ac. Pop. 593.—2, (*Horseheath*), par. Cambridge; 1677 ac. Pop. 523.—3, (*Horwell*), par. Surrey; 2890 ac. Pop. 766.—4, (*Horsemonden*), par. Kent; 4300 ac. Pop. 1218.—5, (*Horrendon*), par. Bucks; 780 ac. Pop. 27.—6, (*Horsepath*), par. Oxford; 1310 ac. Pop. 306.—7, (*Horsey-neat-the-Sea*), par. Norfolk; 2490 ac. Pop. 162.—8, (*Horsington*), two pars.: 1, Lincoln; 1700 ac. Pop. 345. 2, Somerset; 3710 ac. Pop. 915.—9, (*Horsham*) [St. Faith], par. Norfolk; 1750 ac. P. 973.

HORSENS, a seaport tn. Denmark, bail. Skanderborg, at the mouth of the Bygholm, in the Horsens Fjord, 27 m. S.S.W. Aarhus. It is a very old, but well-built town, occupying both banks of the river, which is here crossed by four bridges. It contains two handsome churches, a normal school, and a house of correction; and has manufactures of woollen stuffs, flannel, and hats, but more especially of tobacco—400,000 lbs. being here annually prepared, and 3,000,000 of cigars made. The harbour, formed by one of the bridges, is only a winter haven of the fourth class, admitting vessels drawing 8 ft., and the trade is chiefly in corn and fish. In the vicinity, E. of the town, is the strong castle of Stjernholm. Pop. (1851), 5827.

HORSEY, a small isl. E. coast England, co. Essex, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. S.S.W. Harwich, about 6 m. round, and abounding in game.

HORSFORTH, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), 5 m. N.W. Leeds, with a good Episcopal church, several Dissenting chapels, extensive manufactures of woollen cloth; fuling, paper, and corn mills, with some tanneries. Pop. (chapelry), 4188.

HORSHAM, a par. bor., market tn., and par., England, co. Sussex. The town, a station on the London and Brighton railway, lies on a branch of the Arun, 33 m. S.S.W. London. It consists of two principal streets, crossing each

other at right angles, one of which is adorned with rows of trees; and several smaller ones diverging from them. A great number of the houses are built with timber and faced with brick, and some of sandstone; streets well paved, well lighted with gas; ample supply of water. Horsham has a handsome courthouse, commodious county jail, a spacious and handsome church, with a lofty tower; a chapel, and sundry Dissenting places of worship, a free grammar-school, founded by Richard Collyer, in 1532; a Lancasterian school, for 200 boys and 100 girls; and national, British, and infant schools. There are no manufactures in the town, but a great amount of trade is done in corn and timber. The retail trade carried on with the surrounding country is also very considerable, and imparts to the town on occasions a lively and bustling appearance. Weekly corn market on Saturday. Horsham sends a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 346. Area of par., 20,040 ac. Pop. 5765.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

HORSLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The village, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Gloucester, is well built of stone, has an ample supply of good water, a handsome parish church, two Dissenting chapels, free and infant schools; and extensive manufactures of fine woollen cloths. Area of par., 4480 ac. Pop. 3064.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

HORSLEY, four pars. England:—1, Derby; 2920 ac. P. 2278.—2, (*East*), Surrey; 1740 ac. P. 300.—3, (*Long*), Northumb.; 13,240 ac. P. 922.—4, (*West*), Surrey; 3000 ac. Pop. 671.

HORSSEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. W. by S. Nijmegen, with two churches, and the ruins of a castle. Pop. (agricultural), 813.

HORST, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 17 m. N. Roermonde, with a Gothic church, a school, a courthouse, large barrack, poorhouse, and old castle. Pop. 560.

HORSTED, three pars. Eng.:—1, (*Keynes*), Sussex; 6210 ac. Pop. 812.—2, (*Little*), Sussex; 2240 ac. Pop. 278.—3, (*with-Stammingfield*), Norfolk; 2490 ac. Pop. 625.

HORSTMAR, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. N.W. Münster, on the Sonderbach. It is walled, has two churches, and a castle; manufactures of linen and leather, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1076.

HORT, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, about 2 m. from Hatvan, with a parish church. Pop. 1796.

HORTA, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. Catalonia, prov. of, and 50 m. S.W. Tarragona, on a small affluent of the Ebro. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a small isolated hill, has a church, a palace, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1747.—2, (*Horta* or *San Gines de Agudilla de Horta*), a vil. and par. Catalonia, prov. of, and about 4 m. from Barcelona, with two parish churches, a primary school, and manufactures of cotton cloth, haircloth, leather, and glue. Pop. 1855.

HORTA, a tn., isl. Fayal, one of the Azores; lat. 38° 31' 42" N.; lon. 28° 28' 30" W., prettily situated on the shores of a small bay, extending between two rocky headlands. The landing-place is at the remains of a mole under the walls of Fort Santa Cruz, the only one of numerous ruinous fortifications where a few guns in wretched condition are mounted. A sea wall runs along the face of the town; parallel with this is the principal street, with others at right angles extending up the hill. The narrow streets are clean and well paved; the houses, generally of one story, are built of tough gray trachyte. Pop., about 10,000.—(*Voy. II. M. S. Rattlemaek*).

HORTEN, a maritime tn. and naval station, Norway, prov. Agderhus, W. coast, gulf of Christiania; lat. 59° 34' N.; lon. 10° 45' E. The harbour is one of the three naval stations of the country, and is very capacious, and well sheltered. It has a marine arsenal, and works for building and repairing war-vessels, and for the construction of engines for war-steamer.

HORTON, seven pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 1610 ac. P. 873.—2, Dorset; 7000 ac. P. 448.—3, Gloucester; 3560 ac. P. 466.—4, Northampton; 2790 ac. P. 65.—5, Stafford; 4570 ac. P. 942.—6, (*in Ribblesdale*), York (W. Riding); 18,970 ac. P. 520.—7, (*Kirby*), Kent; 1800 ac. P. 714.

HORTS (SAN VICENS DELS), a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 7 m. from Barcelona, on the Llobregat; with a parish church, courthouse, and school; manufactures of brown paper, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1732.

HORVATH, several places, Hungary:—1, (*Ban-Horvath*), a vil. Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, between Barcza and Banfalva, about 20 m. from Miskolcz, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 770.—2, (*Dismos-Horvath*), a vil. near the former, with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1276.

HORVATHI-ERPO, a vil. Hungary, co. Abaujvar, about 6 m. from Tolesva, in a wine district, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1448.

HORWICH, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. N. W. Bolton, containing a station on the Bolton and Preston Railway, a handsome chapel, three Dissenting places of worship, a Sunday, an infants', and a national school; and extensive bleaching-works and cotton-mills. Pop. 3773.

HORWOOD, three pars. Eng.:—1, In Devon; 1280 ac. Pop. 118.—2, (*Great*), Bucks; 3120 ac. Pop. 712.—3, (*Little*), Bucks; 1950 ac. Pop. 392.

HORWITZ, or **HORSCHITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, 14 m. N. W. Königgrätz, near the Bistritz, with a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 2760.

HORZOWITZ, or **HOROWITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 48 m. S. W. Beraun, r. bank Rothenbach; with a church, castle, Franciscan monastery, and the most celebrated iron-works in Bohemia. It is also famous for its cheese. George von Podiebrad, afterwards king of Bohemia, was born here. Pop. 2265.

HOSE, par. Eng. Leicester; 2140 ac. Pop. 417.

HOSPITAL, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Limerick. The VILLAGE, 16 m. S. S. E. Limerick, well known for its horse and cattle fairs. Area of par. 3999 ac. Pop. 2538.

HOSPITALLET, formerly **SANTA EULALIA DE PROVEN-SANA**, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 3 m. S. W. Barcelona, l. bank Llobregat; with a church, courthouse, primary school, poor prison, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2504.

HOSTALRICH, a walled tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 25 m. S. S. W. Gerona, r. bank Tordera; with a church, manufactures of cork, and a trade in corn, fruit, cork, and timber. Pop. 1054.

HOSTAU, or **HOSTOW** [Latin, *Hostovium*], a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 18 m. W. N. W. Klattau, r. bank Radbuza; with a castle, church, vinegar-works, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1166.

HOSTAUN, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, 10 m. N. W. Prague, with a church, a school, and a mill. Sheep-rearing is carried on by some of the inhabitants. Pop. 1381.

HOSTE, an isl. Tierra del Fuego; lat. 55° to $55^{\circ} 40'$ S.; lon. 68° to 70° W., having E. Navarin Island, and separated N. from King Charles South Land, by the Beagle Channel. Length, E. to W., 90 m.; greatest breadth, 50 m.

HOSTERLITZ, or **HOSTIEHRADICE**, a market tn. Moravia, circle Znaim, 24 m. S. W. Brunn; with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, iron, and other ware. Pop. 1420.

HOSTOMITZ, or **HOSTONITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Beraun, 25 m. S. W. Prague; with a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1700.

HOSZSU, numerous places, Hungary, particularly—1, (*Hoszszu-mező*, or *Dohopole*), a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, l. bank Theiss, 5 m. W. N. W. Szigeth, in a beautiful plain. It has a Protestant, and a Greek parish church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1651.—2, (*Hoszszu-Szer*), a vil. or rather three contiguous vils., co. Abaujvar, on the Hernad, here crossed by a bridge, 3 m. from Kaschau; with a handsome castle. It stands in a fertile and well-wooded district. Pop. 1222.

HOSZU, several places, Hungary:—1, (*Hoszumező* [*Koles*]), a vil., co. Zemplin, on the Ondara, 7 m. from Nagy-Mihaly; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1100.—2, (*Hoszú-Beth*, or *Kraszna-horka*), a vil., co. Gömör, on the Jolsva, in an unfertile district, 15 m. from Rosenau; with an iron, and several saw mills, charcoal furnaces, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1814.—3, (*Hoszuzo*), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, 10 m. from Lipa on the Maros; with a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1360.

HÖTENSLEBEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 26 m. W. Magdeburg; with a church, a distillery, and several mills. Near it are saltpetre works, and gypsum and limekilns. Much fossil wood also is obtained. Pop. 1181.

HOTHAM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2530 ac. P. 430.

HOTHFIELD, par. Eng. Kent; 1900 ac. Pop. 408.

HOTTENTOTS, a peculiar African race, the aboriginal occupants of the S. end of that continent, at and near the Cape of Good Hope. Their limits may be said, in general terms, to have been the river Orange, on the N. and N. E., and the Kei, on the E.; but their E. boundary appears to have been fluctuating, and, owing to their mixture with the Kafir race, not definable. On the N. W. they passed the Orange, and advanced N. and N. E. far into the interior, as shall be explained lower down. The name now given to the whole race was that of the tribe in the immediate vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, with which the Dutch settlers first became acquainted. The Hottentots are generally tall and meagre, of a pale olive complexion; their cheek-bones project much, and their chins narrow and pointed, so that the face is tri-



BUSHMEN HOTTENTOTS.—From Daniel's S. African Scenery.

angular. They have thick lips, a flat nose, with wide nostrils; woolly hair, and little beard. The women are often elegantly formed in early life, but their bloom is transient; they are marriageable at 12 or 13, and become hideous in a few years. They have certain physical peculiarities, long contested and misunderstood. Both sexes are distinguished also by excessive incurvature of the spine.

When the Dutch first settled at the Cape, the Hottentots were a numerous nation, of pastoral and partially nomadic habits, and occupied a territory of 100,000 sq. m. They were rich, according to their own ideas, having abundance of horned cattle and sheep; and it is supposed that the seven tribes, into which they were divided, made up together a population of at least 200,000. At the present day this race is nearly extinct within the wide territory which formerly belonged to it. Constantly harassed and hunted down by the Boers, who confessedly sought their extermination, their only chance of escape was to engage in the service of their persecutors. But this domestication was fatal to the purity of the breed; and of those classed as Hottentots within the limits of the colony, the greater majority are in reality Bastaards, as the Boers call them, or people of mixed race. The mixture of European blood has much improved their physical appearance, but the indigenous manners and the language have nearly disappeared. Of the 50,000 Hottentots, as they are called, now reckoned in the population of the colony, there are not 200—exclusive of the Namaquas, added to the colony by a recent change of boundary—who understand the Hottentot language. Their language at present is the Cape Dutch jargon. From their ancient pastoral habits, they still retain traditionally their passionate love for the Besties or cattle. Hottentot life, with its numerous whimsical peculiarities, belong therefore to history. It exists no longer in what may be properly called the land of the Hottentots.

But, connected with this greatly utterly decayed trunk, are certain offshoots and collateral stems, which call for notice.

A large body of the Hottentot population, recognized in the colony as the Bastards, wandered some years ago in search of a settlement along the banks of the river Orange, at that date beyond the colonial boundary. Their disorderly and improvident movements awakened some alarm, and, fortunately, commiseration also in the colony; and they were strongly urged, by philanthropic friends, to get rid of the colonial name of Bastards, by the adoption of some other, and to settle down in a carefully-organized community. They consequently assumed the name of the Griquas, an ancient extinct tribe, and fixed themselves at Klairwater, on the river Orange. The experiment has succeeded completely. Their chief, having shown his capacity for government, now receives a small annual grant of money and fire-arms from the colony; and here a mixed Hottentot population of some thousands has at all events emerged from utter barbarism.

The Koras or Korannas [shoe-wearers], higher up the river Orange or Gariëp, as they call it, still remain a favourable specimen of the pure Hottentot race. They are, however, taller, stronger, and cleaner, than the tribes further W. Most of them possess cattle; those who do not, soon degenerate into Bushmen. On the E. frontier of the colony are still some remnants of the Gona or Gonaqua tribe; but they have nowhere preserved their ancient usages and purity of blood, but are much mixed with the Amakosa or Kafirs, the clucking sounds of whose language proves their ancient admixture with the Hottentots. The Namaquas dwell towards the mouth of the river Orange, towards the N.W. border of the colony. Little Namaqualand, on the S. side of the river, is now within the colonial limits. Opposite to it, a large tract, watered by the Fish river, and some other occasional streams, bears the name of Great Namaqualand. This W. side of the continent is far more hot and dry than the E., in the same latitude, and all the peculiarities of character traceable to precariousness of life, suffering, and frequent famine, are fully developed among the Namaquas. Yet they are much attached to their country; and though diminished in numbers, by want and disease, yet their villages, it is said, often contain examples of great longevity. Their huts are erected in the old Hottentot fashion, being hemispheres of boughs covered with mats, and about 6 ft. high.

The Bushmen, or, in colonial language, Boschjesmanns, are also of Hottentot race, and call themselves Sa-qua. Their proper country is between the Roggeveld mountains and the river Orange; but they are to be found wherever the absence of a stronger population permits their increase. Their general height is about 4 ft. 6 in.; they are, at the same time, slender, but well-made, and very active. Their only covering, if they have any, is a skin round the loins. They wear a belt, called, by the colonists, the belt of hunger, which they keep as tight as possible, to mitigate the pain of inanition. They live on game, antelopes especially, which they kill with poisoned arrows. Their great feasts are after violent thunderstorms, in which many antelopes are struck by lightning. On such occasions, these little men eat till they resemble barrels. Their life is always fluctuating, between a feast or a famine; but the latter predominates. Bushmen have been met with who had gone 15 days without food. But it is remarkable, that the constant comforts of civilized life can never wean them from the occasional pleasures of the desert. The young Bushman, in the service of the Boers, though treated with the greatest kindness, is sure to run off when the ants' nests are in season; and his pleasure consists not merely in sprawling on the ground to devour these, his face covered with worms, but in his concealment, and being able to elude his civilized acquaintances. As to the number of these singular and degraded people, it is impossible to form any trustworthy estimate of it.

Beyond, or N. of Great Namaqualand, on the W. side of Africa, in lat. 21° to 23°, are the Damaras, of whom those called Hill Damaras are of Hottentot race. Respecting the condition of these people, we have no details; but we know that the Hottentot race has spread E. from the Damaras hills, and that a large, if not the chief portion of the population round Lake Ngami, recently discovered in lat. 20° 40'; lon. 24° E., is of Hottentot descent. The Bechuanas call them Bakoba, which means serfs or vassals; but their more general name is Bayeye, Baelele, or Batiele, all evidently Bechuana plurals of the unutterable Hottentot word *qaga*,

men. The Bayeye are the boatmen and chief navigators of Lake Ngami, and it is said that they are numerous also on the navigable rivers further N.—(*Travels of Ten-Rhyn, Kolbe, Sparmann, Lichtenstein, and Patterson. In Appleyard on the Kafir language, is an interesting account of the Hottentot grammar.*)

HÖTTING, a vil. and par. Austria, Tyrol, circle Unter-Innthal, on the Inn, here crossed by a bridge close to Innsbruck; with a castle and a church. Pop. 2524.

HOTZENPLOTZ.—1, A tn. Moravia [Moravian, *Oso-blaha*], circle, and 24 m. from Troppau, on a small stream of same name; with two churches, a townhouse, and hospital; and some general trade. Pop. 2572.—2, A river, which rises in the N. slope of the Sudetes, near Warbenthal, flows N.E. past the towns of Johannah and Hotzenplotz, enters Prussian Silesia, passes Ober Glogau, and after a course of about 40 m., joins I. bank Oder, at Krappitz.

HOU-TCHOU, an important tn. China, prov. Che-Kiang, 70 m. N.W. Ningpo.

HOuat [Latin, *Siata*], an isl. France, off dep. Morbihan, 9 m. N.E. Belle-Ile, about 3 m. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and inhabited by fishermen. Pop. 250.

HOUDAN [anc. *Housdenium*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, at the confluence of the Vesgre and Optun, 34 m. W.S.W. Paris; with a fine old Gothic church, manufactures of woollen hosiery, and a trade in poultry, corn, wool, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2056.

HOUDENG, two places, Belgium:—1, (*-Aimeries*), a vil. and com., prov. Hainaut, on the Tiriaun, 10 m. Mons. It has several forges and tanneries, a trade in cattle and agricultural produce, and a colliery, which employs 900 persons. Pop. 2556.—2, (*-Goegnies*), a vil. and com., near the former. Inhabitants chiefly employed as miners, or in connection with the coal works in the vicinity. Pop. 2775.

HOUFFALIZE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 35 m. N. Arlon, once the capital of a lordship, and surrounded with walls. It has an old castle on a height, a church, two chapels, a courthouse, and prison, tanneries, breweries, and an extensive trade in medicinal plants, which grow in the vicinity. Pop. 1124.

HOUGAER DE-BOST-OVERLAER-ROMMERSON, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Great Geete, 28 m. E. Brussels; with a large and handsome church, several distilleries, and breweries, famous for a white beer, which is largely exported. Pop. 3478.

HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3600 ac. P. 582.

HOUGHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 2770 ac. P. 1311.—2, Lincoln; 2590 ac. P. 337.

HOUGHTON, 12 pars. Eng.:—1, Huntingdon; 1640 ac. P. 424.—2, Hants; 1790 ac. P. 458.—3, Sussex; 1630 ac. P. 177.—4, (*Conquest*), Bedford; 3380 ac. P. 746.—5, (*Great*), Northampton; 1570 ac. Pop. 332.—6, (*in-the-hole*), Norfolk; 1060 ac. P. 242.—7, (*Little*), Northampton; 1070 ac. P. 566.—8, (*Long*), Northumberland; 3990 ac. P. 772.—9, (*New*), Norfolk; 1510 ac. P. 303.—10, (*on-the-hill*), Leicester; 2450 ac. P. 451.—11, (*on-the-hill*), Norfolk; 470 ac. P. 41.—12, (*Regie*), Bedford; 4500 ac. P. 1661.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a market tn., township, and par. England, co. Durham. The town, 6 m. S.S.W. Sunderland, is small but neat, has a fine large venerable church, and spacious burial-ground. There are, besides, meeting-houses for Methodists, Baptists, and Independents; a national school, a charity-school for girls, some almshouses, and a mechanics' institution. The prosperity of the town depends on the numerous mines in the neighbourhood, and is proportioned to their success. The coal of Houghton-Le-Spring is of a superior description, and commands the highest price. Its annual fair lasts several days. Area of par., 14,560 ac. Pop. 16,833.

HOULME, a small dist. France, which belonged to prov. Lower Normandy, and is now included in dep. Orne.

HOULME (LE), a vil. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 5 m. N.N.W. Rouen, r. bank Cailly. It is a cheerful-looking place, and has manufactures of cotton goods, bleachfields, and a cotton and paper mill. Pop. 2035.

HOUNAM, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 8 m. by 6 m. P. 280.

HOUNAN, prov. China. See **HOONAN**.

HOUND, par. Eng. Hants; 2990 ac. P. 460.

HOUNSLOW, market tn. and chapelry, England, co. Middlesex, 11 m. W.S.W. London. The town, which stands

on the edge of Hounslow heath, consists of a long street irregularly paved, and lighted with gas. The church, erected on the site of an old priory, is a handsome structure, in the modern English style; there are likewise several Dissenting chapels, and a charity school for 100 boys and 100 girls. Near the town are some extensive powder-mills, a flax-mill, a mill for rolling copper, and a cavalry barrack, erected in 1793. The adjoining heath, notorious for the robberies committed on it in former times, is now almost entirely enclosed. Market-day, Thursday. Pop. 3097.

HOUPÉ [North of the lakes], a central prov. China, between lat. 29° and 33° N.; lon. 108° 35' and 116° E.; bounded, N. by Honan; E. by Nganhoei and Kiangsee; S. by Hoonan; and W. by Sechuen and Shense. It is intersected by the Han-kiang and the Yang-tse-kiang, and its surface, particularly towards the S., is dotted with numerous lakes. It is considered one of the most fertile parts of the empire; produces bread stuffs, silk, cotton, tea, fish, and timber; and manufactures cloth, paper, and wax. With Hoonan, it formerly constituted one province, named Hukwang. Provincial capital, Woo-Chang-foo. Pop. 37,370,098.

HOULINES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. N.W. Lille, r. bank Lys; with manufactures of laces, and cotton twist, tanneries, breweries, a cotton, oil, and fulling mill. Pop. 1055.

HOURN (Locn), an inlet, W. coast, Scotland, co. Inverness, stretching inland for 10 m. opposite the S.E. coast of Skye. It is about 3 m. wide at the entrance.

HOUSE, one of the Shetland isls. See BURRA.

HOUSSA, or HAUSSA, an independent kingdom, N.W. Africa, central Soudan, bounded lat. 11° and 14° N.; and lon. 4° and 11° E.; bounded, E. by Bornou; W. by the Quorra; N. Sahara; and S. Borgoo. This country, though yet little known, is represented as extremely fertile, and as being cultivated with a skill little inferior to that of Europeans. Here, it is said, the hot winds come from the E., and the cold from the W., and that rains are neither so frequent nor violent as in other parts of Africa. The natives are said to be of mild and courteous manners, and cheerful dispositions, being much given to dancing, and singing, and other amusements. They are expert weavers, as well as agriculturists, and manufacture large quantities of cotton cloths, with which they supply Fezzan. They are also well acquainted with tanning, and working in iron. Where the country is not cleared for cultivation, it is covered with forest-trees, especially mimosas and acacias, and there is rarely a spot without vegetation. There are two large towns in this kingdom—Saccatoo, and Kashna, about 150 m. distant from each other. These towns carry on an extensive trade with the countries of N.W. Africa, particularly Fezzan and Tripoli.

HOUSTON.—1, A vil. and par. Scotland, co. Renfrew. The VILLAGE, 5 m. N.W. Paisley, has extensive cotton factories, employing the great bulk of the inhabitants. Length of par., about 6 m.; breadth, 3 m. Pop. 2818.—2, A city, U. States, Texas, co. Harrisburg, 70 ft. above the sea—at the extreme point of Buffalo Bayou, that can be reached even by small boats, 50 m. N.W. Galveston. It has four churches, a theatre, several manufactories, and numerous stores. It was commenced in 1837, and is rather unhealthy. P. about 4000.

HOUTMAN'S ABROLHOS, three separate groups of isls., S.W. coast, Australia, between lat. 28° 15' and 29° 10' S.; lon. 113° 30' and 114° 3' E.; separated from the mainland by Geelvink Channel, which is about 30 m. broad. The names of the several groups are, respectively, Pelsart Group, Northern Group, and Easter Group. They extend in a N.N.W. direction 48 m., diminishing in breadth towards the N. Pelsart Group is separated from Easter Group, by a channel about 4 m. broad, and the latter, again, from Northern Group, by a strait 6 m. wide.

HOUX, A vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 12 m. S. Namur, r. bank Meuse. It has two blast furnaces, a marble quarry, and the ruins of the ancient strong castle of Poilvache, standing on the summit of a lofty rock overhanging the river, and in which is a well, sunk about 250 ft. through the rock, to the level of the Meuse. The castle figures much in the early history of the Netherlands.

HOVE, par. Eng. Sussex; 720 ac. Pop. 2509.

HOVERINGHAM, par. Eng. Notts; 1050 ac. P. 398.

HOVEFON, two pars. Eng. Norfolk.—1, (*St. John*); 1460 ac. Pop. 317.—2, (*St. Peter*); 980 ac. Pop. 137.

HOVINGHAM, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 8630 ac. Pop. 1277.

HOW-CAPLE, par. Eng. Hereford; 970 ac. Pop. 140.

HOWAKEL, an isl. Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia; lat. 15° 9' N.; lon. 40° 19' E. (R.) It is lofty, rugged, and about 9 m. long.

HOWDEN, a market tn. and par. England, locally situated in co. York (E. Riding); but a dependency of co. Durham. The town, 17 m. S.S.E. York, a station on the York and N. Midland railway, is small; houses generally rather of a mean appearance; but streets lighted with gas. Its church, a noble cruciform structure, is unsurpassed for the beauty of its architecture by any other edifice of its kind in Great Britain. Close by the church, are the remains of an ancient palace of the bishops of Durham, now converted into a farm-house. There are several places of worship for Dissenters, a free, and a national school, several other small charities, and an elegant union workhouse. Bricks and tiles are made in the neighbourhood. There are, likewise, some considerable tanneries, and several corn-mills; but no other manufactures. Market-day, Saturday. There are several annual fairs; one of which, held in September, is said to be the largest for horses in England. The supply of horses for the army is chiefly obtained at this fair, which is likewise resorted to by foreign dealers and breeders. Area of par. 14,510 ac. P. 4860.

HOWE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 970 ac. Pop. 92.

HOWE (CAPE).—1, The most S.E. point of Australia, 280 m. S.W. Sydney; lat. (islet close off) 37° 31' S.; lon. 150° E. (R.).—2, (*W. Cape Howe*), S. coast W. Australia, forming the W. side of Torbay, co. Plantagenet; lat. 35° 9' S.; lon. 117° 40' E. (R.)

HOWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1650 ac. Pop. 72.

HOWI-Howe, a considerable tn. China, prov. Quantong, S. coast isl. Hainan, about 3 m. from Hush-Eon, on a narrow peninsula, with a deep bay to the N.E., and traversed by a river from E. to W. The streets have considerable breadth, and are clean and well paved. It is the residence of the viceroy of Hainan, and the principal commercial town of the island. The exports consist chiefly of sugar, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, salt, and tanned leathers; and the imports of different articles from China, fine English cloths, gun-flints, and opium.

HOWICK.—1, An inland co. W. Australia, of a triangular form, about 52 m. long, E. to W., and about 46 m. in breadth. In the centre of the county are some salt-water swamps, and a range of hills, with some good pastureage intermingled.—2, An isl. group, N.E. coast Australia; lat. 14° 30' S.; lon. 145° 0' E., nearly mid-way between Cape Flattery and Cape Melville; about 10 in number, all low, and covered for the most part with mangroves; and abounding in turtle and vampire-bats. 'Here,' says Macgilivray, 'as elsewhere on the mangrove-clad islands, a large honey-sucker (*Ptilotis chrysotis*), filled the air with its loud and almost incessant, but varied and pleasing notes, the only bird we ever met with on the N.E. coast of Australia which produced anything like a song.'—(*Voy. H.M.S. Rattlesnake*.)

HOWICK, par. Eng. Northumb.; 1520 ac. Pop. 242.

HOWICZY, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, about 40 m. from Weisskirchen, on the Betschwa; with a church and two mills. Pop. 3407.

HOWTH, a par. and small tn. Ireland, co. Dublin. The town, extending along the N. side of the hill of Howth, 7 m. E.N.E. Dublin, with which it is connected by railway, consists of a single street, with numerous small cabins straggling around, has a church, a R. Catholic chapel, the ruins of Howth abbey, a religious establishment, founded early in the 13th century; and a large harbour of refuge, with lighthouse, &c., constructed by Telford, but so obstructed by rocks and accumulations of sand as to be almost useless. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who supply the Dublin markets. Near the town is Howth castle, the residence of the earls of Howth. The peninsula on which the town stands, called the Hill of Howth, forms the N. enclosure of Dublin bay, and is a very striking and remarkable object. It is about 3 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth, and terminates towards the sea, in a rocky elevation of 563 ft. in height. On June 1, 1852, a submarine electric telegraph was laid down between Howth and Holyhead. Pop. 692. Area of par., 2670 ac. Pop. 1538.

HOXNE, a parish England, co. Suffolk; 1890 acres. Pop. 1333.

HÖXTER, a tn. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. of, and 40 m. S.S.E. Minden, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Weser, here crossed by a stone bridge 500 ft. long. It is walled, defended by a fort; has a court of law, several public offices; a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; a synagogue, hospital, and burgher school; manufactures of wax candles and chicory; a bleach-field, paper-mill, brewery, distillery; a trade in cattle, wood, yarn, and linen. In the vicinity is the suppressed Benedictine abbey of Corvey, a handsome modern edifice, now the seat of Prince Hohenlohe Schillingfürst. Pop. 3657.—**THE CIRCLE** is hilly, but productive. Area, 208 geo. sq. m. P. 50,679.

HOY, an isl. and par. Scotland, Orkneys, N.W. side Pentland Firth, 2½ m. S. Stromness; about 14 m. long, by 6 m. broad; in some parts tolerably fertile; but generally mountainous, and covered with heath. Near its S.E. extremity is the safe, well-known harbour of Long-Hope. P. (isl.) 1486.

HOYA.—1, A tn. Hanover, l. bank Weser, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. N.W. Hanover; with a court of justice; a church, townhouse, and castle; some shipping; and a trade in linen. Pop. 2134.—2, (*Gonzalo*), A tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 15 m. from Albacete; with a parish church, and primary school; and a trade in saffron, wool, and cattle. P. 1125.

HOYERSWERDA, or **WOJEREZY**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 85 m. W. by N. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, on the Black Elster. It has a court of law, several public offices, a castle, Protestant church, chapel, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of linen and hosiery; and numerous distilleries. Pop. 2170.—**THE CIRCLE** is generally a sandy plain. Area, 199 geo. sq. m. P. 27,718.

HOYLAND-HIGH, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1080 ac. Pop. 2757.

HOYLE LAKE, or **HOY LAKE**, a vil. England, co. Chester, at the mouth of the Dee. 8 m. W. by S. Liverpool, much resorted to during the bathing season. There are two lighthouses, with fixed lights; lat. 53° 24' N.; lon. 3° 11' W.; leading into the roads, which afford safe anchorage. P. 444.

HOYM, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Bernburg, cap. bail. of same name, on the Selke, 19 m. W. Bernburg. It is walled; has a castle, a church, townhouse, tile-works, and three mills. Pop. tn., 2300; bail., 5000.

HOYO-DE-PINARES, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. Avila, 35 m. W. Madrid; tolerably well built; with two squares, a parish church, townhouse, a primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in corn and cattle. Near it are mines of argentiferous lead, silver, and copper. Pop. 917.

HOYOS, several minor places, Spain, particularly a vil. Estremadura, prov. of, and 48 m. N.N.W. Cáceres; with a church, chapel, three schools, a townhouse, prison, public fountain, and some trade in oil. Inhabitants engaged in tillage and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2136.

HRADISCH-UNOARISCH, a tn. Austria, Moravia, cap. circle of same name, l. bank March, at the confluence of the Ossowa, 42 m. E.S.E. Brünn. It stands in a fertile district, subject, however, to frequent inundations; consists of an old and a new town; contains a large market place, four churches, a townhouse, courthouse, high school, and barrack; and has a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2100.—**THE CIRCLE** is hilly, and adapted for pasture; but has some fertile valleys and undulating flats. Area, 1021 geo. sq. m. P. 310,191.

HROCHOW-TEINIZ, a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 5 m. E.N.E. Chrudim, on the Lezak; with a castle, church, townhouse, school, and a mill. Pop. 964.

HROZINKAU (**ALT** and **NEU**), two large vils. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch. The former contains a church; and has in its vicinity the castle of Swietlau. Pop. 2240. The latter, on the Betschwa, about 48 m. from Weisskirchen, has a parish church. Pop. 3050.

HRUBIESZOW, a tn. Russian-Poland, 64 m. S.E. Lublin, among marshes, on the Huliwa. It has three churches and a convent; a considerable trade in Hungarian wine and mead, and several large annual fairs. Pop. 1700.

HUACHAPURE, a headland, Chili; lat. 34° 58' S.; lon. 72° 17' W.

HUACHO, a small bay, Peru, 63 m. N.N.W. Callao; with good anchorage in 5 fathoms. About 1 m. from the coast, is a small town of same name, at which provisions can be obtained at a moderate price.

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HUAHEINE, an isl. Pacific Ocean, Society group; lat. 16° 43' S.; lon. 151° 7' W. (R.) It is mountainous, but fertile; and is nearly surrounded by a coral reef. It is the most frequented of the Society islands, and furnishes abundant supplies. Coffee thrives in the gardens of the missionaries. On the N.W. side of the island, there is a safe and capacious harbour, though somewhat difficult to enter, called the Bay of Fare. Pop. estimated at 2000.

HUALLAGA, a river, Peru, which rises on the E. slope of the Andes, near N. Lake Chinchaychocha, and falls into the Marañon, at La Laguna, after a course, chiefly N., of about 450 m. It receives numerous affluents, of which the Moyobamba, the Huagabamba, and the Apiconcho, are the most considerable.

HUAMBLIN, or **SOCORRO**, an isl. W. coast, Patagonia; lat. 44° 49' S.; lon. 75° 15' W. (R.)

HUAMACHUCO, a tn. Peru. See GUAMACHUCO.

HUAMANGA, a tn. Peru. See GUAMANGA.

HUANCABELICA, a tn. Peru. See GUANCABELICA.

HUANUCO, a tn. Peru. See GUANUCO.

HUAQUI, or **YAQUI**, a river, Mexico, which rises in dep. Sonora, about lat. 31° 40' N.; lon. 108° W., flows S.S.W., then W., and falls into the Gulf of California, 20 m. S.E. Guaymas; total course about 400 m. It is broad, liable to floods, and its banks are extremely fertile.

HUARAZ, a tn. Peru, dep. Tarma, 80 m. S.E. Truxillo; with two churches, a convent, and an hospital. Pop. 5000.

HUAIRTE, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. Navarre, prov. of, and 3 m. E.N.E. Pampeluna. It is a poor place, consisting of a small square, and a few irregular streets; with a parish church, courthouse, two schools, and some trade in hides. Pop. 600.—2, (*Huarter-Araquil*), A tn. Navarre, prov. of, and 16 m. W.N.W. Pampeluna; with a well-planted promenade, a parish church, townhouse, prison, school; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 575.

HUASCO, or **GUASCO**, a seaport, Chili, r. bank, and near the mouth of the Huasco, prov. of, and 98 m. N. Coquimbo; lat. 28° 18' S.; lon. 71° 1' W. It derives its chief importance from the silver mines in its neighbourhood, large quantities of that metal being exported from it. The country around has a barren, miserable appearance. The river is small, and a heavy surf breaks outside of it; but the water is excellent. 'At Huasco the phenomenon of the parallel terraces is very strikingly seen; no less than seven perfectly level, but unequally broad plains, ascending by steps, occur on one or both sides of the valley.'—(Darwin.)

HUBB, two rivers, Beloochistan:—1, Supposed to rise near Lus, in lat. 26° 12' N.; lon. 66° 55' E. For about 25 m. in the upper part of its course, it flows S.E., and then turning due S., holds its way for about 50 m. in that direction. It then turns to the S.W., and after a total course of 100 m., falls into the Arabian Sea, on the N.W. side of Cape Monze, in lat. 24° 50' N.; lon. 66° 36' E. Its whole course is described as a succession of rocky or gravelly gorges, in the rugged and barren Pabb mountains.—2, A small stream, which rises in the hilly country N.E. of Bela, prov. Lus. It takes a S.W. course, and, 4 m. N.E. from the town of Lyaree, falls into the Poorally, in lat. 25° 40' N.; lon. 66° 26' E.

HUBBERSTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1270 ac. P. 1174.

HUBERT (Str.), a tn. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg; 33 m. N.W. Arlon, in the forest of same name, which has a circumference of 40 m. It is a miserable-looking place; but possesses two churches, one of which, the abbey church of St. Hubert, is one of the finest religious edifices in Belgium. Its W. front, and two towers, are Italian, but its interior is Gothic, and is adorned with fine marbles. Part of the extensive buildings of the ancient abbey are occupied as a penitentiary for juvenile convicts. The manufactures are ironmongery, leather, oil, and glue; and the trade in horned cattle and sheep is considerable. Pop. 1842.

HUBERTH (SZENT), or **NAGY-OROSZIN**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 8 m. from Kikinda; with a R. Catholic church; and a trade in corn, maize, and butter. P. 1051.

HÜCKESWAGEN, a tn. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, r. bank Wupper; with a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a burgher school, manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen goods, and of articles in steel and iron; tanneries, dye-works, and a cotton-mill. P. 2937.

HUCKING, par. Eng. Kent; 1290 ac. Pop. 117.

HUCKNALL-TORKARD, par. Eng. Notts; 3270 ac. P. 2680. **HUDDESFIELD**, a flourishing manufacturing tn., parl. bor., and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The town, situated on an acclivity, rising gently from the Colne, 37 m. S.W. York, on the railway from Leeds to Manchester, comprises about 50 principal streets, nearly all running at right angles to each other, well paved, drained, and carefully kept; houses, remarkable for their uniformity, generally of a very superior description, and built of the best Yorkshire sandstone. The town is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The places of worship consist of four Episcopal churches, eight Dissenting chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, a Unitarian, and R. Catholic chapel; some of these are very handsome edifices. The other public buildings of note are the cloth-hall, the riding-school and gymnasium, the station of the London and North-western railway—an elegant structure, in the Roman-Corinthian style; the George hotel, a large and fine Italian building; the infirmary, and Northgate and Seedhill schools. There are twenty respectable academies in the town, eight church, national, or British public schools, and two large colleges; one of which is immediately connected with the church establishment; the other is of a more general character, and is now incorporated with the London University. The literary and scientific institutions are, the philosophical society, with library and museum; the mechanics' institute, and school of ornamental art. The principal manufactures, extensively carried on in the town and adjacent villages, are plain and fancy woollens, consisting of broad and narrow cloths, serges, kersemeres, cords, and a great variety of fancy goods, as shawls, vestings, &c.; composed generally of worsted, silk, and cotton; some wholly of the first, others of certain admixtures of wool and the other materials. Cotton manufactures are also carried on to some extent. An extensive trade exists with America and Germany in plain and fancy woollen goods. Upwards of 600 manufacturers, from the town and vicinity, attend the cloth-hall on each market day (Tuesday). Pop. (1841), 25,068. Area of par., 15,080 ac. Pop. 38,454.—(*Local Correspondent*).

HUDDINGTON, par. Eng. Worcester; 890 ac. P. 424. **HUDIKSVALL**, a seaport tn. Sweden, län Gefleborg, in the Gulf of Bothnia, between two bays connected by a channel which traverses the town, 70 m. N. Gefle. It is regularly and tolerably well built, and has manufactures of snuff and tobacco, a harbour, at which some trade is carried on, chiefly in hemp, flax, deals, and salt-fish. The last consist mostly of *strimlings*, which are about the size of a sprat, and are here taken in great numbers. They are cured like herrings, and have a great sale in the N. parts of the Baltic. P. (1855), 2300.

HUDLITZ, or **HUDLICE**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, about 4 m. from Beraun; with a church and school. Near it are iron mines and blast furnaces. Pop. 1181.

HUDSON, a tn. and port, U. States, state of, and 116 m. N. New York, 1 kn. Hudson. It is very regularly built, all the streets, with the exception of two, which follow the line of the river, intersecting each other at right angles; the main street being above 1 m. long. Its principal building is the courthouse, surmounted by a dome, and with a portico of Ionic columns; and it also has eight churches, numerous academies and schools, a lunatic asylum, and Franklin literary institution, with a respectable library and philosophical apparatus. Several streams in the neighbourhood furnish water-power, which is made available for manufactures. At one time, the chief trade was with the W. Indies, but it is now supplanted by the whale-fishery. A steam ferryboat plies between Hudson and the opposite bank, while the Hudson and Berkshire railway connects it with Boston. P. (1850), 6263.

HUDSON, a river, New York, and, though not the largest, yet, in some respects, one of the most important rivers in the U. States. It rises, by two branches, in the N. part of the State, about lat. 44° N. The E. branch passes through Lake Schreón, and joins the W. or main branch coming from the N.W., after a separate course of about 40 m. each. The united stream proceeds first S.E. 15 m., to Hadley Falls, and then N.E. 20 m., to Glen's Falls. From this point to its embouchure in New York Bay, its direction is almost due S. Its whole course exceeds 300 m. Its chief alluvies are the Sacandaga and the Mohawk. The former it receives about 15 m. after its branches unite; the latter, and the more important of the two, 40 m. below Glen's Falls. The tide flows a little

above Albany, to which, 145 m. above New York, it is navigable for sloops and steam-boats; to Hudson, 118 m., it is navigable for the largest vessels. For a considerable part of its course, particularly at first, the banks of the Hudson are high, rocky, and precipitous; and the scenery along them is very picturesque. The chief places on it are—New York, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, Troy, and Catskill.

HUDSON STRAIT. See **HUDSON'S BAY**.

HUDSON'S BAY, an extensive bay, or rather an inland sea, British America, N. of Canada, extending between lat. 51° and 64° N., and lon. 77° and 95° W.; length, N. to S., about 800 m.; greatest breadth, about 600 m.; area, 296,000 sq. m., including, in this, different gulfs; the principal of which are St. James' Bay, forming the S. part of Hudson's Bay; Port Nelson and Chesterfield Inlet on the W., and Welcome Sea, or Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, on the N. Hudson's Strait, which is its N.E. continuation, itself a sea 460 m. long, and 100 m. broad, connects it with the N. Atlantic. Hudson's Bay is navigable only a few months in the summer, being completely frozen over or obstructed by drift ice, during the rest of the year. It is full of sandbanks, reefs, and islands; the best known of the latter being Southampton and Mansfield islands. The shores around it are rocky and steep, the climate is extremely rigorous, and the contiguous countries are of a barren and repulsive character. Numerous rivers fall into this great inland sea; the chief are Great Whale, on the E. coast; Main, Abbitibbe, Moore, and Albany, in St. James' Bay; and Weenisk, Severn, Hayes, Nelson, Churchill, and Seal, on the W. coast. The *belyga*, or white whale, is found occasionally in its waters; but fish, and also *crustacea*, are scarce. The Hudson's Bay Company have several settlements and forts, especially on the W. coasts, and carry on a lucrative traffic with the aborigines for peltry, &c.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY, a vast tract of country, comprising nearly the whole of British N. America, with the exception of the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the other British settlements on this part of the E. coast, which, with the U. States territory, form its limit on the S.; the Atlantic bounding it on the E., the Pacific on the W., and the Arctic Ocean on the N. In this space is comprehended the great inland sea, known as Hudson's Bay, and an immense number of large lakes and rivers W. of it, many of the former upwards of 100 m. in length. Amongst these are the Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Deer Lake, Winnipeg, &c. It also comprises a portion of the Rocky Mountains, and several islands on the W. coast, including that of Vancouver, about 300 m. long, and upwards of 50 broad. The peninsula of Labrador forms its most E. portion. This country is divided into four large departments or regions:—The N. department, which includes all the establishments in the far N. and frozen regions, comprises the valley of the Mackenzie river, and the country between the sterile region and the Rocky Mountains N. of Lake Athabasca. The S. department extends on both shores of James' Bay, and along the S. shores of Hudson's Bay, as far W. as Cape Churchill. It extends inland to the ridge which forms the N. boundary of Canada, and to the lakes Superior, Winnipeg, Deer, and Wollaston. Along the shores of the lakes it is swampy, but inland it is well wooded; surface undulating, but not hilly. It produces the fur-bearing animals in great abundance. The Montreal department, including the country in the neighbourhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa River, and along the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department, which comprehends an immense extent of country to the W. of the Rocky Mountains. Nearly all the rivers in the Hudson's Bay territory flow N.; those in the S. parts falling into Hudson's and James' Bays, and those in the N.W., including the Great Mackenzie River, discharging themselves into the N. Ocean. The country on the E. side of Hudson's Bay, forming part of the peninsula of Labrador, is called East Main; that on the S.W., New S. Wales. The latter, which is much better known than the former, abounds in lakes and rivers. The Hudson's Bay territory has yet been little explored, but its S. and S.W. parts are known to be well adapted for agriculture. Meantime, it is used by the Hudson's Bay Company, in whose possession it is, merely as hunting-grounds, from which to obtain supplies of furs for the markets of the world. These are probably upwards of 20 diffe-

rent kinds; the most valuable of which is that of the black fox. The other articles of commerce are oils, dried and salted fish, feathers, quills, and walrus ivory. The Hudson's Bay Company was chartered by Charles II., in 1670.

HUE, *THUA THIEN*, or *PHUXUAN*, the cap. city of Anam, and of a prov. of same name, on the river Hué, which is here navigable for small craft, 10 m. from its mouth in the Hué road, Gulf of Tonquin, about lat. 16° 28' N.; lon. 107° 12' E. It is composed of two cities—an exterior and an interior. The former is surrounded by the river, and by walls 5 m. in circumference, and 60 ft. high, fortified in the European manner; is entered by 10 bridges, corresponding to as many gates; and contains the houses of the near relatives of the king, the different public offices, barracks, prisons, magazines, and granaries, and a few poor, petty traders, who sell rice, betel, and other commodities required by the soldiery. In the middle of the exterior is the interior city, also surrounded with walls, containing the palace or seraglio of the king, the palace of the king's mother, the house in which the sovereign receives the mandarins, and a guard-room for the soldiers on duty at the gate. Probably no capital presents a more dismal aspect than Hué; every one in it groaning under the tyranny of a despot who imagines himself to be the only person in his kingdom who ought to be happy, and of mandarins who only study to deceive the king, and oppress the people for their own profit. Hué is likewise the ordinary station of a portion of the navy, and has extensive building-yards, which are alleged to be in constant activity; and a large cannon foundry. The country around being very imperfectly cultivated, the capital obtains its supplies of rice from the N. provinces. Pop. estimated at 60,000.—(*Jour. Indian Archip.*)

HUE, a river, Anam, which, after a E.N.E. course of about 100 m., falls into the road of same name, 65 m. N.W. Turon harbour; lat. 16° N. It is broad, shallow, and only navigable for small craft; but the road into which it falls forms an excellent harbour, where vessels of 200 tons can ride in safety during the S.W. monsoon.

HUEBRO, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 20 m. from Almería, poorly built, with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and the ruins of an old castle; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, numerous flour-mills, and some trade in alcohol, corn, and esparto. Pop. 1010.

HUECIIJA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 13 m. N. Almería; with two squares, a parish church, a primary school, and an annual fair, which lasts six days. Pop. 1027.

HUEHUETOCA, or **GUEGUETOCA**, a vil. Mexico, 27 m. N. Mexico, in the upper part of the basin of the Tula, 7000 ft. above sea-level. It gives its name to the canal which serves to protect Mexico from inundation, by diverting the waters of the Guantitlan from the adjacent lakes.

HUELMA [anc. *Acatuuci*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. S.E. Jaén, tolerably well built, with wide, but steep and unpaved streets; three squares, a parish church, chapel, two schools, a townhouse, prison, and storehouse; and manufactures of linen and esparto fabrics, soap, glass, tiles, and earthenware. Pop. 2973.

HUELVA, a prov. Spain, occupying the W. extremity of Andalusia; bounded N. by prov. Badajoz, E. by Seville, S.E. by Cadiz, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal; area, 4579 sq. m. The N. part is occupied by the W. portion of the sierra Morena and its offshoots; the highest peak is San Cristobal, at the base of which are the celebrated copper-mines of Rio Tinto. The mountains yield pine, oak, beech, chestnut, holly, and good pasturage, on which great numbers of sheep, goats, horned cattle, pigs, horses, mules, and asses are fed. The S. part of the province is comparatively level, and has a rich and alluvial soil. The chief rivers are the Tinto, Martiga, Piedras, Odiel, and Changa; the last separating Andalusia from Portugal, till it falls into the Guadiana. Copper, iron, lead, and coal, are wrought, and some linen and woollen fabrics, and other articles for home use, manufactured. Shipbuilding, seafaring, and fishing, employ a number of the people. Education is deplorably backward, even for Spain. Pop. 153,462.

HUELVA [anc. *Onoba*], a tn. and port, Spain, Andalusia, cap. above prov., in a bay formed by the mouths of the rivers Odiel and Tinto, 51 m. W. by S. Seville. It is well built, has wide, clean, paved, and straight streets; two large squares, two parish churches, several chapels, town and session houses;

a Latin, and three elementary schools, an orphan asylum, hospital, prison, storehouse, custom-house, three convents, one now used as a barrack; manufactures of hempen and esparto ropes, sails, blocks, and other articles requisite for shipbuilding, a small trade in fruit, and some tunny fishing. P. 7416.

HUENEJA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 39 m. E. Granada. It is indifferently built, has crooked, steep, ill-paved, and narrow streets; two squares, a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, several promenades, and is commanded by an ancient and decayed fortress surrounded by ruinous walls. Pop. (agricultural) 2498.

HUERICAL, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 3 m. from Almería, well built, with a parish church, courthouse, primary school, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1600.

HUERICAL-ÓBERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 42 m. N.E. Almería, near l. bank Almanzora. It is well built, has wide, clean, and level streets, numerous squares, a handsome parish church, several chapels, a college, two Latin, and five primary schools; town and session houses, a prison, three store-houses, and a fountain; manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, soap, saltpetre, earthenware, and brandy. Near it are the mines of the sierra de Almagrera, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 12,336.

HUERTA, several places, Spain, particularly—1, (*de Valdecarabños*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. E. Toledo; with a parish church, townhouse, prison, school, an old castle, on a commanding eminence; and a trade in hemp. Many of the inhabitants are muleteers. Pop. 2005.—2, (*del Rey*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 45 m. S.S.E. Burgos, at the foot of the sierra de Soria; with narrow and ill-paved streets, a parish church, prison, primary school, manufactures of leather and refined wax, and a dye-works. Pop. 563.

HUESA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, 45 m. S. Saragossa; tolerably well built, with a parish church, a townhouse, prison, primary school, and manufactures of linen and earthenware, several flour mills, and a dye-works. Pop. 636.

HUESCA, a prov. Spain, Aragon, bounded on the N. by France; E. by prov. Lerida; S. and S.W. by Saragossa; and W. and N.W. by Navarre. Area, 7526 sq. m. The N. portion of the province is unusually rugged and mountainous, being covered with offshoots of the Pyrenees, some of the loftier summits of which are covered with perpetual snow. In some places they are precipitous and bare, in others covered with timber and yielding excellent pasturage. Iron, copper, and antimony are wrought in them. The S. districts, on the contrary, are chiefly level, with a rich alluvial soil, producing excellent grain, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables, hemp, and silk; and depasturing domestic cattle, especially a superior breed of mules. Huesca is irrigated by the Cinca, Essera, Alcanadre, Gallyo, Aragon, Arva, and numerous smaller streams, all affluents of the Ebro. The climate of the N. region is cold, damp, and exposed; in the S. it is mild and soft, being sheltered from the N. and E. winds by the Pyrenees and highlands of Catalonia. Linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, earthenware, glass, soap, and leather, are manufactured; and some trade is carried on in timber, iron, copper, wine, fruits, cattle, and agricultural produce. Education is on the advance, and crimes against the person are of rare occurrence. The inhabitants are, however, much addicted to smuggling. P. 247,105.

HUESCA [anc. *Oscá*], a city, Spain, Aragon, cap. above prov., the see of a bishop, 35 m. N.E. Saragossa, r. bank Isuela; well built, partly surrounded by ancient and decayed walls, with wide, clean, and well-paved streets and squares; a magnificent Gothic cathedral, in which are some good pictures; four parish churches, six convents, several chapels, a university, and many elementary schools, an hospital, town and session houses, two prisons, two theatres, a bull ring, barrack, and the ancient palace of the kings of Aragon, containing a vault called *La Campana*, 'the bell'; so named from King Ramiro II., in 1136, having beguiled his turbulent aristocracy to his palace, under the pretence of being present at the casting of a large bell; as each one arrived, he was deprived of his head, and his body thrown into this vault. In the environs, several delightful promenades. Manufactures:—soap, earthenware, tiles, bricks, and hardware. Trade in fruits, cereals, and cattle. Pop. 9200.

HUESCAR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 70 m. N.E. by E. Granada, r. bank Bravata; tolerably well built,

the old part with narrow, crooked, and ill-paved, and the modern with clean, wide, and well-paved streets; three squares, three churches, and several chapels, town and court houses, an hospital, storehouse, prison, four schools, and a convent. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, baize, blankets, and quilts, earthenware, and soap, which are exported. P. 5759.

HUETE, a city, Spain, New Castile, prov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Cuenca, l. bank Huete. It has wide, regular, and well-paved streets; several squares, four parish churches, four chapels, two convents, two hospitals, town and court houses, a prison, storehouse, cemetery, four fountains, and a very handsome Episcopal palace. Manufactures:—linen, coarse cloth, shoes, white wax, glass, and earthenware. Trade, in its manufactures, and agricultural produce. Pop. 2746.

HUETOR, two places, Spain, Andalusia:—1, (*Tajar*), A tn. prov. of, and 26 m. W. Granada, r. bank Genil; with a parish church, courthouse, prison, primary school, brick and tile-works, an oil, and two flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1317.—2, (*Santillan*), a tn., prov. of, and 7 m. E.N.E. Granada, with a parish church, townhouse, school, prison, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 813.

HÜFINGEN, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Bregach, 18 m. N.N.W. Schaffhausen, with a church, a castle, manufactures of clocks and watches, spinning, saw, and other mills. Pop. tn., 1600; bail., 11,898.

HUGGATE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6500 ac. P. 482.

HUGHLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 1330 ac. P. 127.

HÜHNERWASSER, or KURAIWODY, a tn. Bohemia, circle, and 12 m. N.W. Bunzlau, on a height, surrounded by forests, with a church, castle, townhouse, and school; manufactures of linen, pitch-ovens, and lime-kilns. Pop. 1102.

HUISI, five pars. England:—1, Devon; 1130 ac. P. 141.—2, (*Champfleur*), Somerset; 1920 ac. P. 454.—3, (*Episcopi*), Somerset; 1780 ac. P. 713.—4, (*North*), Devon; 2510 ac. P. 483.—5, (*South*), Devon; 1050 ac. P. 368.

HUISNE [Lat. *Vinea Idonea*], a river, France, which rises at St. Hilaire de Souzay, near the forest of Belesme, arrond. Mortagne, dep. Orne, flows in a generally S.W. course till it joins l. bank Sarthe, a little below Le Mans, after a course of about 60 m.

HUISSEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. S.W. Arnhem, formerly fortified; but now of small extent, with only one good street, and a small market-place, a church, two schools, and the remains of its fortifications, and an old castle. Pop. (agricultural), 1263.

HUIZEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 15 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam, close on the Zuider Zee, which is here so very shallow that one may wade in above a mile without the water reaching higher than the middle. It is a pleasantly-situated beautiful village, and has a Calvinistic church, with a heavy lofty tower; a Baptist church, and school. Agriculture and fishing are the main occupations. Pop. 2478.

HUIZUM, or **HUSUM**, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 1 m. S.W. Leeuwarden, with a church, school, and poorhouse. Pop. 676.

HUJAMREE, one of the mouths of the Indus, an offset of the Sata, or great E. channel, called, in the upper part of its course, the Seeahu. The Hujamree mouth is wide, but rapidly narrows inland to about 500 yards; lat. 24° 10' N.; lon. 67° 28' E.

HUKONG or **PAYENDWEN**, a valley in the N. of Burmah, on the Assam frontier. "It is an extensive plain, bounded on all sides by hills; its extent, E. to N.W., being at least 50 m., and varying in breadth from 45 m. to 15 m.; the broadest part being to the E. The hills bounding the valley are a continuation of the Shuedounggyi range, which is high, commences at Mogaung, and seems to run in a direction of N.N.E." The principal river of the valley is the Numtuncare or Khyendwen, which, rising in the Shuedounggyi mountains, after receiving numerous smaller streams, quits the valley at its N.W. corner, and again enters the

defiles of the hills, beyond which its course is no longer perceptible. The greater part of the low hills are under cultivation. The mineral products of the valley are salt, gold, and amber; for the last, indeed, it is the chief locality in Burmah; coal has also been met with. The villages are few and small on the W. side, but the E. is said to be more populous. The inhabitants are chiefly Singphos, and their Assamese slaves; and carry on a good deal of trade with the surrounding countries. This valley is supposed to have at one time constituted an alpine lake.—*Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, April, 1837.

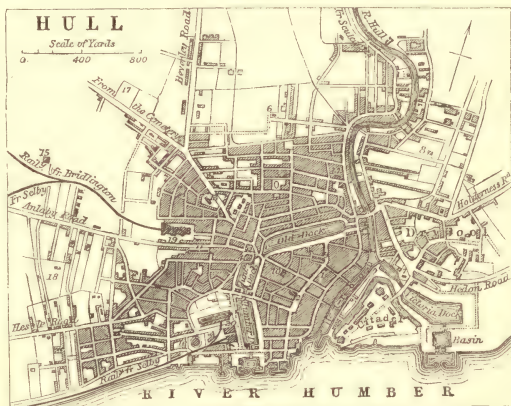
HUKWANG, an anc. prov. China, now divided into the two provinces of Hoonan and Houpe.

HULCOTT, par. Eng. Bucks; 850 ac. Pop. 133.

HULDENBERGH, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Yssche, with a brewery, a paper and corn mill; employments are agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 1520.

HULEIN or **HULIN**, a market tn. Moravia, circle of, and 10 m. S. Prerau, on the Russowa, and on the railway from Vienna to Olmütz, with a church, and two mills. Pop. 1968.

HULL (KINGSTON ON), a large river port, municipal and parl. bor. England, and co. of itself, locally situated in co. York (E. Riding), on the N. shore of the estuary of the Humber, where it is joined by the Hull, 34 m. E.S.E. York, at the junction of the Hull and Selby and the Hull and Bridlington railways; lat. (citadel) 53° 44' 36" N.; lon. 0° 20' W. (n.). The town, which has been greatly enlarged and improved of late years, stands on a low and level tract of ground, about



1. St. Mary's Church.
2. Trinity Church.
3. St. James's Church.
4. St. John's Church.
5. Christ Church.
6. St. Paul's Church.
7. St. Peter's Church.

8. St. Mary's Church.
9. Townhall.
10. Custom-House.
11. Master Mariners' Hospital.
12. Wilberforce Monument.
13. Infirmary.
14. Charter House.

15. Lunatic Asylum.
16. New Jail.
17. Zoological Gardens.
18. Botanic Gardens.
19. Railway Station for Passengers.
20. Railway Station for Goods.

20 m. from the mouth of the Humber, and stretches along the banks of the river, from the inundations of which it is secured by strong embankments. The houses are nearly all of brick, and are in general well built. The older streets are narrow and incommodious, but those of later formation are spacious and regular, lined with handsome buildings, well paved, well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. There are altogether 11 churches in Hull, besides a great number of chapels, belonging to Dissenters of every denomination. Many of these are handsome edifices, particularly the church of the Holy Trinity; which is a large cruciform structure, in the florid Gothic style, with an elegant tower. The other public buildings of note are, the custom-house, Trinity-house, public rooms, philosophical society's room, mechanics' institute, grammar-school, exchange, pilot office, townhall, infirmary, dispensary, subscription libraries, and almshouses. To these may be added the monument to Wilberforce, who was a native of the town; consisting of a fine column, surmounted by a statue of that illustrious person.

In the market-place is a bronze equestrian statue of William the Conqueror. The number of schools is about 100, of which the grammar-school is the principal. Charities, benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions are numerous;

is vested in 14 aldermen (one of whom is mayor), and 14 councillors. The name of Kingston-on-Hull was given to it by Edward I., who erected a fortress, and constituted it a chartered town and port. When Edward III. invaded France, in 1359, Hull contributed 16 ships and 470 mariners. In the reign of Charles I., Hull was the first place to close its gates against the king, who shortly after besieged it; and would have taken it by stratagem, if the treachery of its governor had not been discovered in time to prevent its being surrendered to the royalists. The town was afterwards besieged by the Marquis of Newcastle, and successfully defended by Lord Fairfax. At the close of the reign of James II., the town, fort, and garrison, being in the hands of the Jacobite party, the place was surprised, and the Prince of Orange proclaimed king; the anniversary of which event is still kept as a holiday. Andrew Marvel was a native of the town. Hull sends two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 5298. Pop. of bor. (1851), 82,520.



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, HULL.

the more remarkable already named. A botanical and zoological garden; the former about 1 m. from the town, comprising 10 ac.; the latter, 6 ac., with handsome buildings for the various animals. There are two large cotton-mills, and four or five extensive iron-foundries; the other principal branches of industry comprehend seed-crushing, colour-making, boiler and steam-engine making, turpentine distilling, tobacco manufacturing, oil-boiling, and ship-building. Hull now ranks as the third port in the kingdom, and the extent of her ship accommodation, docks, quays, &c., is commensurate with this eminent position; the former, with the harbour, occupying an area of about 60 ac. The docks, constructed successively since 1775, have an aggregate length of 1087 yds., breadth varying from 250 to 400 ft., and a total area of 24 ac., besides a basin between two of the piers on the Humber; they are surrounded by broad quays and large warehouses, have a depth varying at high tides from about 20 to 27 ft., and are crowded with vessels from all parts of the world. The principal exports are hardware, and woollen and cotton goods; imports—timber, corn, iron, wool, flax, hemp, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, rosin, bones, and horn; in 1850, these amounted to about £10,366,610. The nature and extent of the imports will be learned from the following table of the principal articles imported in 1851:—

Cattle Bones.....	15,000 tons.	Beans.....	88,000 qrs.
Brandy.....	75,000 gallons.	Rye.....	8,500 do.
Wines.....	98,400 do.	Linsed.....	322,000 do.
Butter.....	8,300 cwts.	Maise.....	2,100 do.
Cattle.....	5,500 head.	Rape Seed.....	25,000 do.
Raw Fruit.....	215,000 baskets.	Clover Seed.....	22,000 cwts.
Wood.....	144,000 loads.	Tares.....	6,500 do.
Woollen Rags.....	10,600 cwt.	Mustard Seed.....	1,000 cwts.
Toys.....	£95,000.	Hemp.....	55,000 do.
Iron.....	22,000 tons.	Flax.....	310,000 do.
Bristles.....	2,300 cwt.	Whale Oil.....	400 tons.
Sheep's Wool.....	12,524,000 lbs.	Rape do.....	780 do.
Russian Glue.....	1,150 cwts.	Olive do.....	3,500 do.
Linsed Cake.....	12,250 do.	Tallow.....	51,000 cwts.
Rape do.....	4,500 tons.	Turpentine.....	30,000 barrels.
Wheat.....	268,000 qrs.	Madder.....	18,000 cwts.
Barley.....	292,000 do.	Dried Yeast, from	3,400 do.
Oats.....	42,000 do.	Holland.....	
Pease.....	46,000 do.	Cotton Wool.....	98,000 do.

The number and tonnage of vessels registered at the port of Hull in December 31, 1850, were—sailing vessels, 453, tonn. 62,472; steamers, 34, tonn. 7143. Hull has an extensive commerce with the Baltic, Mediterranean, America, &c., besides a large coasting trade. The whale fishery was formerly one of its most important branches of industry, but has greatly declined of late years. The government of Hull

is vested in 14 aldermen (one of whom is mayor), and 14 councillors. The name of Kingston-on-Hull was given to it by Edward I., who erected a fortress, and constituted it a chartered town and port. When Edward III. invaded France, in 1359, Hull contributed 16 ships and 470 mariners. In the reign of Charles I., Hull was the first place to close its gates against the king, who shortly after besieged it; and would have taken it by stratagem, if the treachery of its governor had not been discovered in time to prevent its being surrendered to the royalists. The town was afterwards besieged by the Marquis of Newcastle, and successfully defended by Lord Fairfax. At the close of the reign of James II., the town, fort, and garrison, being in the hands of the Jacobite party, the place was surprised, and the Prince of Orange proclaimed king; the anniversary of which event is still kept as a holiday. Andrew Marvel was a native of the town. Hull sends two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 5298. Pop. of bor. (1851), 82,520.

HULL-BISHOPS, par. Eng. Somerset; 1670 ac. P. 1263.

HULLAVINGTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 3200 ac. P. 634.

HULME, a chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, par. Manchester, within the bounds of the bor. of which it is included, and from which it is separated by the Medlock. It contains several cotton mills, a

cavalry barrack, a handsome chapel, with a tower 135 ft. high; several Dissenting places of worship, numerous daily, Sunday, and infant schools, a workhouse, and an asylum for female penitents. Pop. 26,982.

HULPE (LA), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, near the forest of Soignes, 9 m. S.E. Brussels. It has an extensive paper-mill, at which a beautiful paper is made; a brewery, and distillery. Many of the inhabitants are employed hewing wood in the forest. Pop. 1457.

HULS, a vil. Rhinish Prussia, gov. of, and 17 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, with a castle and a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of linen, silk, and velvet. Pop. 2144.

HULST [Lat. *Hulstam*], a tn. Holland, prov. Zealand, 16 m. W.N.W. Antwerp. It has good straight streets, several market-places, the principal of which is the great market, in the middle of the town, where stands the townhall, the former government-house, and an elegant church, part used as a Protestant, and part as a R. Catholic place of worship. It has also two schools, manufactures of salt and leather, four breweries, some trade, several mills, and two annual cattle markets. It is one of the oldest places in Flanders, and was formerly fortified. Pop. 2389.

HULTSCHIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 53 m. S. Oppeln, l. bank Oppa; with a castle, a church, chapel, and synagogue; manufactures of cloth, several dye-works, a worsted and other mills. Near it coal is worked. Pop. 2538.

HUMANBY, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 8600 ac. P. 1277.

HUMBEEK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the canal from Brussels to Willebroeck, 9 m. N. Brussels. It has a brewery, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 2053.

HUMBER, par. Eng. Hereford; 1490 ac. Pop. 247.

HUMBER, a large river, or rather estuary, on the E. side England, between the counties York and Lincoln. At its W. extremity it is joined by the Ouse, after the latter has been augmented by the Derwent and Aire; below Goole it receives the Don, lower down the Trent, and still lower the Hull from the opposite side. Its whole length, from the confluence of the Ouse to Spurnhead, on the N. sea; lat. 53° 34' N.; lon. 0° 13' 30' W. (a); is about 85 m. Average breadth, 2 m. to 3 m., expanding, however, towards its E. extremity to 5 m. or 6 m. Its general direction, from its W. end to Hull, which is nearly in the centre of its length, is W. by N., thence to Spurnhead S.E.E. The basin of the Humber comprises an area of 1178 ac., or, including those of the Ouse and Trent, 9550 ac. Hull is the principal port, and next to it are Goole and great Grimsby. At Hull, spring-

tides rise about 22 ft., and neaps about 13 ft.; and as there is at all times a considerable depth of water in the fair way of the channel, that port is accessible by very large vessels; the navigation from Spurnhead being safe and easy. Vessels drawing 15 and 17 ft. may ascend to Goole, which is 22 m. further inland. The sea has made extensive inroads on the shores of the Humber, many towns once of note on the estuary having been swept away—extensive sands, dry at low water, alone remaining in their stead. Fears, said to be not unreasonable, are also entertained that, at some future time, Spurnhead will become an island, and that the ocean, entering into the Humber, will cause great devastation.

HUMBERSTONE, two pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 2630 ac. Pop. 462.—2, Lincoln; 2930 ac. Pop. 269.

HUMBIE, par. Scot. Haddington; 6 m. by 5 m. P. 881.

HUMBLETON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6110 ac. Pop. 568.

HUMBOLDT, several places, U. States:—1, A considerable river, Utah, rising from two streams issuing N. and S. from the mountains of same name, flowing in a tortuous course, first W. and afterwards S., and falling into a marshy salt lake of same name, which has no outlet; lat. 40° 20' N.; lon. 118° 18' W. Its total length is fully 300 m.; it receives no affluents after the junction of the head streams, and loses much of its volume in its course by evaporation and absorption. Along its r. bank lies the great emigrant land route from the E. states to California.—2, A considerable mountain range, Utah, named from the river, about 150 m. W. the Great Salt Lake. It extends S.W. to N.N.E. from about lat. 38° 50' to 41° 35' N. The mountains rise from 2000 to 5000 ft. above the surrounding country, and 10,000 to 11,000 ft. above sea-level.—3, A maritime settlement, Upper California, 270 m. N.N.W. San Francisco, on an extensive land-locked bay or harbour of same name, in Trinidad bay; lat. 40° 42' N.; lon. 124° 2' W.

HUMMELO, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 14 m. E. by N. Arnhem, with a church and school, two breweries, and some trade in wood and bacon. Pop. 1293.

HUMMOCK ISLAND. See HUNTER ISLANDS.

HUMOS (CAPE), a headland, Chili, S. the mouth of the Maule; lat. 35° 22' S.

HUMPOLETZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 25 m. S. Czáslau, well built, with three public squares, two churches, a synagogue, and two hospitals; extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, and large weekly cattle-market. Pop. 4139.

HUNDLEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 980 ac. Pop. 612.

HUNDON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3800 ac. Pop. 1095.

HUNSDORF or **HUNSDORF**, a vil. Hungary, co. Zips, r. bank Popper, near Kásmark, with an old tower, which forms a conspicuous object at a distance; two churches, a synagogue, several chateaux, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 2148.

HUNSFELD, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 5 m. N.E. Breslau, on the Weyda, with two churches and a synagogue, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 868.

HUNDSHÜBEL, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 21 m. S.W. Alt-Chemnitz, with manufactures of tin-ware, and two mills. Near it are iron and other mines. P. 1283.

HUNDRÜCK [Dog's Back], a mountain range, Germany, chiefly in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, and partly also in the palatinate of Bavaria, and forming a continuation of the Vosges mountains. It consists of an elevated, bleak, uncultivated, moorland waste, with occasional forests, and a number of hills rising from it; which, in the S.W., in the Idarwald, attain the height of 2263 ft. It stretches

between the Rhine, Moselle, and Nahe, with a nearly equal length and breadth of about 45 m. It is chiefly composed of calcareous rocks.

HUNERWASSER. See HÜHNERWASSER.

HÜNFELD, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. of, and 10 m. N.N.E. Fulda, cap. circle same name, on the Hanne, with two churches, an hospital, manufactures of leather and linen, and a considerable trade in the latter. Pop. 2118. Area of circle, 104 geo. sq. m. Pop. 28,996.

HUNGARY [Latin, *Ungria* and *Hungaria*; Hungarian, *Magyar-Ország*; German, *Ungarn*; Dutch, *Hungarije*; French, *Hongrie*; Italian, *Ungheria*; Spanish, *Ungria*], a country of S.E. Europe, forming a large portion of the Austrian empire, and which, in its most extensive acceptance, includes also Transylvania on the E., and the Banat, Slavonia, and Austrian-Croatia, on its S. and S.W. sides, extending on the S.W. so far as to comprise a strip of coast on the Adriatic Sea, termed the Hungarian Littorale. But in a more restricted sense, and conformably to the new organization of the kingdom, Hungary proper is limited to the territory between lat. 45° 30' and 49° 40' N., and lon. 16° and 25° E., encircled from the E. round the N., to the N.W. by the Carpathian mountains, which separate it from Bukovina, Galicia, and Moravia; W. by the river March, and some offsets of the Noric Alps, bounding it on the side of Austria and Styria; S.W. by the Drave, which divides it from Croatia and Slavonia; S. and S.E. by the Banat or New Servian Voivodina, and by Transylvania.

Subdivision and Population.—Previously to the late revolutionary war, Hungary was subdivided as follows:—

Circles and Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Circles and Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
I. Hungary 'on this side' (or N.) the Danube, or Hither Danube.			III. Hungary 'on this side' (or W. & N.) the Theiss, or Hither Theiss.		
Cos. Raab.....	4,049	511,260	Cos. Zips.....	1,410	{153,723 33,233}
Bacs.....	621	455,622	16 Zips (Germ. Juss.)		1,615
Neograd.....	1,647	181,841	Gömör.....		1,702,962
Sohl.....	1,072	95,938	Hieves.....		2,558
Honth.....	975	103,326	Borsod.....		1,388
Gran.....	403	61,346	Torna.....		229
Bars.....	1,039	122,748	Abaujvar.....		1,117
Neutra.....	2,586	345,546	Sáros.....		1,389
Presburg.....	1,753	269,153	Zemplén.....		2,300
Trentschin.....	1,861	275,561	Ungvár.....		1,261
Thurocz.....	452	45,715	Beregh.....		1,431
Arva.....	793	91,049			
Liptau.....	890	79,753			
	21,141	2,641,858		14,789	1,710,312
II. Hungary 'on the other side' (or S. and W.) the Danube, or Thither Danube.			IV. Hungary 'on the other side' (E. & S.) the Theiss, or Thither Theiss.		
Cos. Wieselburg.....	742	58,361	Cos. Marmaros.....	3,795	166,503
Oedenburg.....	1,208	192,682	Ugoes.....	479	48,170
Comort.....	611	84,224	Szatmar.....	2,258	235,821
Veszprim.....	1,138	134,098	Szabolcs.....	2,464	208,281
Stuhlweissenburg.....	1,577	185,167	Bihar.....	4,246	435,098
Ensenburg.....	1,607	168,387	Bekecs.....	1,386	153,018
Szalad.....	2,056	274,232	Csongrad.....	1,335	130,051
Somogy or Schumeg.....	2,130	273,949	Csanad.....	615	69,162
Tolna.....	2,439	212,261	Arad.....	2,297	226,408
Baranya.....	1,398	183,886	Krassó.....	2,310	215,632
	1,930	258,560	Temesvar.....	2,470	304,187
	16,816	2,010,597	Torontal.....	2,508	323,346
Districts:—				26,453	2,514,577
Jazygy..... } W. & N.			Cos. incorporated from		
Gt. Csánania } the Theiss	1,813	179,123	Transylvania in 1836:—		
Lit. Csánania } N. the			Middle Szolnok.....	840	88,595
Haiduk tns. } S. the	376	61,032	Zarand.....	540	34,580
Hungarian Littorale.....	138	42,762	Krassna.....	424	40,383
	2,327	282,917	District of Köar.....	394	45,345
				2,198	208,903
			Area in sq. m.		Pop.
Total of Hungary proper.....	83,724	9,369,164			
... Croatia and Military Frontier.....	9,767	982,735			
... Slavonia and Military Frontier.....	6,604	580,233			
... Military Frontier of the Banat.....	3,863	250,485			
Grand Total.....	103,958	11,182,617			

The *Almanach de Gotha*, for 1849, estimates the above territory to comprise 100,742 sq. m., and to have had 11,538,530 inhabitants in 1842; of which there belonged to Hungary-*Proper*, with its military frontier, 84,395 sq. m., and approximately, 9,907,000 inhabitants—that country is therefore of about the same extent as Great Britain, with a population about two-thirds that of England and Wales. In 1849, however, by an imperial decree, not only were Croatia and Slavonia officially disconnected from Hungary, but the Banat—*cos*. Temesvár, Torontal, Krasso, and part of Arad—together with the *co*. Bacs, between the Danube and Theiss, was severed from it, and erected into a Serbian *voivodina*, or separate 'crown-land' of Austria; and Hungary-*Proper*, divested also of the previously-annexed Transylvanian counties, and the Littoral, was divided into the following provinces, the former subdivision of circles and counties being abolished:—

NEW ORGANIZATION OF 1849.

Provinces.	Situation.	Official Languages.
1. Pesth.....	Centre; chiefly between the Danube and Theiss.....	Magyar & German.
2. Pressburg.....	N.W., embracing most of the circle 'on this side,' or N. the Danube.....	Slovak.
3. Kaschau.....	N. and N.E., embracing most of the circle 'on this side,' or N. the Theiss.....	Rusniak & German.
4. Grosswardein.....	E., consisting of part of the circle 'on the other side,' or S. and E. the Theiss.....	Magyar.
5. Oedenburg.....	S.W., continuous with the old circle 'on the other side,' or S. & W. the Danube.....	Magyar.

Hungary has been termed by Csaplovics, 'Europe in miniature,' on account of the great number of different nations located on its soil. Fényés, whose statistics are entitled to the highest consideration, thus estimated the relative numbers of the races inhabiting Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Slavonia:—

Magyars.....	4,812,759
Slovaks.....	1,687,356
Germans.....	1,273,677
Wallaks.....	2,202,542
Croats.....	886,679
Raitzen (Servians).....	828,305
Schoktzen (Illyrians).....	439,868
Wends.....	40,804
Ruthen (Rusniaks).....	442,903
Bulgarians.....	12,000
French.....	6,150
Greeks and Zinzurs.....	5,680
Armenians.....	3,798
Montenegrius and Clementi.....	4,430
Jews.....	244,085

Total.....12,880,406

The Magyars, who are the dominant race, are, for the most part, compactly located in the centre of the kingdom, and surrounded on nearly all sides by the Slavonic tribes, whose ancestors they dispossessed at their irruption into Europe in the 9th century; on the W. they come into contact with the German race, and on the E. with the Wallacks. The Slovaks inhabit the N.W. or Upper Hungary; the Rusniaks the N.E.; the Servians the S.; and the Croats and Illyrians the S.W. parts of the country. The Magyars also people a large part of Transylvania, and many are settled in Moldavia; where the Csango-Magyars inhabit 70 villages, and are supposed to number from 12,000 to 15,000 individuals; there are about 7000 in the Bukovina, and others are to be found in Bosnia, and in scattered localities in the Russian dominions. In Hungary, nearly 2,500,000 Magyars are R. Catholics, about 1,740,000 Protestants—chiefly Calvinists, and 105,000 Catholics of the Greek church. They are a high-spirited race, brave, and warlike, generous to profusion, and, according to travellers, more sincere than their Serbian and Wallack neighbours; impatience of control, pride, indolence, and ignorance, are their besetting faults. Their general deportment is serious; and in many respects they resemble the Turks, who followed them out of Asia, and belong to the same great family of mankind. The Magyar costume is remarkable for its picturesque elegance. The Magyar language is analogous in its construction to the Turkish; and one peculiarity of it is, that it has no separate dialects—rich and poor alike use the same

language. Most of the Hungarian nobles are Magyars; and it is by this section of the population that the constitutional form of government and municipal institutions have been mainly, if not wholly, upheld. The Slovaks are amongst the people apparently the earliest settled in Hungary; they inhabit 12 counties in the N.W., and are similar in race, customs, and language, to the adjacent Moravians, to whose extensive empire they belonged before the Magyar conquest. They are mostly R. Catholics; but number also upwards of 500,000 Protestants—chiefly Lutherans. The Ruthen or Rusniaks, inhabit 13 counties, in and beneath the N. and N.E. Carpathians; they are nearly all of the Greek united church. The Wallacks occupy a tolerably wide tract of country on both sides of the W. and N. boundaries of Transylvania; like the Rusniaks, they chiefly profess the Greek form of religion. They are far behind the Slovaks and Illyrians, and indeed nearly all the other nations of Hungary, in education and civilization, and hold, in fact, a position amongst the rest of the population much like that of the lower classes of the Irish in Great Britain. They are distinguished by a slender make, and good conformation, with much physical activity—which, however, is not exercised to advantage in their domestic arrangements; for their dwellings are uniformly more wretched, and their condition more backward, owing to their indolence and reckless habits, than those of any other people in Hungary. They appear to be the descendants of Italian colonists, placed in Dacia during the Roman dominion there, and have been accordingly called *Daco-Romans*—an epithet to which their classic features, easy manners, language, and antique costume, seem to give them a claim. They call themselves *Romouni*; and speak a dialect of Latin, which is reported to resemble more perfectly that tongue than does the modern Italian; but they write it with the Cyrillic or Russian character. In this last particular, they unite with their Serbian neighbours, inhabiting the Banat on their S.W. The Schokzen and Croats, both of the Slavonic race, in the S. and S.W., people nearly all Slavonia and Croatia, and stretch into seven of the counties of Hungary proper, as far as the county Pesth; they are nearly all Roman or Greek Catholics. The Wends (Vandals) inhabit two counties in the W.; the Bulgarians the town of Theresianopol, and a few other parts of the Banat; the Montenegrius a part of the county Temes; and the Armenians portions of three of the E. counties. The Germans appear, in the first instance, to have emigrated into the country during or before the 7th century, subsequently to which many successive immigrations took place, especially under Geysa, king of Hungary, who ascended the throne A.D. 1141, and who established large numbers of German colonists from Franconia, Thuringia, and Alsace, in several of the N. counties, and in Transylvania. They speedily became dispersed in detached settlements over all Hungary; and early in the 13th century Pesth was described as a 'large and rich German town.' In the last century, other Teutonic immigrants, with some French refugees, settled in the kingdom. The Germans are marked by their industry and thrifty condition; but also, it is said, by their litigious and avaricious propensities. They people the greater part of the W. frontier, from Pressburg, and around the shores of Lake Neusiedler, S. nearly to the limit of Croatia; elsewhere they are most numerous in the *co*. Zips, the mining districts, the Banat, and especially in the towns, where they compose the bulk of the trading population. About 860,000 of these are R. Catholics, and 180,000 Lutherans.

Physical Geography.—Hungary, considered as a whole, is a large basin surrounded by mountains on every side, except the S.; but even there the natural boundaries of this geographical basin are completed at no vast distance from the frontier, by the high lands of Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, that meet those of Wallachia and Transylvania at the 'iron gate'—a pass formed by the abrupt division of the mountains on either side of the Danube, which there forms a celebrated rapid. From that point the Carpathians proceed at first E., but afterwards successively N.W. and S.W., receiving in their course the various names of the Czerkat, Karpfen, Freistadt, Tatra, Neutra, Jablunka, &c., ranges. Many of their summits rise to between 8000 and 9000 ft. above the sea; their chief geological formations are granite, gneiss, primitive limestone, trachyte, greywacke, and sandstone. A third part of the whole extent of Hungary is covered with

their ramifications; and amongst these are the Matra and Hegyallya ranges, on the sides of which latter are the vineyards yielding the far-famed Tokay wine. The Carpathians are richly wooded in many parts, their branches are interspersed with numerous romantic and fertile valleys, and contain many productive mines. A range of mountains, separating Hungary from Transylvania, is rugged and precipitous, and rises in some places to 3600 ft. in height; it consists of formations similar to the above-named, with sienite, porphyry, &c., and is traversed by rich metallic veins. Mica and quartz appear in the cliffs constituting the 'iron gate.' On the W., the Leitha mountains, a spur of the Alps separating Hungary from Styria and Austria, progressively decline towards the Danube. The *Bakonywald* [Bakony forest mountain], another Alpine spur, upwards of 2000 ft. in height, and clothed with dense forests of oak, beech, and other trees, intersect the S.W. quarter of Hungary, in a N.E. direction, to near Waitzen, where the Danube bends S., and with the Matra mountains, beyond that river, divides central Hungary into a greater and a smaller plain, respectively about 21,000 and 4000 sq. m. in extent. The Danube and Theiss rivers traverse the S. half of the country, in parallel streams about 60 m. apart, the former previously flowing from the W., and the latter from the E. or N.E., to near the latitude of the capital, Buda-Pesth. Near Eszek, in Slavonia, the Danube, met by the Drave, turns suddenly again to the E., and forms all the rest of the S. frontier of Hungary, receiving, in this part of its course, the Theiss, and several minor affluents. The March, Waag, Neutra, Gran, and Ippli, in Upper Hungary, flow to the Danube from the N.; the Bodrog, Schajo, Hernad, and Zagyya, flowing from the same direction, unite with the Theiss; and the Szamos, Körös, Maros, &c., join that river from the E. The Poprad, in the N., flows into Galicia, and is tributary to the Vistula—it being the only Hungarian river not belonging to the basin of the Danube. The Drave forms the S.W. frontier on the side of Croatia and Slavonia, and is joined in Hungary by the Mur from Styria. Excepting these two, the Raab, which joins the Danube near the town of its name, is the only river of much magnitude in the S.W. quarter of the country; but in that division of Hungary are its two principal lakes, on either side of the Bakonywald—Balaton, in the great plain, and the Neusiedler-See [Hungarian, *Fertő Tava*], close to the border of Austria, and on the banks of which are the palaces and chief possessions of the Esterhazy family. Lake Balaton is nearly 50 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth; the Neusiedler-See is equally broad, but only about half as long as the other lake. *See* BALATON, NEUSIEDLER-SEE. In the Carpathians are several smaller lakes, between 4000 and 5000 ft. above the sea. Between Pressburg, and Comorn, and Raab, the Danube divides into branches enclosing the Great and Little Schütt, two islands of considerable size and high fertility. Numerous other islands are formed by it, and by the Theiss, in the great plain; and along both of these rivers, in the lower part of their course, are extensive marshes and swamps, especially along the Theiss. The total area of the morasses in Hungary has been estimated at 1,500,000 ac., or upwards of 2300 sq. m.; within the present century, enough marsh-land has been drained to furnish subsistence for 500,000 inhabitants. Mineral springs are numerous; the most celebrated are those which form the baths of Meladja in the Banat.

Climate.—In the Carpathians, the winter is long and cold; snow begins to fall in September, and remains on the mountain summits till May or June; but while it still covers the co. Marmaros, in the N.E., the heat in the Banat is oppressive. At Buda, near the centre of the kingdom, the average temperature of the year is 54° 30' Fah., and the average range 23°; in the great plain, the climate resembles that of N. Italy. In the dry and sandy wastes around Pesth, arid and parching winds are frequent in summer, but the nights throughout the year are generally cool. Along the Drave, and in the adjacent lower parts of Slavonia, the climate and vegetation are those of S. Europe; the forest-trees put forth in February or March; fruit-trees are in bloom in the middle of April; rye and winter-corn are ripe in May, and grapes in June. At Buda, the rain which falls is estimated at 16 inches, and the number of rainy days at 112 annually. The marshy tracts have, as elsewhere, the reputation of insalubrity; yet, on the whole, Hungary is as healthy as any of the neighbouring

countries, and, amongst its natives, noted for longevity, one is cited who attained the age of 145, and another that of 172 years.

Productions, and Rural Industry.—A late traveller in Hungary has remarked—'In equidistance from the pole to the equator, Hungary possesses, in a fertile soil, the first element of prosperity, for all Europe may be searched through without finding an alluvium superior to that which covers the Banat. All round her N. frontier, in a great semicircle, the Carpathians protect, from the chilling blasts of Poland, those gentle eminences on which are grown the luscious Tokay, and other wines of nearly equal worth, if not of equal note. The most voluminous water-way of Europe rolls through her very heart; and in the mineral, not less than the vegetable kingdom, Hungary takes a rank of the first European importance.'—(Paton, *Highlands, &c., of the Adriatic*, vol. ii., p. 206.) Of the entire surface of Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia, about 55,300 sq. m. are estimated to be under culture, or capable of cultivation; 33,800 sq. m. mountainous; and 14,800 sq. m. occupied by sandy deserts. Of the productive portion of the surface, about 7,140,000 ac. are arable; 932,900 ac. in gardens; 1,330,400 ac. in vineyards; 11,264,200 ac. in meadow and pasture land; and 13,057,000 ac. in forests. Wheat is raised in large quantities in the S., chiefly in the rich lands of the Banat, and the contiguous countries between the Theiss and the Danube, and the Maros and Körös rivers. But a great drawback interferes with the prosperity of Hungary, as a wheat-exporting country, in the want of ready means of transit to the Adriatic; the way to which sea is across high alpine chains, which defy the formation of any navigable canals, and almost of railways. The Drave and Save flow in the wrong direction to facilitate the communication of Hungary with W. Europe. The Danube is the great outlet for the produce of the country; the traffic upon it has, however, long been crippled by Austrian fiscal regulations; and obstacles thrown in the way of the trade of Russia at the mouth of that river, tend still further to shut the products of Hungary out of the Mediterranean. Added to which, the greater length of transit sufficiently augments the expense of the wheat of the Banat to prevent its competing in lowness of price with that of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bulgaria, which is brought to the Danubian ports.

Barley and oats are cultivated, but not for exportation; and the maize which is grown is used chiefly for feeding cattle. In the upper Carpathians, rye, oats, and buckwheat are almost the only grains produced; potatoes, which are there planted, are eaten by the Slovaks and the German colonists, but little, if at all, by the Magyars. Millet, turnips, rape, cabbages, pulses, hemp, and flax, are raised in different parts. Tobacco is an important product; it is grown chiefly in the centre and S. of Hungary. The annual produce of it is estimated at 400,000 *centners* or cwts., of which somewhat less than one-fourth may be consumed at home. Wine, to the extent of about 96,000,000 gallons, is made annually; the most famous growth is that of Tokay, raised on the Hegyallya Mountains, near the upper Theiss, over an extent of 100 sq. m., the annual produce being probably 1,000,000 gallons. It is a sweet, rich, and full-bodied red wine; the superlative kinds of which are only met with at imperial tables, and those of the higher nobility. Next to it in celebrity is the Menes wine, so called from the village of that name; around which, and Gladova, &c., in the S., it is raised upon a tract which has been named the Arad-Hegyallya. The Ruszth wine, from the vicinity of the Neusiedler-See; the white and red wines of the counties of Pesth, Pressburg, and Baranya (the chief trade of which last is in wine); and those of Erlau, Visonta, Neszmely, &c., follow in rank. Wine is a universal beverage amongst rich and poor in most parts of Hungary; the best is made by the Magyars, and next by the Slavonic population. Fruits are of various descriptions, from the cherry, apple, and pear, in the N., to the fig, almond, and olive in the S.: apricots, walnuts, chestnuts, melons, and pumpkins, are very generally raised; but the most abundant orchard-tree is the damson, from the fruit of which brandy, and the national liqueur, *slivovitz*, are made. In the military frontier are a great many mulberry plantations, introduced there in the time of Maria Theresa, and considerable quantities of silk are obtained. Cotton, in the S., wool, sumach, and other dye-plants, are other articles of culture.

The farming arrangements and implements, in Hungary, are usually of the rudest kinds. The ploughs, except a coarse ploughshare, are wholly constructed of wood, and so ill-built that six oxen are employed to draw them, where, with a tolerably good instrument, two would suffice. The harrow is formed of lopped branches, pegged together in the roughest manner, and is very inefficient for its purpose. The corn is mown like grass, and heaped in stacks, when, if not trodden out by horses on the spot, it is often suffered to lie on the ground till it is again green. No thrashing is carried on, except on a model farm; and the operations of mowing, stacking, and treading out the grain, are often performed in the same field at the same time. The farm buildings are on a par with the rest of the appliances; the granaries consist of bottle-shaped holes excavated in the earth, and lined with straw, where the corn is suffered to remain until it acquires a very mouldy taste. So little are the rural districts supplied with competent artisans, that, in many parts of the country, if a wheel goes wrong, some one must be obtained from Pesth or Vienna to set it right. In the N.W., amongst the Slovaks, some better farming is seen than elsewhere. The employment of manure for enriching the land seems to be quite repudiated by the Magyar cultivator; but it is far from being useless in portions of the great plain, where, from the absence of wood, it forms, with straw and stubble, the principal fuel. At Altenburg, Keszthely, and some other places, colleges have been established for instruction in agriculture; but it may be conceived that, amongst a rural population so little advanced in arts as that of Hungary, their influence has been but little extended beyond their immediate neighbourhood.

The rearing of sheep has been greatly extended of late; and, in the census of 1846, their number is given at 17,000,000, exclusive of Transylvania. They have become much improved by crossings with the merino breed, and both sheep and wool are largely exported. The native horned cattle, said to number 4,260,000, are a fine and large race of a gray colour, except in the N., where they are of a smaller breed, and black or brown. Tyrolese, Swiss, and Frieslander cattle have been introduced. To improve the native horses, which are small, and not robust, much pains has been taken by the Hungarian nobility; and at Mezohegyes, in the county Csanad, is the largest stud in Europe, founded by the Emperor Joseph, and where from 8000 to 10,000 horses are kept, including many of the best stallions. The number of horses, in 1846, is given at 1,000,000. De Gerando, a late writer on Hungary, gives a graphic description of the nomadic herdsmen and herds on the *pustas*, or plains, or steppes, of central Hungary, and the natural aspect of that region. 'Everywhere are seen conched on the prairie innumerable herds of horses, oxen, and buffaloes, with here and there large villages, formed of low white houses, ranged like tents. Those who inhabit them are not of one nation, but of 20 different races, living distinct from each other, as if newly come to seek a fresh abode. Around these bivouacs extend cultivated fields, the fertility of which supercedes the labour of men. Here the inhabitants keep an attitude which they have maintained during 10 centuries. It is almost like that of a camp on the eve of a great battle. The shepherd, the soldier, and the labourer, cultivating the soil in moustaches and spurs, are the true descendants of the Magyar warriors, who arrived here 10 centuries ago, sword in hand, from the steppes of Asia.'—(De Gerando, quoted in the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, 1849, vol. ii.) Vast numbers of swine feed on acorns in the forests, and, as in many other countries, bread and bacon form a chief part of the labourer's diet. On the sandy heaths around Debreczin, millions of geese are kept; poultry are almost everywhere plentiful. Wild animals include the Carpathian bear, chamois, and marmot; the wolf, lynx, wild boar, stag, roebuck, wild cat, fox, hare, two species of eagles, and many other birds of prey, with black grouse, and other kinds of game, in great quantities. Fish are especially plentiful in the Theiss; and the insect tribes are more numerous in Hungary than in any other part of Europe. The swarms of gnats which abound on the great rivers are extremely annoying to man and beast; but some of a harmless species are met with in such numbers and floating masses on the streams, that they are given to the cattle for food! The Hansag, and other large bogs, supply leeches in great abundance, which are a valuable export to foreign countries.

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Minerals and Mining.—The minerals of this region constitute a large proportion of its wealth. Hungary, with Transylvania (where the metal is still more plentiful), yields half of the entire quantity of gold produced in Europe; of silver, nearly one-third; and, after England, it is the richest in copper of any European country. The quantity of gold annually obtained in Hungary-Proper, amounted, lately, to 1950 marks, or about the value of £71,400. It is met with at Kremnitz, Schemnitz, and other places in the N.; and also at Nagy-Banya, on the borders of Transylvania, where it is found in veins lying on, and in trachyte and porphyry. Silver is found with the gold, and also alone, in various localities, to the amount, lately, of nearly 63,000 marks yearly. In addition, it is supposed that a considerable proportion of the precious metals raised is embezzled; and that, for state-reasons, the whole quantity which reaches the Austrian treasury is not made known. Copper is met with in conjunction with the foregoing metals, and in springs which yield a solution of it called 'cement-water.' Iron, lead, cobalt, cinnabar, and other ores of mercury; antimony, arsenic, sulphur, and alum, are, amongst other minerals, obtained in considerable quantities. The metallic ores exist chiefly in the trachyte region on the declivity of the Carpathians, and the mines are classed into the four districts of Schemnitz, Schmolnitz, Nagy-Banya, and the Banat, of which the first-named is by far the most important; the town of Schemnitz may be considered the mining capital of Hungary. The works there are on the most extensive scale, and quite honeycomb the mountain on which the town is built. As many as 20,000 miners are said to be employed in the Schemnitz district; but the mining regulations there, and the processes employed, seem to be very defective. Most of the gold and silver raised in Hungary is sent to Kremnitz to be coined; and, according to Mr. Paget, the quantity of bullion annually converted into money there, was, a few years since, equal to about £250,000 sterling; besides which, nearly 270 marks of gold, and 18,000 marks of silver, find their way yearly to Vienna as ingots.—(See Paget, *Hungary and Transylvania*; and the *Artizan*, No. xvii., 1844, p. 105.) At Szlatina and elsewhere, in the co. Marmaros, at the N.E. angle of the country (between the Carpathians and N. Transylvania), are large mines of rock-salt, which is carefully hewn out in blocks of a certain magnitude, on penalty of a deduction of half the pay for the same from the miner's wages. Soda lakes are scattered in great number over both of the Hungarian plains, and formerly it was free to any of the population to collect soda; but with an increase of the manufacture of soap at Szegedin and other places, the soda deposits are now more strictly watched as private property than formerly. Nitre, also in vast quantities, sulphate of soda, and potash, are native; coal is procurable, in the sandstone formations, in various places; and opal of the finest quality is found in some famous mines in the Hegyallya, near Eperies.

Manufactures, Trade, and Communications.—Hungary has scarcely any manufactures but such as are domestic. In all parts, the rural families weave their own household fabrics, and construct most of the articles necessary for the pursuit of their ordinary occupations: even at Szegedin, where soap is made to some extent in about 20 factories, the manufacture is conducted at home, and by the hands of the women, while the proprietor of the house travels to obtain orders; assistant handicraftsmen, not of the family, are unknown. Linen cloths in the N., and woollens in the S., are indeed made for sale, but they scarcely pass beyond the frontiers, and the fine woollens used are imported from Austria, Bohemia, and W. Germany: in fact, for all articles of luxury, Hungary is dependent on foreign countries. Leather is one of the principal articles made, and in their saddlery the Hungarians certainly excel, though the fashion of their goods undergoes no alteration or improvement; and, as has been remarked, 'the saddle of the Magyars is the same as that they brought with them out of Asia.' Felt hats in the large towns, earthenware, iron goods, some glass, rope, paper of inferior quality, and beet-root sugar, are other principal articles of manufacture. At Pesth some silks are made, and a few cotton factories are here and there established. In all parts of Hungary, earthen jars of a peculiar kind, narrow-necked, and varnished all over, are fabricated; their price being the amount of corn which will fill them. About 300 breweries exist, chiefly in the capital and the N. counties; brandy distilleries are pretty numerous. At Szé

gedin, the best and cheapest boats are built; that place and Comorn may be considered the great seats of the shipping interest. The Jews monopolize the larger share of the internal trade; the Jew trades early in the spring, makes his annual tour, and bargains with the gentry for their wool, wine, corn, and other produce. The exports of the country are mostly confined to its natural productions—tobacco, corn, wax, honey, soap, bacon, wine, wool, turnip-seed, hemp, cattle, hogs, hides, galls, iron, copper, &c.; and a few years ago they were estimated to amount, in annual value, to about \$824,000; the imports being valued at \$943,000. Most of the trade is with Austria, Moravia, and Galicia, and carried on up the Danube, and down the Poprad. The former river is navigated by steam-vessels; but goods are chiefly conveyed, on the large rivers, in barges, some of which are from 100 to 150 ft. in length, averaging 20 ft. in breadth, and capable of carrying from 1500 to 2000 quarters of wheat. From the great plain, merchandize is taken into Croatia, &c., up the Save to Sissek, or by the Kulpa to Carlstadt, and thence sent by land to Laybach and Trieste, or to Fiume, on the Adriatic, by the *Louisenstrasse*. This, which is a noble road, carried over the Alps by the spirited contributions of the Hungarian magnates, is the finest work of its kind throughout Hungary or its former dependencies; the other roads are generally very inferior, except in the N. county of Arva, and in parts of the Banat, which also, in the style and appearance of its towns, seems to be much in advance of most parts of Hungary. The Franzen Canal, between the Danube and Theiss, is the most extensive; several other canals exist, especially in the S. Banat. The adit of Joseph II., connected with the mines of Schemnitz, is a stupendous subterranean passage of a somewhat similar nature, and one of the most remarkable public works of which Hungary has to boast. Across the Danube, between Buda and Pesth, a magnificent suspension bridge has been erected by an English engineer, and opened for traffic in 1849. It forms a mighty contrast to most of the bridges in Hungary; which are but rude and often unsafe structures, composed of rough planks and unwhewn timber. Railways have been carried from Vienna, on the S. side of the Danube, around both shores of the Neusiedler-See to Raab, and, on the N. side of the river, through Pressburg to Pesth; thence to Solnok, on the Theiss, and to be continued to Debreczin, Arad, Temesvar, and to Hermannstadt, in Transylvania, with a branch to the coal district of Oraviczka, near Weisskirchen, in the Banat.

Costume.—The Hungarian costume, as worn in full dress by the higher classes, is remarkable for its elegance. It forms the basis of the uniform of the hussar regiments in almost every country. When worn by the Hungarian of rank, the material consists of green and gold, with a mantle, richly lined with fur, hanging over the shoulder, and disposed with singular grace; but in this case the *atilla* or frock, and the *mente* or long surcoat, trimmed with fur, are often substituted for the hussar jacket, and have a still more elegant appearance. This rage for gay and martial attire is extended by masters to their footmen; who appear in hussar uniform, with sabre and spurs ginging as they move along. 'It is startling to a foreigner,' says Paget, 'to find himself served at table by a smart-looking hussar, be-whiskered and be-spurred as fiercely as if he were handling a sabre, instead of presenting a knife and fork.' The hussar jacket, with light pantaloons, light boots, and a huge-brimmed hat, form the costume of the lower orders. The Slavonian peasant women are distinguished by a white kerchief, folded neatly over the head and neck, and gay blue petticoats, with deep edges of bright red. The dress of the Wallachian women consists of a long white linen shirt, embroidered with red or blue wool at the collar and cuffs; two aprons, bound before and behind, serving in place of petticoat and gown. A small sheep-skin jacket, trimmed and richly embroidered, is also sometimes worn. Another variety of costume is found amongst the Pusztá shepherds or shepherds of the plains. It consists of loose linen drawers, and a short shirt, both black; the latter descending scarcely below the breast, and sometimes surmounted by the gaily-embroidered waistcoat or jacket. The feet are protected by long boots or sandals, and the head by an enormous hat, from beneath which hang two broad plaits of hair; over the whole is generally cast the *bunda* or hairy cloak. The last is composed of the skins of the long-woolled Hungarian sheep,

which undergo some slight process of cleansing, but far from being sufficient to remove the natural odour of the article. The wool is left in its original state on the skin, and is turned



SLAVONIAN WATER-CARRIER AND SHEPHERD, of the vicinity of Pressburg.—From a Sketch by C. J. Zeittler.

out or in, as the weather demands; out when it is hot, and in when it is cold.

History, Government, &c.—Hungary, S. and W. of the Danube, and S. and E. of the Theiss, was included in the Roman empire; the former region being termed Pannonia, and the latter known as a part of Dacia; while the portions of the country north of the rivers were inhabited by the independent Quadi, Jazyges, &c. In the decline and fall of that empire, the territory was successively occupied by the Goths, the Huns under Attila, and the Avars; from which last two tribes its present name is supposed to have been derived. Toward the end of the 9th century, the Magyars, a people from the steppes of Western Asia, cognate with the Turks, Finns, and probably with the Huns, under their duke Arpad, broke into the country, and in ten years had established their dominion there, having shattered the Slovak kingdom of Moravia at the battle of Pressburg in 907. Their sovereignty was made hereditary in the family of Arpad, whose grandson, Geysa, embraced Christianity. Stephen I., in 997, assumed the title of king, and added Transylvania to his realm; Slavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia were afterwards subdued, and the sway of Hungary subsequently extended also over Bosnia, Servia, and Galicia. In 1301 the line of Arpad became extinct, and soon afterwards Charles of Anjou was called to the throne. He was succeeded by Louis the Great, who, becoming king of Poland, ruled from the Adriatic to the Baltic. Mathias Corvinus, unanimously elected king in 1458, governed an empire as extensive as that of Austria in the present day; but about this time the Turks began to trouble Hungary, and, after the total defeat and death of Louis II., at the battle of Mohacs, in 1526, they overran the greater part of the country, which they retained for the next 160 years. In 1526, Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, was elected by the Diet king of Hungary, and the sovereignty has ever since been vested in the House of Hapsburg; but the despotism of the Austrian sovereigns became so intolerable to the Hungarian nobles, that, after repeated insurrections, in 1683, they rose under Teleki, called the Turks to their aid, and besieged Vienna, which was only saved by the timely assistance of Sobieski, king of Poland. The Turks were soon afterwards expelled from the whole of their Hungarian possessions, by the troops under Prince Eugene, and Duke Charles of Lorraine.

Before the late struggle in Hungary (1848-49), the government was a limited monarchy, the Austrian emperor being

represented by the Palatine or viceroy, who, from the time of Maria Theresa, had been a member of the imperial family. The Palatine, however, was not directly nominated by the sovereign; being chosen by the Diet from a list of four persons named by the emperor. The prerogatives of assembling and dissolving the Diet; of declaring war, or making peace; of nominating to archbishoprics and bishoprics; appointing the officers of state, lords-lieutenant of counties, and the presidents, councillors, and judges of the royal and district courts; of levying troops, and calling out the 'insurrection' or military force of the country; of pardoning, coining money, granting patents, legitimizing, appointing commissions to examine into the county-administration of funds, &c., were vested in the Crown, and exercised agreeably to orders from the cabinet of Vienna. The laws, however, were enacted in conjunction with the Diet, which consisted of two chambers—the upper, or chamber of magnates, being composed of the higher clergy, the barons and counts of the kingdom (or great officers of state and lords-lieutenant), and the magnates by birth and title, or higher nobility; and the lower chamber, consisting of two deputies from each county, and from the districts of Great and Little Cumania, and Jazygia, and the Haiduck towns; and deputies sent by the other towns, the clergy, magnates, and widows of magnates. Many of the deputies had the right to speak but not to vote, and all were paid for their services at the rate of 12s. per day while the Diet was sitting. The deputies from the counties and districts were elected by the nobles—a name, however, not synonymous with that of aristocracy in other constitutional countries, but rather with that of freeholders—nobility in Hungary being the possession of a privilege, and not a social rank. Whoever owned land became thereby a noble, and was entitled to vote as an elector, and this privilege was also shared by others in virtue of descent alone; the total number of electors being between 200,000 and 300,000, many of them in a very inferior station of life. The 'Personal,' or president of the lower house of the Diet, was named by the sovereign. In the counties the *Fo-ispán*, or lord-lieutenant, was chosen by the king from amongst the magnates having property in the county, but in eleven cases this dignity was hereditary. Under him were two vice-lieutenants or sheriffs (*al-ispán*), chosen freely by the gentry, and who were constantly resident to exercise the highest administrative functions in the county—the lords-lieutenant, except on special occasions, being commonly resident in the capital. The counties were subdivided into from two to six circles (*stuhl*), each presided over by *ober-stuhlrichter* or under-sheriffs; subordinate to whom were *vice-stuhlrichter* or police-officers. The county magistrates were elected triennially, at meetings called *restorations*; and the counties were (or ought to have been) governed, as to their internal affairs, by the *congregations* or assemblies of the nobles, which were held at least four times yearly; and which elected, instructed, and, if necessary, recalled the deputies sent to the Diet, and voted the taxation of the county. The government of the districts and Haiduck towns was vested directly in the Palatine, and their officers also were appointed triennially. The municipalities had their *senatus* or court of aldermen, and *kossay* or common council; but their magistrates were not freely elected like those of the counties, but appointed by the crown—hence, being deemed especially under the influence of the court, the deputies of the royal free towns were excluded from the privilege of voting in the Diet. The villages were each under the rule of the lord of the manor, whose court had jurisdiction in disputes between the peasantry. In suits between the peasant and his lord, special courts (*sedes dominantes*) were empanelled, consisting of the vice-stuhlrichter, and four other persons unconnected with the disputants. Other tribunals were those of the *stuhlrichter*, the *al-ispán*, and the county courts of session; and the highest of all was the *septennial-table* or court of king's bench, which originally consisted of seven, but later of a much greater number, of judges, presided over by the 'Personal.' Altogether the internal arrangements of Hungary bore a singular resemblance, in many important features, to those of England; and the parallel is rendered more remarkable by the fact, that great and analogous epochs in the histories of the two countries took place within comparatively short periods from each other. Upwards of a century, indeed, elapsed between the time when Alfred finally

consolidated the heptarchy, and divided England into counties and that when St. Stephen, in A.D. 1000, abolished the octarchy, and subdivided Hungary into counties, almost with their late extent and organization; but the *Golden Bull* which Andreas II. was compelled to grant, and which limited the power of the crown, and established the rights of the Hungarian freemen, dates in 1222, or only seven years after our own Magna Charta, and contained some very singular provisions; and the Pragmatic Sanction, which fixed the succession to the crown of Hungary hereditarily in the Austrian line, was made in 1687, or the year before our great Revolution, which evicted the Hanoverian succession in Great Britain.

Hungary, although united under the same crown with Austria, has been constitutionally as integral and distinct from the latter as Hanover from England; and its separate rights were repeatedly guaranteed by Dietal enactments, ratified by the sovereign. To quote one of these—the 10th Act of the Diet of 1790, sanctioned by Leopold II., expressly states: 'Hungary, in her entire system of legislation and government, is a free and independent kingdom, and is, therefore, to be ruled and governed by her legally-crowned hereditary kings, according to her national laws and customs.' And since 1622, a king of Hungary, previous to his coronation, has been obliged to sign a document called the 'Inaugural Diploma,' which is inserted in the acts of the Diet, and by which he binds himself 'to maintain, and cause to be maintained, all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, customs, and usages of the kingdom of Hungary, which have been instituted during the reigns of his predecessors, or which may be instituted during his own reign.'—(Szenere.) The Hungarians, however, complain that the Austrian government continually evaded the fulfilment of the compact; and that it has for ages endeavoured to encroach on their constitutional rights and privileges, and to bring Hungary under the same centralizing system pursued with regard to the other portions of the Austrian empire. The county administration had, previously to 1848, become in a great measure nullified by the establishment of a royal council, consisting of the Palatine and twenty-five members, nominated by the emperor from amongst the magnates and gentry, and which assumed the functions of corresponding with the county congregations, regulating the accounts of the taxes, superintending the military and police establishments, and communicating between the counties and the sovereign—all the communications passing through the Hungarian State Chancery at Vienna. Side by side with the county magistrates elected at the restorations, other officers, named 'administrators,' were placed by the Austrian court, who interfered with their duties. For the last thirty years the Hungarians had been remonstrating against this, and numerous other interferences in their home government; they complained that liberty of speech, and the publication of the debates in the Diet were prohibited; that heavy duties levied on the frontiers prevented the exportation of the produce, and especially the manufactures of Hungary; that the country was indirectly taxed in favour of the German provinces of Austria; that the efforts of the Diet to liberate the peasantry from feudal burdens, and give them the right to acquire property, were foiled by Vienna intrigues, &c. They demanded, amongst other reforms, the exclusion of deputies of chapters, and of magnates, from their lower chamber; that the military frontiers should be placed under the command of the Palatine, and governed by Hungarian laws; that the duty on salt should be reduced; that the edicts of the government to officers of justice in Hungary should be discontinued; that the laws respecting the taxes on the clergy should be observed; that the Hungarian chancery should be made really, not merely nominally, independent of the Austrian chancery; that the coinage should bear the arms of Hungary; that a budget should be presented; that there should be a responsible ministry; that the Hungarian (Magyar) language should be used in all official business instead of the Latin, &c. These, and other reforms, continually voted by the Diet, were rejected by the Austrian court; until, in the session of 1848 (after the French revolution), the Diet passed acts for the emancipation of the Hungarian peasantry from feudal burdens, for a fair representation of the whole people in the Diet, for the abolition of all exemptions from taxation, for the freedom of the press, and for trial by jury. The emperor gave, to a deputation headed by the Palatine, his assent to these enactments.

on April 11 of the same year, on which a Hungarian force retired from the W. frontier. Immediately afterwards, however, it is undeniably proved that the Austrian government excited insurrections of the Servians and Wallacks, in the S. and E. of Hungary, who were in open revolt early in June, and carried on fearful devastations. On the 9th of September, Jellachich, who had taken possession of the Littorale, and had, without the consent of the Hungarian ministry, been appointed Ban of Croatia, crossed the Drave with an irregular army of 48,000 men, reinforced by Austrian regular troops, and invested with full authority to act against the Diet. Jellachich was defeated, on September 29, by the landsturm or militia, near Stuhlweissenburg; and, taking advantage of a truce, he suddenly withdrew, with a part of his forces, to retake Vienna, then in the hands of the revolutionists. The troops and commanders of fortresses in Hungary had received orders from the court to obey its directions alone, and not those of the constituted authority—the Hungarian war-office; and, by an Austrian decree, dated October 3, they were all placed under the command of the Ban, when the Hungarian government at once began to organize regular troops for the defence of the country. On the 25th of the same month a Hungarian army crossed the Austrian frontier; but, after some partial actions near Vienna, it retreated to Pressburg. In the middle of December, the Imperialists, under Prince Windischgrätz, invaded Hungary; and the Hungarians, sustaining several reverses, retired before them towards the banks of the Theiss, while the Diet transferred its sittings from Pesth to Debreczin. After the successes of Radetzky in Italy, the Austrian government, on March 4, 1849, promulgated an edict, by which Hungary and its dependencies were divided into provinces or 'crown lands' of the Austrian empire, and the Hungarian constitution was abrogated. The Hungarian parliament, on the 9th of March, declared these measures illegal; and, on April 14, decreed the deposition of the House of Hapsburg from the sovereignty. At and before this period General Görgey, with an army of 20,000 men, manœuvred with great ability in Upper Hungary; Meszaros, Dembinsky, Klapka, &c., operated in the N.E.; Bem commanded the Hungarians in Transylvania (where his successful generalship secured some of the most brilliant results throughout the war); Perczel, Leiningen, &c. in the S.; and, after five great defeats, in April, 1849, the Austrians, Croats, and their Russian allies lost in Hungary nearly every military position they had gained. On May 21, Buda was stormed and taken by the Hungarians under Görgey, and, on June 7, the Diet once more removed to Pesth; but by this time large Russian armies were collected on the frontiers, and in July they simultaneously poured into Hungary from the N. and E., while the Croats, under Jellachich, advanced from the S., and the Austrians from the W. The seat of war was now again transferred to the banks of the Theiss, and rapidly to the region S.E. of that river: several battles were lost in succession by the Hungarians; and, while some considerable advantages were being obtained by their garrison at Comorn, and S.W. of the Danube, the struggle was brought towards a close by the surrender of Görgey, with an army of between 30,000 and 40,000 men, to the Russians at Vilagos, near Arad, on August 13, 1849—two days after the governorship of the country had been resigned to him by Kossuth. Peterwardein next capitulated to the Austrians; and finally Comorn, on September 27, which event put an end to the war. The forces brought into the field by the Hungarians at any one time never exceeded from 130,000 to 135,000 men, with 400 pieces of artillery; against whom were opposed, in the last campaign, 150,000 Russian, and 110,000 Austrian, troops, besides insurgent Servians, Wallacks, &c., making a total of upwards of 300,000 men. Many of the chiefs of the revolution fled into Turkey; others suffered military execution, especially at Arad, on October 6, 1849.

According to the new organization, Hungary Proper is divided into five provinces (named in the early part of this article); Transylvania, which had been imperially incorporated with it in 1848, is disjoined, and, like the Banat, erected into a separate *voivodina*; Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, and the Littorale, form the separate kingdom of Dalmatia, which, like Hungary, is under the immediate government of the Austrian cabinet. The Palatine has been replaced by an officer named the *Statthalter*, who resides in

Pesth; the old Hungarian code of laws is substituted by a new legal system, closely resembling that of the other Austrian provinces; every municipal functionary is appointed by the court at Vienna; all communications with the Austrian government are conducted in the German language; Hungary is to bear its proportionate share of the taxation of the whole empire; and the prohibition duties on the trade between it and the other parts of the monarchy have been abandoned.—(*Das Land der Ungarn*, Leipzig, 1849; *Cosmopolis Genaille von Ungarn*; Paget's *Hungary and Transylvania*; Paton's *Highlands, &c. of the Adriatic, and The Goths and Huns*, 1851; Klapka's *Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary*; Von Beck's *Personal Adventures, &c.*; Kossuth's *Speeches in England*; Szemere's *Letters to Prince Esterhazy*; *Bulletin de la Soc. de Geographic*; *Public Journals*, 1848–49, &c.)

HUNGEN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. circle same name, 24 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt, with a Protestant church, and a castle, long the residence of the princes of Solms-Braunfels; distilleries, and a trade in cattle. Near it are iron mines. Pop. tn., 1033; circle, 12,158.

HUNGERFORD, a bor., market tn., and par., England, partly in co. Berks, and partly in co. Wilts. The town, on the Kennet, over which is a handsome bridge of five arches, 60 m. W. London, has a station on the Great Western railway, and consists chiefly of one long street, containing many good houses. It has a market-house, a large granite edifice, with an elegant front to the river; a handsome church, chapels for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, a free grammar-school; some extensive breweries, and a good business arising from the traffic on the Kennet, and Avon canal, which passes near the town. Hungerford is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a constable, chosen annually, on Hock Tuesday, by the inhabitants, who, on these occasions, are called together by the sound of an ancient brass horn, known as the 'Hungerford Horn,' presented to the town by John of Gaunt, when he granted the inhabitants a fishery in the Kennet. Market on Wednesday. At the S.E. end of the town is Hungerford Park, a noble mansion, in the Italian style, and occupying the site of an old residence presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex. Area of par., 6940 ac. Pop. (1851), 3081.

HUNGERTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 2910 ac. P. 267.

HUNINGUE [German, *Hünningen*], a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 1. bank Rhine, little more than 1 m. N. Basel. It was one of the strong places constructed by Vauban, and had barracks for 4000 men, but is now almost a heap of ruins. The Austrians took it in 1815, after a valiant defence by a very feeble garrison, and in 1816 its fortifications were completely demolished, in accordance with the treaty of Paris. This place was sometimes called Great Hünningen, to distinguish it from the small Swiss village of same name on the opposite bank of the river. Pop. 1422.

HUNKIN, a maritime tn. Corea, near the mouth of a river on its E. coast; lat. 39° 53' N.; lon. 127° 30' E.

HUNMANBY, a vil. and par. England, York (E. Riding.) The VILLAGE, 34 m. N.E. York, is well built, and pleasantly situated in a fertile district, about 4 m. from the coast; has a very ancient church, places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, a parochial library, national school, and a set of almshouses. Area of par., 8660 ac. Pop. 1277.

HUNNINGHAM, par. Eng. Warwick; 1170 ac. P. 245.

HUNSDON, par. Eng. Hertford; 1760 ac. Pop. 430.

HUNSE, a river, Holland, which rises in the Bourtanger Moor, in prov. Drenthe, flows N.W., and, during the early part of its course, is named also the Drenthe. It receives several affluents, enters prov. Groningen, forms lake Sudland, and, after uniting with the Ahe, at the town of Groningen, falls into the Lauwer Zee, under its own name, or that of Reitdiep. Total course about 60 m. It is navigable for large vessels to Groningen, and for small craft a considerable way above that town.

HUNSHAW, par. Eng. Devon; 2390 ac. Pop. 296.

HÜNSHOVEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Worm. It has manufactures of linen and cassimere; tobacco and chicory factories, soap-works, tanneries, and breweries. Pop. 637.

HUNSINGORE, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 2660 ac. Pop. 625.

HUNSLET, a chapelry and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), in the bor. and par. of Leeds, of which it is a populous suburb. It has an Episcopal and several Dissenting chapels, extensive potteries, chemical, crown and flint glass works, and several large flax spinning-mills. P. (1851), 19,472.

HUNSTANTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2180 ac. P. 227.

HUNSTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Norfolk; 1120 ac. Pop. 162.—2, Sussex; 880 ac. Pop. 193.

HUNTE, a river, Germany, which rises in Hanover, about 3 m. N. Melle, landrostei Osnabrück, flows N.N.W. circuitously, and through a very marshy country, expands into lake Dummer, passes the towns of Diepholz, Kornau, and Barnstorf, forms part of the boundary between Hanover and Oldenburg, enters the latter, proceeds first N.W. to the town of Oldenburg, then turns suddenly E.N.E., and joins l. bank Weser, at Ellbeth, about 20 m. below Bremen, after a course of nearly 130 m. Its chief affluents are, on the r. the Aue, and on the l. the Elze. It is navigable in the lower part of its course.

HUNTER, two places, New S. Wales:—1, A co. about 75 m. long, and 27 m. broad; area 2056 sq. m. Its mountains, which are numerous, have a wild and savage aspect. The principal rivers are the Hunter and Goulburn. Jerry's Town is the cap. Pop. 1190.—2, A river, about 70 m. N. Port Jackson, flowing W. to E., and forming the boundary between cos. Hunter and Northumberland on the S., and cos. Gloucester and Durham on the N.; principal affluent, the Goulburn. It discharges its waters into Port Hunter, and is navigable for about 25 m. inland.

HUNTER ISLANDS.—1, A group, Bass's Strait, between S. Australia and Van Diemen's Land, comprising Barren Island, Three Hummock, Albatross, and several smaller islands, about lat. 40° 23' S.; lon. 144° 58' E.—2, One of the Carolines, Radick group; lat. 5° 42' N.; lon. 169° 6' E. (n.) It is small, but high enough to be seen 33 m. to 36 m. off.—3, (or *Ouaseuse*), Feejee group; lat. 15° 31' S.; lon. 176° 11' E. (n.) It is of volcanic origin, well peopled and cultivated, affording yams, fruit, and hogs. The natives have hitherto proved friendly.

HUNTINGDON [contracted *Hunts*], a small inland co. England, surrounded by the cos. Northampton, Cambridge, and Bedford, about 30 m. long N. to S., and 20 m. broad at the broadest part; area, 238,080 ac., of which 220,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. In the W. and S. parts, the surface is slightly varied. The N.E. portion, comprising about 44,000 ac., is wholly included within the level of the fens, and is principally devoted to grazing. There is comparatively little timber in the county, although it was at one time covered with wood. Soil generally clayey or gravelly loam, but, excepting the meadows, which are among the richest in England, not very fertile. Agriculture has been much improved of late years, the fen-men, in particular, excelling in the management of the plough; but it is, on the whole, still in a rather backward state. The principal crops are wheat, oats, beans, barley, and hemp. Rape and mustard are also extensively raised, and turnip on some of the drier soils. The breed of sheep is of a mixed description, nearly approaching to the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire species, with which the native breeds have been much crossed. The cattle, formerly of mixed, and generally inferior breeds, have been improved by the introduction of short horns. Dairy farming, however, is not much followed, although some very fine cheese and butter are made in various places. Pigeon-houses are extremely numerous; more so, it is said, than in any other county of England, excepting Cambridge. Estates generally extensive. A number of the farms are large, but small ones predominate, and are mostly let from year to year. There are no manufactures in this county, with exception of a little wool-stapling and yarn-spinning, carried on by the women and children during the winter season. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nene. In the N. quarter of the county there is a shallow lake, called Whittlesea Mere, containing about 1570 ac. It abounds with aquatic wild fowl, affords good fishing, agreeable sailing, and is much frequented by pleasure parties. There were other lakes or meres of this kind in the same part of the county, but they have been recently drained. Springs are deficient; and water for household purposes is mostly obtained from ponds. Huntingdonshire is divided into four hundreds, exclusive of the town of Hun-

tingdon, and 103 parishes; and is traversed by the Great Northern, and the Cambridge and Huntingdon railways. It returns two members to parliament. Registered electors (1851), 2892. Chief towns, Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Kimbolton. The county formed a part of the British kingdom of the Iceni, and of the Saxon Mercia. It was entirely under forest law till the reign of Henry II. David, prince of Scotland, was, through marriage, created Earl of Huntingdon, in 1108. Pop. 64,183.

HUNTINGDON, a parl. and municipal bor. and market tn. England, cap. above co., a station on the Great Northern railway, 59 m. N. by W. London, pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, l. bank Ouse, over which is an ancient stone bridge. It consists of one principal street, about 1 m. long, and several smaller, paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The houses are in general spacious and well built. There are two churches, both fine old structures; three Dissenting chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, a spacious market-place, a neat townhall, a county and a borough jail, and house of correction, a free grammar, green-coat, an infant, and some well-endowed national schools, and several sets of almshouses; two public reading-rooms, a literary and scientific institution, and a horticultural society. Monthly assemblies are held during the season, in a handsome suit of rooms appropriated to the purpose, and races are held every August. Small vessels ascend the Ouse to Huntingdon. The principal trade is in wool and corn. There are also two extensive breweries, a steam oil-mill, and oil-cake manufactory. Huntingdon sends two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 405. Oliver Cromwell was born here April 25, 1599; it confers the title of Earl on the noble family of Hastings. Pop. parl. bor., 5500.

HUNTINGDON, an isl. off E. coast Labrador, at the entrance of Sandwich bay; lat. 54° N.; lon. 56° 30' W.

HUNTINGFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2570 ac. P. 397.

HUNTINGTON, two pars. England:—1, Hereford; 2120 ac. P. 262.—2, York (N. Riding); 4830 ac. P. 652.

HUNTINGTON, several places, U. States, including:—1, A vil. and township, Connecticut, 17 m. W. Newhaven, with two churches, and several manufacturing establishments, P. 1326.—2, A vil. and township, New York, on an arm of Huntington bay, 189 m. S. by E. Albany, with three churches, several woollen, leather, and other manufactories, and a fine harbour. P. 6562.—3, A tn. Pennsylvania, 62 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, with a courthouse, jail, six churches, five schools, and manufactories of various kinds. P. 1145.

HUNTLEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1480 ac. P. 511.

HUNTLY, a bor. of barony, market tn., and par., Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The town, 33 m. N.W. Aberdeen, near the confluence of the Bogie and Doveran, embosomed in hills, is regularly laid-out, well built, and lighted with gas; has a parish, a Free, and U. Presbyterian church, Independent, Scotch and English Episcopal, and R. Catholic chapels, several well-conducted schools, several religious and charitable societies, three libraries, and a flourishing savings-bank. Its only trade is with the surrounding district. Brewing and distillation are carried on to some extent in the town and neighbourhood. Not far from the town are the ruins of Huntley Castle, an ancient seat of the Gordon family, destroyed in 1794; and Huntley Lodge, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. Pop. 2731. Area of par., 9 m. by 4 m. Pop. 3642.

HUNTON, par. Eng. Kent; 1940 ac. P. 740.

HUNTSAM, par. Eng. Devon; 2930 ac. P. 157.

HUNTSVILLE, par. Eng. Somerset; 5010 ac. P. 1643.

HUNTSVILLE, a vil., U. States, Alabama, 123 m. N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, with a courthouse, market-house, five churches, and two schools. Pop. 2496.

HUNWORTH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 940 ac. P. 234.

HUNYAD, a co. in the S.W. of Transylvania, bounded N. by co. Zarand, N.E. and E. Unter Weissenburg, S.E. and S. the principality of Walachia, and S.W. and W. Hungary; area 1835 geo. sq. m. It is mountainous, particularly towards the S., where it is covered by part of the Carpathian chain. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Danube, to which it sends its waters, chiefly by the Maros, which traverses the county E. to W.; but in the S. partly through the Schyl, which breaks through the Carpathians. For administrative purposes, the county is divided into three circles—subdivided into nineteen districts. The capital is Deva. Pop. 96,800.

HUNYAD-VAJDA, or **EISENMARKT**, a market tn., Transylvania, co. of same name, l. bank Cserna, 60 m. W. Hermannstadt, with a castle, three churches, and, near it, extensive iron mines. Pop. 1600.

HUON, an imperfectly-known river, Van Diemen's Land. Its estuary forms part of the E. boundary of Hobart Town district; it lies N. to S. and S.W., and is about 20 m. long, by 3 m. wide, at the mouth, where it enters D'Entrecasteaux channel. Before entering the estuary, the Huon flows E.N.E. along the S.E. frontier of Norfolk district.

HURBEN, a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, dist. Krumbach, with a church, synagogue, and Jewish school. Pop. 1171.

HURDSFIELD, a township, England, co. Chester, forming a suburb of Macclesfield. Pop. 3551.

HURDWAR or **HERI-DEWAR** [the gate of Heri or Vishnu], a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. of, and 105 m. N. by E. Delhi; lat. 29° 56' N.; lon. 78° 10' E.; at the foot of the Himalayas, r. bank Ganges, which here, where it enters the great plain of India, is a beautiful limpid stream. Hurdwar is one of the principal places of Hindoo pilgrimage in connection with the ceremonial of bathing in the Ganges. The pagodas, with the ghauts (flights of steps) for bathing, occupy the r. bank of the river, under the town. The Fakcers, who make Hurdwar their abiding place, have generally caves hollowed out in the rock above the pass, and accessible by means of ladders only. The holy bathing spot is reached through a passage which will admit only four persons abreast, while, during the season of the pilgrimage, from 200,000 to 300,000 devotees are pressing eagerly forward to gain precedence in plunging into the sacred stream. In 1819, 420 persons were squeezed to death in the dreadful struggle thus occasioned. No particular ceremony is used in bathing, which consists merely of simple immersion. The depth of water at the proper season is only 4 ft., and both sexes plunge in indiscriminately. A great fair is held simultaneously with the pilgrimage, when countless multitudes of all ages, all costumes, and all complexions are assembled from every part of India; and animals of all kinds, and from all parts of the globe, are exposed for sale, including leopards, bears, and sometimes the cubs of the tigress, horses, elephants, camels, buffaloes, cows, sheep, dogs, cats, monkeys, &c.; likewise shawls from Cashmere, woollen cloths and saucers from England, watches from France, pickles from China, gums and spices from Arabia, and rose-water from Persia. When a transaction is about to be entered into, the buyer and seller, in order to conceal what passes from bystanders, throw a cloth over their hands, and treat as to price by pressing certain joints of each other's fingers. The number of visitors to Hurdwar have been estimated, one year with another, at two millions, or rather more.

HUREEKE, a vil. Punjab, r. bank Ghara; lat. 31° 10' N.; lon. 74° 53' E. Though a small place, the trade is very important, as nearly the whole traffic with Hindoostan, from Afghanistan, Cashmere, and the Punjab, passes through it. There is great local traffic between the districts in its immediate vicinity on both sides of the river.

HURLEY, par. Eng. Berks; 4530 ac. P. 1119.

HURON (LAKE), one of the five great lakes of N. America, having W. the U. States territory, and on the other sides Upper Canada. It is 218 m. long N. to S., 180 m. broad at its widest part, and 594 ft. above sea-level; but the S. division of the lake, for 50 m. N. from its outlet by the river St. Clair, is not wider than 50 or 60 m. The great Manitoulin Islands, in the N. part of the lake, and the long peninsula, which terminates in Cabot's Head and Cape Hurd, divide Lake Huron into two parts—the N. portion being called Georgian Bay. This bay is studded with islands, several thousands in number, and varying in size from a few square feet to many acres. Great Manitoulin island, the largest of a group known by the same name, is about 100 m. long, and from 4 m. to 25 m. wide; it is the only one inhabited. Lake Huron receives the waters of Lake Michigan, through Strait of Michilimackinac, on the N.W.; and the waters of Lake Superior, through the river St. Mary, on the N.N.W., and empties itself, by the St. Clair river, into Lake St. Clair, whence, by the Detroit river, it enters Lake Erie. The waters of the lake are remarkably pure and clear. The shores are generally barren and broken, especially towards the N., where a bold ridge of hills, called the Cloche mountains, extend

about 40 m. along the coast. Clay cliffs, rolled stones, abrupt rocks, and woody steepes, of various elevations, constitute the general character of the coast in most parts of the lake; but the lands above these forbidding shores are frequently of an excellent quality, especially to the E.—The Huron district, in Upper Canada, extends along the S.E. shore of the lake, and is watered by the Maitland, Bayfield, and Thames rivers. A large portion of the land is good, although some parts are rather hilly and broken. It is settled almost exclusively by emigrants from England, Ireland, and Scotland, and a few Germans.

HURON, a river, U. States, Michigan. It flows S.E., affords extensive water-power, and enters Lake Erie, a few miles S.W. of the mouth of the Detroit. Total course, 90 m.

HURREEPORE, a tn. Hindoostan, Punjab, 73 m. N.E. Amritsar; lat. 31° 57' N.; lon. 75° 55' E.; consisting of 1000 to 1500 houses. It is much infested by snakes and centipedes; the most common of the former is the spectacle snake, or cobra-de-capello.

HURRIAL, a commercial mart, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, where the E. India Company has long had an established factory for the purchasing of silk and cotton goods; lat. 24° 19' N.; lon. 89° 17' E.

HURRUR, or **HORRUR**, a tn. E. Africa, cap. of a small state of that name, about 192 m. E. Ankobar, and 150 m. S.S.W. Zeylah, in a verdant valley, almost encircled by hills. It is surrounded with a wall, composed of stones and mud, 12 ft. high, 3 ft. thick, and about 5 m. in length, with five gates; carries on an extensive trade by means of caravans, with Zeylah, Berbera, and other towns on the coast, and with other places in the country of the Somali. The articles of export are coffee, ivory, ghee, ostrich feathers, gums, &c.; and slaves, for which are received in exchange, blue and white coarse cotton and Indian manufactures, Indian piece goods, English prints, silks, shawls, red cotton-yarn, beads, zinc, copper, copper-wire, &c.; and, from the Somali country, frankincense. The people of Hurrur are rigid Mahometans; their language bears an affinity to the Amharic, and they use the Arabic character. Their ruler governs with the title of Emir, and the succession is hereditary. The male relatives of the reigning prince are all kept in close confinement, but are sometimes released when their services are required; although, on the slightest suspicion of any attempt at rivalry, they are at once sent back to their cells. The soil of the country around is extremely fertile, producing coffee, wheat, barley, millet, and fruits and vegetables in great variety and abundance.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

HURSTLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 9850 ac. Pop. 1520.

HURST, three pars. Eng.—1, Kent; 560 ac. P. 40.—2, (*Old*), Hants; 1350 ac. P. 182.—3, (*Pierpont*), Sussex; 5590 ac. P. 2118.

HURSTBOURNE, two pars. Eng. Hants.—1, (*Priors*); 3070 ac. P. 506.—2, (*Tarrant*); 6380 ac. P. 850.

HURUP (ÖSTER), a fishing vil. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 21 m. S.E. Aalborg, in the Kattegat. It has 12 ft. water at its quay; and the roads afford the best anchorage on the whole coast between the Liim-fiord and Grenaa.

HURWORTH, par. Eng. Durham; 3920 ac. P. 1599.

HUSAVIK, a vil. Iceland, on E. side Skjalfandi Bay, N. coast, which is here lined by bold cliffs. It has manufactures of sulphur.

HUSBANDS-BOSWORTH, par. Eng. Leicester; 3870 ac. Pop. 953.

HUSBORN-CRAWLEY, par. Eng. Bedford; 1520 ac. Pop. 656.

HUSBY, a vil. and par. Sweden, län of, and 22 m. S.E. Falun, l. bank Dal. It has iron-works, and manufactures of gunpowder.

HUSH-EON, a tn. China, prov. Quangtung, S. side isl. Hainan, about 3 m. from Howi-Howe. It is surrounded with walls of brick and stone, 40 ft. high, by 30 ft. thick, with a parapet 4 ft. high; streets tolerably broad, well kept, and carefully watched; and the inhabitants have an air of comfort rarely to be met with in a Chinese town. No mendicants are to be seen. Pop. tn. and suburbs, about 200,000.

HUSSINETZ, or **GUSSNITZ**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, on a slope above l. bank Flanitz, 37 m. S.E. Klattau. It has a church, townhouse, and school. John Huss was born here. Pop. 1173.

HUSSINGABAD, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Candesh, 1. bank Nerbudda, 135 m. N.W. Nagpoor; lat. 22° 40' N.; lon. 77° 51' E. The houses cover an extensive area; but are meanly built, and thinly inhabited. It is now the capital of a large pergunnah, belonging to the British Government; and being the key of this part of the Deccan, has been made a permanent station for a military detachment. The bed of the Nerbudda here is much broken, and about 900 yards wide.

HUSTHWAITE, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2800 ac. P. 577.

HUSUM, a seaport tn. Denmark, duchy of, and 22 m. W. by S. Schleswig, at the mouth of a small stream, cap. bail. of same name. It contains a fine modern Gothic church, an ancient castle, partly occupied as a courthouse, a normal school and hospital; and has manufactures of tobacco, cotton prints, and woollen stuffs; dye-works, breweries, lime-kilns, important wool and cattle fairs, and a winter haven, which only admits vessels drawing 7 ft., but at which a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 4000. Area bail., 116 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,700.

HUSZTH, or **KHUSZT**, a market tn. Hungary. Hither Theiss, co. Mar-maros, in a plain, on the Theiss, at the confluence of the Nagy-Ag, 31 m. W.N.W. Szigeth. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; a castle, situated on a height, and famous in the early wars of Hungary; and a trade in corn, wine, hemp, and cattle; a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 4000.

HUTISKO, a vil. Moravia, 40 m. from Weisskirchen, in a deep valley, among hills, near the Betschwa; with a handsome church. Pop. 940.

HUTTANY, or **HUNEET**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 44 m. W. by S. Bejapoor; lat. 16° 45' N.; lon. 75° 7' E. It carries on an extensive trade with Bombay, Surat, and other emporiums. The principal article of commerce is grain; but considerable quantities of silk and cotton piece goods, &c., are manufactured. There is here a large, handsome freestone building for the accommodation of travellers, capable of lodging 500 persons.

HÜTTELDORF, or **UTELDORF**, a vil. Lower Austria, 1. bank Wien, 5 m. W. Vienna; surrounded by gardens and villas, in which many of the citizens of Vienna have their summer residence. It contains an old parish church, with a marble monument. Many of the inhabitants live by sending milk to the capital. Pop. 1100.

HUTTENDORF, or **ZALESNI-LHOTA**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, on a small stream, 3 m. from Zalesnetz; with a wooden church and a school. Pop. 1076.

HUTTENHEIM, or **HETTENEM**, a vil. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, about 10 m. from Schlestädt; with a church, and manufactures of cotton goods, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 2054.

HUTTOFT, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3310 ac. Pop. 515.

HUTTON, a par. Scotland, Berwick; 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1133.

HUTTON-AND-CORRIE, par. Scot. Dumfries; 12 m. by 3 m. Pop. 809.

HUTTON, seven pars. Eng. —1, Essex; 2950 ac. P. 449. —2, Somerset; 2040 ac. P. 462. —3, (*Bushell*), York, (N. Riding); 5670 ac. P. 811. —4, (*Cranwick*), York, (E. Riding); 6230 ac. P. 1228. —5, (*in the Forest*), Cumberland; 2370 ac. P. 264. —6, (*Magna*), York, (N. Riding); 2080 ac. P. 297. —7, (*Hutton's Ambio*), York, (N. Riding); 2300 ac. P. 408.

HUTWEIL, or **HUTTWEIL**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 22 m. N.E. Bern, on the frontiers of Luzern. It was once surrounded with walls, but is now open; very indifferently built, though some of the houses are lined by arcades; contains a handsome church; and has manufactures of cotton caps and hosiery; some transit trade as well as trade in corn and dairy produce, and several annual fairs. In 1834,

the town was set on fire by lightning, and great part of it destroyed. Pop. 3092.

HUXHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 830 ac. Pop. 150.

HUY [pronounced *Wé*], a tn. Belgium, prov. of, and 19 m. S.W. Liège, in a beautiful valley, on the Meuse, at the confluence of the Mehaigne and the Hoyoux. It is divided into two parts by the river, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge;



HUY, from the North.—From Arnold's Views on the Meuse.

contains a handsome square, surrounded by elegant edifices, two churches, out of 15 which it once possessed, a number of ruined abbeys and convents, a large, and regularly-constructed townhouse, a college, and several primary schools, a theatre, a very extensive general hospital, and several other charitable endowments; and has manufactures of leather, paper, ironmongery, tinware, soap, salt, and pipes; three blast furnaces, numerous breweries, distilleries, flint, bark, and other mills; an extensive trade, greatly facilitated by a harbour in the Meuse, and consisting chiefly in grain, coal, iron, and some wine, grown in the vicinity; a weekly market, and numerous annual fairs. Huy possesses a court of primary resort, several public offices, and three musical societies. It is of considerable antiquity; and had risen to importance in the 10th century. It has suffered much by war, having stood several sieges. Its fortifications were dismantled in 1718, but its castle was rebuilt in 1815. There are several mineral springs in its vicinity. Pop. 7966.

HUYSE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. S.S.W. Ghent. It is a very ancient place; and Roman coins of the emperors Trajan, Vespasian, and Commodus, have been found in it. It has manufactures of linen, an oil, and four flour mills. Pop. 4090.

HUYZAR, par. Eng. Lancaster; 9720 ac. Pop. 3749.

HUZARA, or **HUZROO**, a commercial tn. Punjab, 27 m. E. Attock, on the route to Lahore; lat. 33° 50' N.; lon. 72° 45' E. The inhabitants are Afghans.

HUZAREH COUNTRY, an extensive mountainous region in the N. part of Afghanistan, and so called because inhabited by a numerous Tartar race of that name. The S. part of the territory is occupied by a people called Eimaiks. The entire region, including the country of the latter, is said to lie between lat. 31° 30' and 37° N., and lon. 62° and 68° E., and to comprise a surface of 80,000 sq. m. The population, generally, of this extensive tract have the Mongolian or Tartar physiognomy. The climate in the N. parts is dreadfully severe; snow lying for six months continuously. The Huzareh country is supposed by some geographers to be the Paropamisus of the Greeks.

HVALOEN, or **QUALOEN**, an isl. off N.W. coast, Norway, from which it is separated by a channel about 4 m. wide; lat. 69° 40' N.; lon. 18° 10' E. It is very irregular in shape, being penetrated, particularly on the N. and W. sides, by a succession of deep bays; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., about 30 m.; breadth, varying from 2 m. to 15 m. Its interior is very rugged; but the mountains, though often terminating in remarkable peaks, are not elevated.

HVALOERNE, an isl. group, Norway, in the Skager-Rack, off the S.E. coast, and at the entrance of the Bay of Christiania, in lat. $59^{\circ} 7' N.$; and lon. $10^{\circ} 55' E.$

HVEN, an isl. Sweden, in the Sound, 15 m. N.N.E. Copenhagen. It is about 6 m. in circumference, and forms a single parish; its surface finely diversified, but soil sandy, and the land chiefly occupied as pasture. Tycho Brahe had here his observatory, of which scarcely any traces now remain.

HVIDDING, or **HVITING**, a vil. Denmark, near N.W. coast, Schleswig, bail. Hadersleben, 6 m. S.S.W. Ribe. It has a parish church, and is memorable as the place where, in 1137, King Erick Emund was slain, while holding a judicial meeting or *thing* in the open air.

HVIDDINGSOE, a small isl. Norway, in the Bukkefjord, off the coast, and 13 m. N.W. the town of Stavanger. A lighthouse has been erected on its S. extremity.

HVITA, or **HVITAUE**, two streams, Iceland:—1, (*North*), which rises in the S.W. part of the island, is augmented by the Arnarvatn, and several smaller lakes, flows S.W., and, after a course of about 65 m., falls into the Borgarfjord.—2, (*South*), which rises near the centre of the island, receives the discharge of a large lake of same name, flows S.S.W., and, after a course of about 85 m., falls into the sea, on the S. coast, 50 m. E. Reikiavik.

HYCKHAM, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, (*North*); 1990ac. P. 367.—2, (*South*); 1160ac. P. 147.

HYDE, a township, England, co. Chester, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Manchester. It has several good streets, and many handsome shops, and is well supplied with water. There are a literary and scientific institution, and a mechanics' institute. The church is in the early English style, with a tower. The other places of worship are for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. Inhabitants chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture and coal mines. Pop. 10,151.

HYDERABAD, state Hindoostan. See **NIZAM'S DOMINIONS**.

HYDERABAD, a city, Hindoostan, cap. Nizam's dominions, and prov. of same name, 370 m. S.E. Bombay; lat. $17^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $78^{\circ} 33' E.$, r. bank Musah, over which is a spacious bridge. The city is about 4 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and is surrounded by a wall. The streets are narrow, crooked, and badly paved; houses mostly of one story, and chiefly of wood. The most remarkable buildings are the palace and mosques, of which last there is a considerable number. There is also a handsome house, built in the European style, erected by the Nizam, for the British resident. The Nizam has a number of large magazines here, in which are stored the presents received from the different European and native powers, by himself, his father, and grandfather, consisting of bales of cloths, cases of glass and china-ware, clocks, watches, &c. There are few manufactures of importance; the principal are silks, interwoven with gold, called *kinkocbs*, turbans, and small ornaments.

The state of morals in this city is at the lowest ebb. The inhabitants are composed chiefly of Moslems, Patans, and Hindoos; but the first predominate, and are a set of the most lawless ruffians in India, with whom neither life nor property would be safe for a single day, were it not for the presence of the British troops. These, with the Nizam's contingent, are stationed at some distance from the city, and consist of about 12,000 men—one-tenth of whom are Europeans. The pop. is variously stated at 80,000, 120,000, and 200,000.—The province of Hyderabad forms the S.E. portion of the Nizam's dominions.

HYDERABAD, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, cap. of Seinde, l. bank Indus, from which it is between 3 m. and 4 m. distant, and 110 m. from its junction with the sea; lat. $25^{\circ} 22' N.$; lon. $68^{\circ} 41' E.$; situated on or rather scattered over a rocky eminence, about 200 ft. high. The streets are narrow and dirty; and the houses—built of clay, wood, and brick—mere hovels. The bazaar, however, is extensive, forming one street the entire length of the town, and displays considerable bustle and appearance of business. The fort is of a quadrangular form, with circular projecting towers at intervals. It is surrounded with a single brick wall of 30 ft. to 40 ft. in height, and in part, also, by a ditch of 8 ft. to 10 ft.

wide, and 5 ft. to 8 ft. deep, crossed by a wooden bridge. Here, also, is a palace of the Ameers, a square brick building, inlaid with coloured porcelain tiles. From its elevated position, and bold, though irregular outlines, the fort has a very



NORTH-WEST FACE OF THE FORT OF HYDERABAD
From Edwards' Sketches in Seinde.

imposing appearance from a distance, but has little real strength. The principal manufactures of Hyderabad are arms of various kinds, and ornamental silks and cottons. In the immediate vicinity are some handsome tombs. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

HYDRA, an isl. Greece, in the Archipelago, E. coast, Morea, between the Gulfs of Nauplia and Egina; lat. (summit), $37^{\circ} 19' 30' N.$; lon. $23^{\circ} 28' E.$ (s.); greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 12 m.; breadth, about 3 m. Its surface, though not very elevated (highest point 1939 ft.), is almost entirely composed of bare sterile rocks; so that the inhabitants, unable to derive subsistence from the soil, have been in a manner compelled to devote themselves to trade and commerce. And not only in these have they been eminently successful, but Greece is in no small degree indebted for her ultimate independence to the patriotic efforts of the Hydriots, who, by their fleets, boldly maintained the cause, when it would otherwise have seemed hopeless.—The principal town of the island bears the same name, and stands on the N.W. shore, on a rugged height, on which not a speck of verdure is seen. Owing to the nature of the site, the streets are uneven and even precipitous, but are kept remarkably clean, and the houses are built in the most substantial manner, many of them with large and airy apartments, spacious halls, and pavements of marble. The public edifices include churches and religious establishments to the number of nearly 100; an exchange, a college, and commercial, navigation, and numerous elementary schools. The principal manufactures are silk and cotton stuffs, soap, leather, &c. The trade embraces a large share of the transit between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. The harbour is formed by a deep bay; but is neither spacious nor secure. It is, however, lined by a quay, along which are extensive ranges of storehouses and shops, more than sufficient for all the trade which Hydra now possesses. During the war of independence, it was almost the only place where the Greeks could feel themselves secure, and they accordingly crowded to it from all quarters, and raised its population to nearly 40,000; but when the whole continent of Greece became a safe residence, numbers of those who had taken up their abode here, hastily withdrew, and left the town with a pop. not exceeding 20,000.

HYÈRES [anc. *Arca*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 10 m. E. Toulon, S. side of a hill, facing the Mediterranean, but separated from it by a marshy common, the exhalations from which, as well as the lagoon of Gapau, make the site, though beautiful, unhealthy. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre; streets steep, narrow, winding, and badly paved, particularly in the upper part of the town. In the lower part, there is a

large and regular square, ill kept, but adorned by a marble pillar, with a bust of Massillon, who was born here; and a suburb, which contains all the best houses. The only edifices deserving of notice are one of the parish churches, which is a large and curious structure, perched on a precipice; the townhouse, which has a good façade, fronting the marketplace, and the remains of the ancient citadel, occupying the very summit of the hill on which the town stands. The chief manufacture is orange-flower water; and there are numerous olive-presses, several distilleries, and silk-mills. The trade is in olive-oil, wine, oranges, citrons, and other fruits. One of the two annual fairs lasts two days. Pop. 9966.

HYÈRES (ISLES DE) [anc. *Stoechades*], an isl. group, France, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of dep. Var, and from 10 m. to 15 m. S.E. Hyères. They consist of the three principal islands of Levant, Port-Cros, and Porquerolles, and a number of islets. They are rocky and almost bare, but enclose the fine roadstead of Hyères, and are strongly fortified. Porquerolles, the largest, is about 5 m. long, by 2 m. broad.

HYKULZYE, a large walled vil. Afghanistan, 25 m. N. Shawl; lat. 30° 32' N.; lon. 66° 50' E., in a fertile and well-cultivated country. Here, on March 28, 1842, a British army, under General England, were repulsed by the Afghans, who were in turn totally routed at the same place, by the same commander, a month afterwards.

HYMETTUS, a mountain, Greece, 4½ m. E.S.E. Athens, celebrated in ancient times for its bees; height, 2680 ft. It still yields excellent honey.

HYON, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Trouille, at the confluence of the Nouvelles and the By, 2 m. S.E. Mons. It has salt-works, breweries, and mills, and a

trade in vegetables, sold at Mons, and in cattle and horses. A great number of the inhabitants work in the neighbouring coal-mines. Pop. 1163.

HYSSINGTON, par. Eng. Salop; 2500 ac. Pop. 364.

HYTHE, a parl. and municipal bor. and market tn., England, and one of its cinque ports, co. Kent, 11 m. W.S.W. Dover, near the E. end of Romney marsh, at the foot of a steep hill or cliff. It consists chiefly of one long street, parallel to the sea, and several smaller. In the centre of the town are the townhall and market-place. The church, which occupies the slope of a hill, is an elegant cruciform structure, in the early English style. Under the chancel is a remarkably fine-grained crypt, now used as a depository for a large quantity of human bones, of whom, it is not certainly known, but said to be those of Danes, killed here in battle, before the Norman conquest. There are national and infant schools, barracks, a small theatre, public library, and reading-room, and some almshouses. Hythe was anciently a place of great importance, immediately on the sea; but its harbour has been entirely destroyed, by the accumulation of shingle thrown up by the waves. It has become a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. Pop. municipal bor., 2265. The parl. bor., which includes the municipal bor., the liberties of Folkstone, and the pars. of W. Hythe, Saltwood, Cheriton, and Newington, returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851), 758. Pop. 8939.

HYTTEKROG, an isl. Denmark, about 3 m. S. isl. Laland. It forms a long narrow belt, curving E. to W. for nearly 4 m., and is in immediate connection with the large sandbank called Rødsand, which stretches E. to the S. extremity of Falster.

I.

[For places not found in *I*, look *J* and *Y*; Russian names in *IE* are sometimes commenced with simple *E*.]

IAKHVA, a river, Russia, Siberia, which rises in gov. Tobolsk; lat. 61° N.; and lon. 67° E.; flows nearly due S., and joins the Konda at Markoni, after a course of about 130 m.

IAKUTSK, gov. Siberia. See **YAKUTSK**.

IALPUCH.—1, A river, Russia, which rises nearly in the centre of gov. Bessarabia, nearly 50 m. S. Kishenau, flows S., and, after a course of 80 m., expands into a lake of same name. Principal affluent, the Lunge.—2, A lake, formed by the expansion of the above river, in the S. of gov. Bessarabia; about 36 m. long by 6 m. broad, and communicating with l. bank Danube by several mouths. It abounds with fish.

IALTA or **YALTA**, a small seaport tn. Russia, gov. Taurida, dist. of, and 30 m. S.S.E. Simferopol, on the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Rekafech. It is well sheltered by an inflexion of the coast and a mole about 270 ft. long, and promises to become a port of some consequence. It was formerly a flourishing Greek colony, and its ancient splendour is attested by the ruins of churches and other buildings.

IAMA, a river, Siberia, which rises in the E. side of the Stanovoi mountains, gov. Okhotsk, flows E.S.E., and falls into the bay of Iamsk, in the gulf of Okhotsk, a little below the tn. of Iamsk, after a course of about 80 m.

IAMPOI, or **YAMPOL**, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolia, l. bank Dniester, 78 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz, in a fertile neighbourhood, with a house of correction. Pop. (1812), 2827.

IANA, a river, Siberia, which rises in gov. Yakutsk, in the N. slope of the Tukan mountains, near lat. 65° N., flows circuitously N., and, after a course of nearly 600 m., falls, by several mouths, into the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 72° N., and lon. 137° E. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Adiga; and on the l., the Dulgalaik, Shemanova, and Butaktai.

IARENGA, or **YARENGA**, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Vologda, flows S. past the tn. of Iarensk, and, after a course of nearly 90 m., joins r. bank Vithegda.

IASELDA, or **JALSOLDA**, a river, Russia, which rises in circle Volkovsk, gov. Grodno, flows E.S.E., expanding into lake Sporsovsk, enters gov. Minsk, and, after a course of about 130 m., joins l. bank Pripet, a little E. of Pinsk. The canal of Oghinski, connecting it with the Chtehara, gives uninterrupted communication between the Pripet and the Niemen.

VOL. I.

IAMBOLI, a tn. European Turkey, Rumelia, l. bank Tondja, 55 m. N. Adrianople; lat. 42° 39' N.; lon. 26° 18' E.; with several mosques, and has some woollen manufactures.

IAZVA, a river, Russia, which rises on the W. side of the Ural mountains, in the E. part of circle Tcherdin, gov. Perm, flows generally W., and, after a course of nearly 120 m., joins l. bank Vichera, about 15 m. E. Tcherdin. Its principal affluent is the Glukhaia Vilva.

IBA.—1, A considerable tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, cap. prov. Zambales, on a plain near the coast, 80 m. N.W. Manila. Pop. 4130.—2, A vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Niederhessen, circle Rottenburg, with a castle and five mills. P. 1282.

IBABA, a tn. Abyssinia, Amhara, 70 m. S. by W. Gondar, S. shore of lake Dembea. In extent and riches it nearly equals Gondar. The country around is fertile and agreeable.

IBAGUE, a tn. New Granada, 70 m. W.S.W. Bogota; lat. 4° 28' N.; lon. 75° 18' W.; climate healthy, though extremely hot; mines of copper, gold, quicksilver, and loadstone, abound near it. Pop. 5000.

IBARRA, a tn. Ecuador, at the foot of the volcano of Imbarura, about 50 m. N.E. Quito. Wheat and sugar are cultivated near it; and coarse cotton and woollen stuffs are extensively manufactured. Pop. about 10,000.

IBBENBÜRFEN, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. Münster, 14 m. N.N.W. Osnabrück, with two churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of linen and cotton, an iron-mill, a glass-house, and some general trade. Near it are coal mines and millstone quarries. Pop. 2014.

IBBERTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 960 ac. P. 232.

IBERIAN PENINSULA, the S.W. peninsula of Europe, occupied by the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

IBI, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 18 m. N.N.W. Alicante, picturesquely situated on the sides of a conical hill, crowned by a ruined castle and a hermitage. It is well built, has generally level and spacious streets, a large parish church, surmounted by a tower; a handsome townhouse, primary school, and hospital; manufactures of linen; several oil and flour mills; a trade in corn, wine, oil, wool, and cattle. P. 2988.

IBIAPABARA, **IBIBIATARA**, or **IBIAPINA**, a cordillera, Brazil, of considerable extent, stretching E. to W. in prov.

Ceara, and forming part of the E. boundary of prov. Piauí. It is divided into the mountains of Biapina, Boabista, Boritana, Bôcos, &c., and contains mines of iron and copper, but little or no gold.

IBICUI, a river, S. America, which rises in the S.W. of prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, Brazil, enters Uruguay, and, proceeding in a circuitous course N.N.W., joins l. bank river Uruguay, at Yapequ, in lat. $29^{\circ} 20' S.$, after a course of about 400 m., navigable almost throughout for barges and canoes.

IBIZA, an isl. and tn. Spain. See *IVIÇA*.

IBO, one of the Querimba Islands, Mozambique Channel; lat. (N.W. part) $12^{\circ} 20' S.$; lon. $40^{\circ} 38' E.$ (R.). It is nearly separated into two islands by a deep inlet from the N.W. The anchorage here is partly exposed to E. winds. The S. part of the island is called Quirambo.

IBOINA, a div. Madagascar—(which see.)

IBOS, a vil. France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 3 m. W. Tarbes, on the Sardeine. It contains a parish church, which has much the appearance of a strong castle, and has often furnished the Protestants with an asylum. Pop. 1999.

IBRAH, an old tn. Arabia, Oman, dominions of, and 70 m. S. by W. Muscat; lat. $22^{\circ} 41' N.$; in a wet district, thickly covered with palm trees. To avoid the damp, and gain a glimpse of the sun, the houses are unusually lofty. A parapet leading around the upper part is turreted, and on some of the largest turrets guns are mounted. The windows and doors have the Saracenic arch; every part of the building is profusely decorated with ornaments of stucco in bas-relief. The doors are also cased with brass, and have rings and other massive ornaments of the same metal. Its market is well-frequented by Bedouins.

IBRAHIL, a tn. Turkey, same as Brailhor—(which see.)

IBRANY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Weiss, co. Szabolcs, about 10 m. from Nyir-Egyháza. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a castle. Pop. 1535.

IBROS or **IBROS DEL-REY**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. N.N.E. Jaen, on a height near the Guadalimar.

It is tolerably well built, in the form of an irregular parallelogram, has a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and manufactures of soap, three distilleries, a flour and numerous oil mills, and some general trade. Many of the inhabitants travel the country as pedlars. Pop. 3605.

IBSITZ, a market tn. Lower Austria, near the Prölling, which here forms a large waterfall. It has extensive manufactures of iron and steel, and a marble quarry. Pop. 3000.

IBSLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 870 ac. Pop. 325.

IBSTOCK, par. Eng. Leicesters; 4270 ac. P. 2002.

IBSTONE, par. Eng. Bucks; 1380 ac. P. 347.

IBU, a tn., W. Africa. See *ABOH*.

IBURG, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 8 m. S. Osnabrück, cap. bail. of same name, with a castle, two churches, and an old Benedictine abbey. It is the entrepôt for the linen manufactures in the district. Pop. vil., 976; bail., 24,190.

ICA, a tn. Peru, dep. of, and 162 m. S.S.E. Lima, cap. of prov. of same name. It was founded in 1563. Pop. 6000.

ICANA, a river, Brazil, prov. Para, which rises on the S.E. slope of the serra de Tunui, near the frontiers of New Granada, flows S.E. and joins l. bank Rio Negro, near the town of San Felipe, and about 70 m. N.N.E. Fort São-Gabriel. Its principal affluent is the Cojari, which joins it on the left. Its whole course has been estimated at nearly 300 m. It is navigable upwards by canoes for 6 days' journey, when the navigation is interrupted by a cataract.

ICATU, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 40 m. S.E. Maranhão, r. bank Monim, about 10 m. above its mouth, in the bay of São-José. It is one of the oldest places in the country, having been raised to the rank of a town in 1616, contains a parish church, and has a harbour accessible to small vessels, though the approach is rendered difficult by sandbanks in the river. The inhabitants are generally employed in agriculture, and raise cotton of superior quality.—(*Dicção. Imp. Broz.*)

ICOMB, par. Eng. Gloucester; 970 ac. Pop. 162.

ICELAND [German, *Island*; Dutch, *IJsland*; French, *Islande*; Latin, *Islandia*], an isl. belonging to Denmark,



situated between the N. Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans, and, in respect of proximity, more properly part of the W. than of the E. hemisphere, being only 130 m. from the S.E. coast of

Greenland in the former, and about 850 m. W. of Norway in the latter; between lat. $63^{\circ} 24'$ and $66^{\circ} 33' N.$; and lon. $13^{\circ} 31'$ and $24^{\circ} 17' W.$; greatest length, E. to W., 301 m;

central breadth, about 200 m.; area, 28,800 geo. sq. m. In shape it somewhat resembles a heart, with its narrowest point turned S. The coast-line, for a considerable extent on the S.E., is almost unbroken; but in all other directions presents a continued succession of deep bays or fiords, and jutting promontories. One of the most remarkable of the latter is in the N.W., where a large peninsula stretches out between the Hanafoi and Breidafjord, and is attached to the main part of the island by an isthmus scarcely 5 m. wide. Other two peninsulas project from the W. coast, separated by the Faxafjord, in which lies Reikiavik, and which measures about 50 m. across, and stretches 25 m. inland. The water along the coast is generally very deep, and the bays furnish a great number of natural harbours, with good anchorage and complete shelter; but the navigation is rendered dangerous by vast numbers of rocky islets which line the shores. The best and most frequented harbours are those of Reikiavik and Eyarbacke on the S.W., and of Eya on the N. The interior of the island has, for the most part, a very wild and desolate appearance. It is covered by lofty mountain masses, of volcanic origin, many of them crowned with perpetual snow and ice, which, stretching down their sides into the intervening valleys, form immense glaciers. These icy mountains, which take the common name of Jökull, have their culminating point in Öröfajökull, which is situated near the S.E. coast; lat. $64^{\circ} 0' 48''$ N.; lon. $16^{\circ} 45' 31''$ W.; and has a height of 6409 ft. Next to it in height are the Snæfell, near the E. coast; lat. $64^{\circ} 48'$ N.; lon. $15^{\circ} 36' 58''$ W.; 5965 ft.; and Eyjafjallajökull, in the S.; lat. $63^{\circ} 37' 2''$ N.; lon. $19^{\circ} 41' 33''$ W.; 5579 ft. Not only is the structure of these mountains volcanic, but in several of them the volcanic agency is still active, and eruptions of the most fearful description have repeatedly occurred within the last four centuries. Other remarkable specimens of volcanic agency are still witnessed in the numerous hot springs or geysers scattered throughout the island, but found

which have each a course of above 100 m.; two streams, the Jökuldalur and Lagarfljot, proceeding N.E. from Snæfell, on the E. coast, both with a course of upwards of 80 m.; and the Thjorsa, on the S.W. coast, with a course of above 100 m. The most valuable mineral product is sulphur; surturbrand, or lignite, is also worked to some extent. The other minerals deserving of notice are chalcodonyes, rock crystals, and the well-known double refracting spar, for which the island has long been famous. On many parts of the coast, particularly the W., basaltic caves occur; that of Stappen is not unworthy to be compared with Fingal's Cave in Staffa.

The climate is mild for the latitude. At Reikiavik, on the S.W. coast, the mean temperature of the year is 40° ; that of summer 56° , and that of winter about $29^{\circ} 30'$. The air is damp and misty, the weather is extremely variable, and storms and hurricanes are not unfrequent. The prevailing winds are the N. and the N.E. In the S. part of the island the longest day is 20 hours, and the shortest 4 hours, but in the most N. extremity the sun at midsummer continues above the horizon a whole week, and of course during a corresponding period in winter never rises. The average duration of human life in Iceland is shorter than in Denmark. The probable length of life in Denmark, at birth, is—for males 47, for females 50; in Iceland, for males 37, for females 48. Typhus fever prevails yearly, arising mainly from defective sanitary arrangements; not to say dirty and filthy habits, both in person and dwellings, attributed to the Icelanders by a recent female traveller. In like manner, influenza is an annual visitant in a mild form, and about every ninth year in a malignant form; these, with a fever which follows famine, are the chief native diseases. But the island has been frequently ravaged by small-pox, measles, scarlatina, and hooping-cough—diseases generally unknown in Iceland; but which have, at various periods, been introduced by foreign vessels, and carried off great numbers of all ages. A severe epidemic appears to occur about every five years; and so great are the risks connected with the fisheries, that one-fourth of the deaths among the males, from 15 to 60 years of age, occurs by drowning; being nearly 2 to 1 of the number drowned in the Færoe islands, and 5 to 1 of those drowned in Denmark. The effect of these causes prejudicial to human life is seen in the slow increase of the population. In 1703 it was 50,444; in 1804 it had receded to 46,349; in 1843 it was 57,180; and in 1851, 60,000.

Vegetation is confined within narrow limits. The only trees are the service-tree (*sperberbaum*) and the birch, which have a very stunted form, the loftiest of them never exceeding 10 ft. Grain appears to have been at one time very partially cultivated, but is not now attempted to be grown; cole, potatoes, turnips, radishes, and similar roots thrive tolerably well. But by far the most valuable crop is grass, on which considerable numbers of live stock are fed. They have been estimated at 606,000 sheep, 24,000 horned cattle, and 20,000 horses. The last, though small, are strong and active. Another

domestic animal of great value (the rein-deer), though not introduced before 1770, has multiplied greatly, and forms large herds in the interior. Wild fowl, including the eider duck, whose down forms an important article of commerce, are very abundant, the streams are well supplied with salmon, and valuable fisheries of seals, torsk, and herrings, are carried on the coasts.

Manufactures are entirely domestic, almost every family possessing within itself the means of supplying its most necessary wants, and occasionally furnishing a surplus, chiefly of coarse woollens, mittens, stockings, &c., to be disposed of at the markets of the principal villages. The principal exports are wool, oil, fish, feathers, sulphur, and Iceland moss. The inhabitants are of Scandinavian origin, and speak a Scandinavian dialect—the original Norse, which is still the vernacular here, though in Norway it has been supplanted by Danish. They have a tall, manly form, open countenance, florid complexion, and flaxen hair. They are simple in their manners,



THE GREAT GEYSER.—From Gaimard, Voyages en Island et en Groenland.

more especially in the S.W., to the N.E. of Reikiavik, where, from one of the principal geysers, jets of water, stones, and mud are thrown up at intervals to heights varying from 100 to 200 ft. The general effects of the volcanic agency, and the geological formations produced by it, are nowhere exhibited on a more magnificent scale than in Mount Hecla, 5095 ft. high; lat. $63^{\circ} 59'$ N.; lon. $19^{\circ} 44' 15''$ W. (*which see*.)

The immense reservoirs of snow and ice furnish inexhaustible supplies to numerous lakes and rivers. Of the former the most important are the Thingvallavatn, Hvítarvatn, and Arnarvatn in the S.W., and the Myvatn in the N.E. The rivers, owing to the rugged nature of the surface, and the mountain barriers which stretch across it, are more remarkable for their number than their length. Every valley opening to the coast has its stream; but the largest of them, following the general slope of the island, have a N. or N.E. direction. The most deserving of notice are the Skjalfanda and the Jökulae or Jökulsá í Axarfirdi, on the N. coast,

having no distinctions of rank, pure in their morals, strongly attached to their homes, and very hospitable. Their houses are low structures, chiefly composed of drift-wood and lava; butcher-meat and bread seldom appear at their tables—fish,



ICELANDERS AT A COTTAGE DOOR.—From Gaimard.

some butter, milk, and preparations of milk, constituting their staple food. Their intellectual capacity is of a superior order; for their earlier productions the Eddas form brilliant specimens; but Icelandic learning has also embraced philology, mathematics, and other branches of science. This cultivation of mind, in conjunction with commerce, raised the island to a state of comfort which may be termed riches. From the 9th to the 14th centuries, when civilization had retrograded in Europe, Icelandic literature was flourishing, and many men of distinguished learning appeared. In more recent times, many of the most valuable works of Europe have been translated into the native tongue; and even the poems of Milton are read and appreciated at many of the cottage firesides. Education is generally diffused, and it is rare to meet with an individual who cannot both read and write. Far higher attainments are not uncommon; various learned societies exist, and travellers have sometimes been surprised by their guides addressing them in Latin. The Reformation was early introduced into Iceland, and has nowhere produced nobler fruits. Almost all the inhabitants hold its doctrines in their primitive purity and simplicity. In external profession they are Lutherans, the whole island forming a single bishopric, subdivided into 253 parishes. The civil division is into 3 bailiwicks—Süderamt, Westeramt, and Norderamt with Osteramt—subdivided into 19 smaller districts called Sysseln. The principal governor takes the name of *Stiftsamtman*, and presides over the Althing or States, which meet twice a year at Reikiavik, the capital and only town in the island, and consists of 26 members; of whom 20 are chosen from the class of proprietors, and 6 (2 spiritual and 4 temporal) are nominated by the king. The island was first discovered by a Norwegian pirate in 870, but was not permanently settled till a century after. The settlement continued to increase rapidly by the arrival of new settlers, and in the beginning of the 10th century the inhabitants formed themselves into a republic, which existed for nearly 400 years. In the 13th century it became subject to Norway, and afterwards, through it, to Denmark; with which, notwithstanding the recent union of Norway with Sweden, it still remains.—(Baggesen; *Jour. Stat. Soc.*, &c.)

ICHABOE [*Possession Island*], a small isl. Atlantic Ocean, S.W. coast Africa, 3 m. from the land; lat. (S. point) 26° 38' 30" S.; lon. 15° 17' 30" E. About the commencement of 1843 guano was discovered on this island, and by the end of 1844 the whole was carried away. The guano was from 35 to 38 ft. deep, and the deposit extended to a length of 1100 ft., with an average breadth of 400 ft. As many as 350 ships have been anchored off the island at the same time, taking in cargoes of this much-prized manure.

ICHAWUR, a tn. Hindoostan, rajahship of, and 32 m. S.W. Bhopaul. In 1820 it was reported to contain 1000 houses.

ICHENHAUSEN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Gunz, here spanned by a bridge, 27 m. W. Augsburg.

It contains a church, castle, synagogue, and Jewish school. P. 2573.

ICHENHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, near the Rhine, with a parish church. Pop. 1254.

ICHTERGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 12½ m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. (chiefly agricultural) 3980.

ICHTERSHAUSEN, a vil. Saxe-Coburg, principality of, and 12 m. E.S.E. Gotha, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Gera, with an old and a new castle, a parish church, a paper-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. vil., 789; bail. 9807.

ICKENHAM, par. Eng. Middlesex; 1420 ac. Pop. 396.

ICKFORD, par. Eng. Bucks; 1500 ac. Pop. 386.

ICKHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 2190 ac. Pop. 577.

ICKLEFORD, a par. Eng. Hertford; 940 ac. Pop. 570.

ICKLESHAM, a par. Eng. Sussex; 4270 ac. Pop. 681.

ICKLETON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2672 ac. P. 700.

ICKLINGHAM, ALL SAINTS, and ST. JAMES', united par. Eng. Suffolk; 6580 ac. P. 525.

ICKWORTH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1350 ac. P. 62.

ICO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, in a valley, r. bank Salgado, 8 m. above its junction with the Jaguaribe, and 145 m. S. by E. Fortaleza. Being closely surrounded by hills, the air is confined, and the heat almost unsupportable; while it likewise is imperfectly supplied with good water. It is built almost entirely of wood, and contains three churches, a Latin, and two primary schools. The trade is in mandioc flour, sugar, salt, raw hides, and cotton. On the flat grounds near the river, melons, rice, and millet are extensively grown; and, on an elevated plateau in the neighbourhood, are three springs, one of cold, another of tepid, and a third of boiling water. Traces of gold are found in different parts of the district, but no attempt is made to work it. Pop. of dist., 7000.

ICOD, or FED-DE-LOS-VINOS, a tn. Canaries, in a beautiful valley, W. side Isl. Tenerife. It has tolerably well-built houses, many of them of two stories, but steep and ill-formed streets; a handsome parish church, richly decorated; a nunnery, two suppressed convents, and a primary school; and manufactures of taffety, handkerchiefs, sashes, and other silk goods. In the vicinity, a good deal of grain, potatoes, and silk are raised, but the chief product is wine. Many of the inhabitants are sailors. Pop. 5479.

ICOLMKILL, an isl. Scotland. See IONA.

ICONIUM, an anc. city of Asia Minor. See KONYEIL.

ICRICOOK, or ECRICOOK, a tn., W. coast, Africa, r. bank Old Calabar river; lat. 5° 48' N.; lon. 8° 10' E.; almost concealed from view by trees and underwood, and difficult of approach, the ascent being nearly perpendicular. Behind the town is a fine and populous country, named Egbo Syra, the natives of which supply those who reside on the banks of the river with bullocks, sheep, goats, and large quantities of palm-oil.

ICY CAPE, a headland, Russian America, on the Arctic Ocean, almost equidistant from Capes North and Lisburne, and the most N. point reached by Cook in 1778; lat. 70° 20' N.; lon. 161° 46' W. (R.)

IDA (MOUNT), [*Kas-dagh*];—1, A celebrated mountain, Asia Minor, pash. Anadolía, about 7 m. N. from the head of the Gulf of Adramyti; lat. 36° 12' N.; lon. 26° 54' E.; about 30 m. E. by S. the site of ancient Troy. From its slopes proceed the rivers Mendere, Tonzla, Boklu, &c., to the Sea of Marmara, the Egean Sea, and Gulf of Adramyti.—2, The anc. name of a lofty mountain, now called Psilorite, near the centre of isl. Crete. It is 7200 ft. high, but sinks down rapidly, towards the S.E., into an extensive plain.

IDA (NAGY), a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, on a small stream of same name, 41 m. S.E. Leutschan. It stands in a very fertile plain, has a church, two castles, one of them in ruins; and several annual fairs, particularly for fat cattle. Pop. 1732.

IDANHA-NOVA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. Castello-Branco, on an eminence, near the Ponsul, here crossed by a bridge, 47 m. S.S.E. Guarda, with an hospital, almshouse, and convent.

IDAR, a vil. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, principality Birkenfeld, near Oberstein, with a church, and several mills for sawing and polishing stones. Pop. 1312.

IDBURY, par. Eng. Oxford; 1370 ac. P. 207.

IDDAH, a city, W. Africa, cap. kingdom of Eggarah, on the summit of a cliff, overlooking the Niger, and nearly 200 ft. above the river; lat. $7^{\circ} 2' N.$; lon. $6^{\circ} 45' E.$ The streets are numerous and irregular, and the buildings nearly all circular, the walls rising about 6 ft., and built of a mixture of clay and small stones; roofs conical, made of palm-leaves, and sometimes supported in the centre by a wooden pillar, often rigidly decorated with red and yellow clay. The dwellings of the higher orders are painted blue or white outside, and every article in the interior of the building is kept scrupulously clean. The natives are described as a fine race, and as farther advanced in civilization than their neighbours. Cotton cloths are extensively manufactured, and many are occupied as smiths and armourers, and also in tanning of leather. Cowries are the only circulating medium, but much business is also done by barter. The government, which is a hereditary monarchy, is somewhat arbitrary; and all religious power is confined to the Mallams or Mahometan priests, who are so illiterate as to be generally unable to write their own names. The city contains about 2000 huts, and a pop. of from 8000 to 9000.—(Allen's *Niger Expedition*.)

IDDESLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2630 ac. P. 545.

IDDE, par. Eng. Devon; 1120 ac. P. 795.

IDEFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 1810 ac. P. 331.

IDEGEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 25 m. S.S.E. Ghent, on the Dendre, which is here navigable, having a depth of 8 ft. to 10 ft. Inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving linen; there are also a chicory factory, a brewery, and an oil-mill. Pop. 1217.

IDEN, par. Eng. Sussex; 3120 ac. P. 554.

IDIAZABAI, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 27 m. S. St. Sebastian. It has a handsome church, townhouse, school, prison; manufactures of iron, several mills, and a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 1087.

IDJENG, an active volcano, E. end of isl. Java, prov. Bezoeeki, 10,170 ft. high. A fearful eruption of the mountain took place in January, 1817.

IDLE, a river, England, co. Nottingham, flowing N.E., passing Retford, and falling into the Trent a little before it enters Lincolnshire.

IDLICOTE, par. Eng. Warwick; 1410 ac. P. 82.

IDMISTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 6160 ac. P. 497.

IDRIA, a tn. Austria, Illyria, in Carniola, circle Adelsberg, 28 m. N.E. Trieste, in a basin hemmed in by wooded mountains. It contains a handsome parish church, castle, theatre, high school, mining school, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen and silk goods, and lace. Its chief claim to notice, however, is for its mines of quicksilver, which, directly or indirectly, furnish employment to the greater part of the inhabitants; and, after those of Almaden in Spain, are the richest in Europe, yielding annually about 200 tons of mercury. The rock in which the quicksilver occurs is Jura limestone, and the seam consists of a black schist, in which the metal is found both in the state of cinnabar and of native quicksilver, which may be seen in glistening drops among the schist. The mines are easily visited, the descent being by stone steps; the depth is about 240 fathoms. The furnaces are about a mile from the town, and the whole process of extracting, roasting, and smelting the ore is very curious. Unfortunately, it is very prejudicial to health, and few of those employed in it reach the natural term of human life. The number of active miners is about 400. Pop. 4439.

IDRIA, a river, Austria, Carniola, which rises in circle Adelsberg, not far from the town of its own name, flows first E., then N., along the base of the Julian Alps, and finally, turning W., joins l. bank Isonzo after a course of about 45 m.

IDRO, a small tn. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 18 m. N.N.E. Brescia, pleasantly situated on a declivity, S.E. shore of lake of same name. Pop. 1811.—The LAKE [anc. *Edrinus Lacus*], formed by an expansion of the river Chiese, is about 7 m. long, by 1 to 2 m. broad, extremely picturesque, with its shores clad with forests, vineyards, olive plantations, &c. Trout and other fish are plentiful.

IDSTEDT, a vil. Denmark, duchy of, and 5 m. N.N.W. Schleswig; only deserving of notice for a battle fought here, in 1850, between the Danes and Schleswig-Holsteiners, to the advantage of the former.

IDSTEIN, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, in a valley, at the N. foot of the Taunus, 10 m. N.N.E. Wiesbaden. It is walled, has two churches, a castle, and normal school; manufactures of linen and morocco leather, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1987. Area of bail., 68 geo. sq. m. Pop. 17,533.

IDUMEA, an ancient division or district of Syria, comprising the mountainous tract on the E. side of the great valleys El Ghor and El Arabah, and W. and S.W. of the Dead Sea. It consists, at the base, of low hills of limestone or argillaceous rock, then lofty mountains of porphyry, some of the cliffs of which attain an elevation of upwards of 2000 ft. above the surrounding plain of Arabah. This region is at present divided into two districts, the N. called Jebal, and the S., Esh-Sherah, both occupied by various tribes of Bedouin Arabs.

IDVOR, a vil. Hungary, Banat, on the Temes, 51 m. S.W. Temesvar. It contains two Greek non-united churches. Pop. 2300.

IEGORLYK, a river, Russia, which rises in a N. branch of the mountains of Caucasus, near the frontiers of Circassia, flows circuitously N., and, on reaching the frontiers of gov. Don Cossacks, joins l. bank Manitch, about 30 m. W. of Lake Bol-Ilmen or Manitch, after a course of about 190 m.

IEIA, a river, Russia, which rises in the W. of gov. Caucasus, near Dmitrievsk, flows first N.W., and then W., and falls into a bay on the N.E. side of the Sea of Azof, after a course of about 140 m. Its chief affluent is the Kongoi, which joins it on the right.

IEKATERINBURG, **IEKATERINOSLAV**, **IEKATERINOGRAD**, **IEKATERINODAR**, &c. See **EKATERINBURG**, **EKATERINOSLAV**, **EKATERINOGRAD**, **EKATERINODAR**.

IELAGOU, or **ELAGUI**, a river, Siberia, which rises in lat. $63^{\circ} N.$, and lon. $83^{\circ} E.$, in gov. Yeniseisk, flows E., and, dividing into several arms, joins l. bank Yenisei, in lat. $63^{\circ} N.$, and lon. $90^{\circ} E.$, after a course of above 200 m. Its principal affluents are the Pokatka and Tilgan, both of which join it on the right.

IELETS or **ELETZ**, a city, Russia. See **JELETZ**.

IELSI, a market tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 10 m. E.S.E. Campo-basso, having a church and convent. Pop. 2500.

IENTZA, or **EMTZA**, a river, Russia, which issues from the Lake of Konevskoe, circle Omega, gov. Archangel, flows first S.S.E., then N.N.E., and joins l. bank N. Dwina, near the town of Eletskoi, after a course of about 95 m. Its banks are heavily wooded.

IEROULAN, or **ERUSLAN**, a river, Russia, which rises in gov., and about 70 m. E.N.E. Saratov, flows circuitously S.S.W., and, after a course of nearly 180 m., joins l. bank Volga, 18 m. above Kamyshin. Its principal affluent is the Torgun. Its banks are partly inhabited by German colonists, who rear great numbers of fine cattle on its rich pastures.

IESI [anc. *Æsio*], a tn. Papal States, delegation of, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Ancona, l. bank Esino. It is a bishop's see, has a cathedral, five churches, several convents, and manufactures of silk and woollen fabrics. Pop. 14,034.

IEVST, or **EVST**, a river, Russia, which rises in the E. of gov. Livonia, circle Wenden, flows S.S.W., skirting the frontiers of that gov., and, after a course of nearly 60 m., joins r. bank S. Dwina, at the N.W. extremity of gov. Vitebsk. Its chief affluent is the Pedez.

IF, an islet, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, in the Roads of Marseilles, a little E. of isle Pomégué. It is a naked rock, rising about 50 ft. above the sea, wholly occupied by a strong fort, built upon it by Francis I., in 1529. It is said to have been at one time planted with *yeux*, and hence its name.

IPFEZHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Rastadt, on the Rhine, the steamboats on which have a station here. It has a parish church and two breweries, and is supposed to be the Roman *Bivium*. Pop. 1366.

- IFFLEY, par. Eng. Oxford; 1500 ac. P. 958.
- IFIELD, two pars. Eng. :—1, Kent; 350 ac. Pop. 172.
—2, [or *Shinglewell*], Sussex; 3880 ac. Pop. 1061.
- IFORD, par. Eng. Sussex; 1680 ac. P. 174.
- IFTON, par. Eng. Monmouth; 680 ac. P. 41.
- IGA, a seaport in Japan, isl. Niphon, cap. dist. of same name, W. coast, Bay of Owari, 100 m. E.S.E. Miako.
- IGAL, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sümegh, 34 m. N.N.W. Fünfkirchen. It is surrounded by forests, and has a handsome R. Catholic church. Pop. 1560.
- IGATIMI, a river, S. America, which rises in Paraguay, in the mountains of Amambuihi and Maracaja, between the Paraguay and Parana, flows first S., then E., and joins r. bank Parana in lat. 24° 40' S., after a very winding course of about 200 m. Its navigation is much obstructed by cataracts, no fewer than 20 occurring within a space of 20 m.
- IGBOROUGH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1510 ac. P. 220.
- IGEA-DE-CORNAGO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 39 m. S.E. Logroño, r. bank Linares, here crossed by a bridge. It has a fine palace, belonging to the Marquis of Casa Torre; a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; numerous oil and flour mills, and a weekly market. Pop. 1775.
- IGEL, a tn. Rhénish-Prussia, gov. of, and 5 m. S.W. Treves, near l. bank Moselle. It has a church and chapel, and a curious ancient obelisk of grayish-red sandstone, about 70 ft. high, with numerous carvings, bas-reliefs, and inscriptions, but so mutilated that neither its age nor object has yet been satisfactorily explained. Pop. 411.
- IGGELHEIM, a vil. Bavarian Palatinate, 7 m. N.W. Spies, with a Protestant parish church and a mill. P. 1832.
- IGHTERMURRAGH, par. Irel. Cork; 5556 ac. P. 3092.
- IGHFIELD, par. Eng. Salop; 2800 ac. P. 368.
- IGHTHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 2570 ac. P. 451.
- IGLA, or IGLAWA, a river, Austria, which rises in the mountains of Moravia, on the S.E. frontiers of Bohemia, enters Moravia, flows circuitously S.E., past the towns of Iglau, Trebitsch, Eibenschitz, and Kanitz, and joins l. bank Thuya, a little below the confluence of the Schwarza, after a course of about 80 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Bokuna; and, on the left, the Oslava and Schwarza.
- IGLAU or IGHAULA [Lat. *Iglavia*], a tn. Moravia, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Iglawa, on a height 1500 ft. above the sea, 49 m. W.N.W. Brünn. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and otherwise fortified, and of three suburbs; and, though the streets are somewhat uneven, is well built. It has a civil and criminal court, several important public offices, six churches—of which that of St. James's is a handsome Gothic structure, with a fine altar-piece, and that of St. Ignatius is adorned with fine frescoes; an old Jesuit college, now converted into handsome barracks; a courthouse, gymnasium, military and other schools, a poor-house, bathing establishment, and two hospitals. One of the finest sights in Iglau is its burying-ground, which contains a great number of remarkable monuments, and is intersected by rows of old lime-trees. The great staple manufacture is woollen cloth, which employs a great number of hands within the town and in its vicinity, and forms an important article of trade. There are also four dye-works, potash-works, and four annual fairs. In early times, silver-mines were extensively worked in the neighbourhood; but, having ceased to be productive, they have been abandoned. Pop. 16,553.—The CIRCLE, area 780 geo. sq. m., is very hilly, but is well wooded, and contains a good deal of fertile arable land, though the climate is rather unfavourable. Pop. 189,000.
- IGLESIAS [Lat. *Ecclesiae*], an isl. Sardinia, cap. prov. of same name, div. of, and 38 m. W.N.W. Cagliari. It occupies a high and healthy site, and possesses ruinous fortifications; is the see of a bishop, has several courts and public offices, a cathedral, a handsome Episcopal palace, four convents, and a Jesuits' college. The trade is in corn, hay, oil, wine, brandy, and cheese. Pop. 4591.
- IGLESUELA, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 52 m. W.N.W. Toledo, in a mountainous district. It has a church, townhouse, prison, and endowed school, and several flour mills. Pop. 748.—2, [*Iglesuela-del-Cid*], A tn. Aragon, prov. Teruel. It is well built, has a handsome church, with a lofty tower; a large and ancient townhouse, an hospital, primary school, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, and a trade in timber. Pop. 698.
- IGLO or NEUDORF [anc. *Igloria*], a tn. Hungary, cap. of the XVI. Zips-Kronstädte, in a beautiful plain, on the Hernad, 5 m. S. Leutsechau, 136 m. N.E. Pesth. It consists chiefly of a long spacious street, with a square in its centre, and is well built; has several important courts and public offices, and is the place where the chief provincial meetings are held; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, the latter a large and handsome structure, with a lofty tower, covered with copper; a courthouse, townhouse, hospital, and high school; and has manufactures of linen and paper, bleach-fields, saw and other mills, and three large annual fairs. In the vicinity are a bathing establishment and the beautiful castle of Sans Souci, both affording beautiful promenades. There are also several copper and iron mines, and smelting furnaces. Pop. 5000.
- IGLOOLIK, a small isl. British N. America, in Fury and Hecla Strait; lat. 69° 21' N.; lon. 81° 53' W.
- IGMAND (KIS and NAGY), two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 9 m. S. Komorn.—*Kis-Igmand* has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 632.—*Nagy-Igmand*, on the commercial road from Ofen to Raab, has both a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2100.
- IGNACE (St.), an isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, at the head of Lake St. Peter, a little S. Isle Dupas. It is low and marshy, but furnishes excellent timber, and abounds with wild fowl.
- IGNACIO (SAN), a large vil. Bolivia, cap. prov. Chiquitos, finely situated on a small plateau, between two lakes, which supply the inhabitants with water, r. bank Paragau, 176 m. E.N.E. Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra. This is one of the most considerable missionary establishments in the country, formed of Chiquitos Indians, who are trained to habits of industry, and have their interests carefully watched over by the public authorities. The VILLAGE is well built, and has a spacious church, with a large Jesuit college attached. Pop. 5000 to 6000.—[Castelnau].
- IGRAPUANA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, near the tn. of Jorge-dos-Ilheos. It consists of a number of houses scattered along the banks of a river of same name, has a parish church, and a primary school, and an extensive trade in rice grown in the district. Pop. dist., 1000.
- IGUAÇU, a river, Brazil, and one of the great affluents of the Parana, the l. bank of which it joins in the S.E. corner of prov. São-Paulo, after a course of about 470 m. It is properly a continuation of the Curitiba (which see.)
- IGUAÇU, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 25 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, r. bank river of same name, which falls into the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. It consists of a number of houses of a simple but pleasing appearance, contains a parish church and a primary school, and is the head station for a battalion of the national guard. It has several distilleries and tile-works; which, together with agricultural produce, furnish the materials of a considerable trade. Pop. dist., 4000.
- IGUALADA [anc. *Aqua Late*], a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 36 m. W.N.W. Barcelona, in a small valley watered by numerous torrents. It consists properly of an ancient and a modern town. The former was, till within a few years, surrounded by a large earthen rampart, and entered by six gates. These have disappeared, but the interior has still an antiquated look, and consists of narrow winding streets, with a small irregular square in the centre. The streets of the modern town are generally spacious, and the houses which line them of good construction. Igualada contains an ancient Gothic church, with several good sculptures; the buildings of two old convents, a handsome townhouse, small theatre, and several schools; and has manufactures of woollens—of considerable importance while the connection with America subsisted, but now greatly decayed; some cotton and mixed goods, hempen shoes, leather, hats, and brandy, a cotton mill, a trade in the above articles and in corn, two weekly markets, and two annual fairs. Pop. 10,095.
- IGUALAPA, a small tn. Mexico, dep. of, and 180 m. S.S.W. La Puebla. Pop. about 3000.
- IGUALEJA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. W.S.W. Malaga, among lofty mountains, near the Genal. It is indifferently built, has a parish church, courthouse, and prison, an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in corn and chestnuts. Pop. 1414.

IGUAPE, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Paulo, r. bank river of same name, 90 m. S.W. Santos. It stands on low ground, formerly occupied by a lake, but now laid completely dry, and contains a parish church. Its harbour, though shallow, enables it to carry on a considerable trade, particularly in rum, timber, and rice. Pop. dist., 8000.

IGUARAÇU, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 25 m. N.N.W. Pernaubuco, on a river of its own name, here crossed by a bridge. It has a principal and four auxiliary churches, a Franciscan convent, Latin and primary school, an hospital, and a small harbour about 4 m. below, in the river; and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in sugar and cotton, which are the chief products of the district. Pop. 5000.

IGUMEN, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 40 m. E.S.E. Minsk, cap. circle of same name. It is an insignificant place, but has in its vicinity glass-works, and two iron-mills. The **CIRCLE**, on the S.E. of the gov., is watered by the Beresina, and nearly covered with wood and heath, having only occasional stretches of good arable land and pastures. P. 95,000.

IHA, a vil. Indian Archipelago, isl. Saparoua or Honi-moa, the inhabitants of which are reputed to be good goldsmiths.

IHAROS-BEREMY, a market tn. Hungary, co. Sumegh, 20 m. N.E. Kopreinitz, with a castle and an annual fair. Pop. 1240.

IHNA, a river, Prussia, which issues from a small lake in Pomerania, gov. Stettin, near Norenburg, flows S. to Reetz, then circuitously N.W. past the towns of Stargard and Gollnow, and, at the latter town, bending round to the W.S.W., falls into the N. extremity of the Dammsee-See, 8 m. N.N.E. Stettin, after a course of about 65 m.

IHRINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. of, and near Breisach. It has a trade in wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 220.

IJ (IET), or the Y, a land-locked sea, Holland, being a W. arm of the Zuider Zee. It forms the roads of Amsterdam, and receives the waters of the lake of Haarlem.

IJMA, a river, Russia, which rises in a desolate tract in the N.E. of gov. Vologda, flows N.N.E., enters gov. Archangel, and, passing the towns of Varons, Nenga, and Dibov, joins l. bank Petchora, near the town of Rik-Kojva, after a course of about 220 m. Its chief affluent, which it receives on the l., is the Ustia.

IJSSEL (or), two rivers, Holland:—1, (Latin, *Isala* or *Sala*; French, *Yssel*). A river which rises in Westphalia, flows N.W., and, after crossing the Dutch frontier in prov. Gelderland, receives the Ahe; a stream also of Westphalian origin. The IJssel, now named the Oude or Old IJssel, flows thence, still N.W., past Deutichem to Doesburg, where it receives the New IJssel; which is an offset of the Rhine, formed by a canal, cut by Drusus. From Doesburg the river flows, in a winding course, N. by W., across Gelderland, passing Zutphen and Deventer; forms the part of the boundary between that prov. and Overijssel which it subsequently enters; and passes Kampen, below which it falls into the Zuider Zee. Its principal affluents are the Borkul, which it receives at Zutphen; the Schipbeek, at Deventer; and the Grift, above Kampen.—2, (*Hollandsche* or *Goudsche IJssel*). An offset of the Leck, which it leaves in prov. Utrecht, opposite Vianen; flows, in a circuitous W. and S.W. course, past IJsselstein, Montfort, Oudewater, and Gouda; and enters the Maas at IJsselmonde, above Rotterdam.

IJSSELMONDE (IJssel Mouth).—1, A district, Holland, prov. S. Holland, composed of an island formed by the lower arms of the Waal and the Maas, between Dordrecht and Rotterdam.—2, A tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, dist. of same name, l. bank Maas, opposite the mouth of the IJssel, composed of two closely-built streets; with a Calvinistic church, and a school. Pop. 1291.

IJSSELMUIDEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 1 m. W. Kampen, with a church and school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, and in raising pot-herbs. Pop. 520.

IJSSELSTEIN, a tn. Holland, prov. of, and 6 m. S.W. Utrecht, on the IJssel. It is a neat place, is walled, surrounded by ditches, and traversed by a canal, called the Haven; has a townhouse, a pretty large building, with a tower; a market-place, two churches, and a synagogue; several schools, and some charitable institutions. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural; but there are three copper-smiths' shops, and a rope-walk. Pop. 2249.

IJIGHINSK, or **IGJIGINSK**, a fortified tn. Siberia, gov. of, and 590 m. E.N.E. Okhotsk, at the head of a gulf of its own name, an arm of the Gulf of Penjinsk, and the mouth of the Gijiga; lat. 63° 6' N.; lon. 159° 52' E. It has a church, and some trade in peltry. P. 600.

IJZENDIJKKE, a tn. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 10 m. E. Sluis. It was formerly fortified, but its walls are now ruinous; it has a townhouse, in the market-place; a barrack, two churches, and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural; but there are also corn-mills, and some brewing and brick-making are carried on. Pop. 2063.

IK, two rivers, Russia, gov. Orenburg. The one rises in a mountainous district, lat. 23° 50' N., and, proceeding N.N.W., and passing the town of Menzelinsk, joins l. bank Kama, after a course of about 220 m. The other flows S.S.W., and joins r. bank Sakmara, about 5 m. E. Nihkensk, after a course of about 90 m.

IKE-ARAL-NOON, a lake, Chinese empire, Mongolia, Kal-kas territory, near the E. frontier of Soongaria, between lat. 47° and 48° N., and intersected by the meridian of 90° E. Length, 40 m.; average breadth, 20 m. It receives several considerable streams, but has no known outlet.

IKEN, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3630 ac. P. 342.

IKERVAR, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, near l. bank Raab, in a fertile district, occasionally inundated by the river, 73 m. S.S.E. Vienna. It has a church and two elegant castles, with extensive park and fine gardens belonging to Count Batthyany. Pop. 1000.

IKLODA, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. of, and 23 m. S.E. Temesvar, on the Boganis, with two churches, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 1782.

IKORETZ, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Voronez, flows S. and joins l. bank Don, about 30 m. below the junction of the Sosna, after a course of about 60 m.

IKROPA or **IKIOFA**, a river, Madagascar, formed by the junction of several head streams, which have their rise in the prov. Ankova, S.E. the town of Tananarivo, whence it flows N.N.W., and falls into Bombetoc bay, N.W. coast Madagascar, being known during the latter part of its course by the name of the Bombetoc. It is navigable to Maroa-bé, about 25 m. from the sea. Entire length, about 270 m.

ILA, or **WAY-ILA**, two rivers, Indian Archipelago, Moluccas:—1, In isl. Amboina, entering the sea on the S.W. coast of Hitoe.—2, In isl. Booroo. It rises from a lake in the interior, flows N., and falls into the sea about midway between E. and W. ends of the island.

ILLALLY, a vil., W. Asia, khanat of, and 50 m. N.W. Khiva, to the E. of the great Turcoman desert. It consists of about 100 houses, contains a castle of the khan, and is inhabited by Sarts and Usbeks.

ILLAM, par. Eng. Stafford; 2250 ac. P. 244.

ILANMORE.—1, An islet, Scotland, Hebrides, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Coll, about 1 m. in circumference.—2, A small isl. Clew bay, Ireland, co. Mayo, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. Westport.

ILANROAN and **ILANTERACH**, two islets, Scotland, Hebrides, S.E. Oransay.

ILANZ [Romansh, *Glion*], a tn. Switzerland, can. Griesons, r. bank Vorder-Rhein, at the confluence of the Velse. It has dilapidated walls, and is poor, but the country around is fertile. Pop. 568.

ILAY, **ISLAY**, or **YSLAY**, a seaport tn. Peru, 50 m. S.S.W. Arequipa, of which it is the port; lat. 16° 32' S.; lon. 72° 43' W. The town is situated on the W. side of a gradually declining hill, sloping towards the anchorage, and is said to contain 1500 inhabitants, chiefly employed by the merchants of Arequipa. The houses are mostly constructed of planks, and are arranged into two or three streets, the whole having a most miserable appearance. The port is formed chiefly by a few straggling islets, is capable of containing 20 or 25 sail, and is much frequented by British merchant vessels. The principal exports are wool, bark, and spice; in exchange for which British merchandise is principally coveted. Near Ilay, the land is in several places covered with a whitish powder or dust, which lies many inches thick in hollow or sheltered places, and is drifted about like snow. It is not certainly known how or whence this substance has come, but it is pretty generally believed to be of volcanic production. In 1846 there entered the port 67 vessels, 18,784 tons; value of cargoes, £274,722; and there cleared out 71 vessels, 19,452 tons;

value of cargoes, £262,564. Of these, entered 37 British vessels, of 11,878 tons; value of cargoes, £201,416. Cleared out, 39 British vessels, of 12,546 tons; value of cargoes, £232,611.

ILBONO, a vil. Sardinia, div. of, and about 30 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, on a slope of the mountains of Barbagia. It is poorly built, has narrow streets, a parish and a minor church, a primary school, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1100.

ILCHESTER, a tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, 31 m. S. by W. Bristol, is pleasantly situated on the Ivel, here crossed by a substantial stone bridge. It consists of two regular streets, composed of small cottages, chiefly of brick, and roofed with slate and tile; has two established churches, one of which has an octagonal tower 50 ft. high; two Dissenting chapels, two schools, an almshouse, and a county-hall. Flax-spinning and glove-making are carried on here to a considerable extent. Ilchester was a Roman station, and a considerable town of the ancient Belgæ. Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe was a native of the parish, and Roger Bacon was born at the Friary in the year 1214. Ilchester gives the title of earl to the family of Fox. Area of par, 690 ac. Pop. 1068.—(*Local Correspondent*).

ILDEFONSO (SAN), a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 4 m. S.E. Segovia, on the W. slope of the mountains of Carpetanos, surrounded by portions of the Cordillera of Guadarrama. It is walled, has four gates, is well built, and contains many handsome houses, arranged in well-formed streets, a handsome parish church, and an extensive royal manufactory of mirrors, but is chiefly noted for its palace of La Granja, a vast structure in the French style and taste, not of much merit externally, but sumptuously furnished, adorned with statues and numerous other sculptures and paintings, and surrounded by beautiful gardens, formed at an immense expense, in a naturally wild and sterile district, 3540 ft. above the sea. The court resides in this palace during part of the summer. Pop. 1117.

ILBERTON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 9670 ac. P. 535.

ILE-DE-FRANCE.—1, Isl., Indian Ocean. See MAURITIUS.—2, Prov., France. See ISLE-DE-FRANCE.

ILEK, a river, Siberia, which rises in gov. Irkutsk, in lat. 55° N., flows N.N.W., past the town of Ilmsk, and, after a course of about 200 m., joins r. bank Angara.

ILEKSKOI-GORODEK, or **ILETSKI**, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 65 m. W.S.W. Orenburg, at the confluence of the Ilel with the Ural. It is the seat of a criminal court, contains a school of mines, a school for mutual instruction, and an hospital; and has very extensive salt mines. In the vicinity are two lakes, one of which is warm and salt, and the other acid. Pop. 2000.

ILFORD (GREAT), a vil. and ward of Barking par. England, co. Essex. The village is situated 7 m. E.N.E. London, on the Roding, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Eastern Counties Railway, of which it is a station; contains Baptist and Wesleyan meeting-houses, an hospital founded by Henry II., and house of correction for the S. division of the county. Pop. 3742.

ILFORD (LITTLE), par. Eng. Essex; 750 ac. P. 189.

ILFRACOMBE, a seaport, market tn., and par. England, co. Devon. The town, on the Bristol Channel, 41 m. N.W. Exeter; lat. 51° 12' 48" N.; lon. 4° 7' W. (R.); consists of one main street, about 1 m. in length, extending along the sea-shore, often very steep, and inconveniently narrow, comprising a number of good houses. At the S.W. end of the town stands the church, a large building; and there are, besides, two Dissenting places of worship and several schools. The harbour is safe and commodious, being inclosed and protected by formidable rocky heights, and may be entered with perfect safety by vessels of 230 tons. It is much resorted to, particularly in the winter season, by ships passing up and down the channel from Ireland. It is provided with an excellent pier, 850 ft. in length, stretching across the mouth of the harbour, and, on an eminence overlooking it, is a light, 100 ft. above high water; visible at a distance of 15 m. A considerable coasting trade is carried on here. Oats are the chief article of export. There is also a pretty extensive herring fishery. Ilfracombe is resorted to for sea-bathing. It was a considerable seaport at a very early period, having contributed six ships and 82 mariners to the fleet destined for the expedition to Calais in 1346. Steamers run daily to and

from Bristol, and at longer intervals to other places on the coast. Market on Saturdays. Pop. (1841), 2855; (1851), 3654. Area of par, 3620 ac. Pop. 3679.

ILGELDI, a vil. W. Asia, khanat of, and 46 m. N.N.W. Khiva. It is surrounded by a good wall, and has several beautiful gardens in its vicinity, though the soil is generally sandy. It is inhabited by Usbeks.

ILHA-GRANDE, isl. Brazil. See GRANDE.

ILHAVO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, S.W. of Aveiro, on the Atlantic; inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Pop. 6310.

ILHEOS, four small isls. Brazil, close to the coast of prov. Bahia, formerly called the Capitania of Jorge-de-Figueredo-Correia, and now composing one of the comarcas of Bahia. The largest of them is covered with trees, but the others are steep barren rocks.

ILI, **ELE**, or **GOULDJA** [Chinese, *Hoei-yuan-tching*], a city, Chinese empire, Soongaria, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Ili river; lat. 43° 46' N.; lon. 82° 30' E. It is inclosed by a stone wall, and contains barracks, forts, granaries, and public offices for the use of Government; and is a place of banishment for Chinese criminals. Outside the town are the barracks for the troops. It carries on a considerable trade with China, through the cities in prov. Kansoo, and also with other towns. Pop. 75,000.—The district is one of the three into which Soongaria is divided.—The river, rising about lat. 42° N., lon. 81° E., in the mountains of Thian-shan-loo, flows N.E., and then turns N.N.W., passing the city of Ili, and falling into Lake Tengiz or Balkash-Nor, on the frontiers of Siberia, after a course of above 300 m.

ILIM, a river, Siberia, which rises near lat. 55° N., in the S.W. of circle Kirensk, gov. Irkutsk, flows circuitously N.N.W., passing the town of Ilmsk, and joins r. bank Angara, after a course of about 200 m.

ILIMSK, a tn. Siberia, gov. and 300 m. N. Irkutsk, on the Ilim; surrounded by wooden walls, and has three wooden churches, some general trade, and a trade in furs. Pop. 531.

ILINCA, or **ILINISSA**, a mountain, Ecuador, in the Andes, dep. of, and 33 m. S.S.W. Quito; lat. 0° 43' S.; lon. 79° W. It has three peaks, and rises 17,380 ft. above the sea.

ILISEH, or **ILIEH**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 50 m. N.N.E. Diarbekir, on the route thence to Erzeroom; lat. 38° 29' N.; lon. 40° 30' E. The greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in the weaving of cotton cloth.

ILISSUS, a river, Greece, which rises near the village Aleti, flows W.S.W., passing immediately S. of the walls of Athens, and, after a course of only 12 m., falls into the Gulf of Egina, not far from the mouth of the Cephissus. Its proximity to Athens, and the frequent mention of it by Greek writers, have given it great classical celebrity, though in itself it is very insignificant.

ILIIYATS, the name by which the Persians designate the whole of those tribes who subsist by their flocks, and also that portion which is employed in the pearl fishery. The Iliyats disclaim connection with the old Persian stock, and preserve their peculiar habits and customs. Their communities usually consist of 20 or 30 families. They make carpets and tents, and have nearly all things within themselves. They dress more meanly than any other Persians, a man rich in cattle often appearing in a coat that will scarcely hold together.

ILKESTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Derby. The town, 8 m. E.N.E. Derby, a station on the Erwash Valley Railway, is situated on a lofty hill, and consists of one long, irregular street, from which several others diverge at right angles; houses moderately well built of brick, plentifully supplied with water, well lighted with gas, and rapidly increasing in population. The church is a fine ancient edifice, having been partly built in the time of Stephen, with a lofty tower, erected in 1737; and there are several Dissenting chapels, a mixed British, and two national schools; together with a mechanics' institution and library. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of hosiery, in all its branches, together with silk edgings, lace, silk mittens, and a very superior silk fabric, which is afterwards dressed in Yorkshire, and made into gloves in London. A considerable number of the inhabitants are also employed in mining coal and ironstone. Weekly market on Thursday, for fruit. The Erwash and Nutbrook canals intersect the town. Area of par., 2290 ac. Pop. 5326.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

ILKETSHALL, four pars. England, Suffolk:—1, (*St. Andrew*); 1780 ac. P. 548.—2, (*St. John*); 800 ac. P. 71.—3, (*St. Laurence*); 1750 ac. P. 221.—4, (*St. Margaret*); 1070 ac. P. 315.

ILKLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. York. The village, 31 m. W. by S. York, is beautifully situated, r. bank Wharfe, and is much resorted to by summer visitants. It has an ancient church, Wesleyan chapel, and a free school. Many Roman coins, and other interesting relics, have been discovered in the vicinity. Area of par., 7600 ac. P. 1174.

ILI, two rivers, Europe, affluents of the Rhine:—1, A river, Austria, in Vorarlberg. It rises in the glacier of Imathal, on the frontier of the Grisons, flows N.W. through the valleys of Ochsen and Montafon, receiving in its course, on the l., the Gannera, Gargellan, Gampadell, Rells, Alvier, Gamperthorn, and Samina; and on the r., the Silber, Kloster, and Walser; and falls into the Rhine on its r. bank, on the frontier of St. Gallen, 14 m. S. Lake Constance. Total course about 50 m.—2, [*Latin, Alesia*], A river, France, which rises near Altkirch, dep. Haut-Rhin, runs N.N.E., passing Colmar, enters dep. Bas-Rhin shortly after passing Schlestat, communicates with the canals of Bruche and Monsieur, enters the town of Strasburg, and, shortly after leaving it, joins the Rhine. It becomes navigable at Colmar, about 57 m. above its mouth; whole course about 140 m.; chief affluents, the Lauch, Faecht, Giesen, and Andlau.

ILLABASCO, lake, Central America. See COJUTEPEKE.

ILLANA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, in a narrow gorge, surrounded by lofty mountains, 40 m. E.S.E. Madrid. It contains a parish church, courthouse, with prison; primary school, and hospital; and has manufactures of leather, and of tissues of hemp, wool, and flax; and a trade in corn, oil, wine, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 1467.

ILLANCSA, a vil. Hungary, Banat, 42 m. S.W. Temesvar, with two Greek non-united parish churches. Near it is an extensive bog, where large quantities of turf are annually cut. Pop. 3116.

ILLANON, or **ILLANA BAY**, a large bay, S.W. coast, isl. Mindanao, having Baman Point on the S.E., and the Strait of Basilan on the N.W., making the width of the entrance about 102 m.; its length inland being nearly the same. On the E. side of the bay is the town of Mindanao, about 2 m. up the Simov. About 9 m. further to the N. is Pollock Cove, a good harbour, where fresh water may be procured; but the inhabitants here, and those of the adjacent coast, mostly live by piracy, are a treacherous race, and must be carefully watched.

ILLARY, an isl. Scotland, Hebrides, co. Inverness, W. of North Uist. It is 3 m. long, by 1½ m. broad; and yields tolerable crops of barley, and pasture for cattle. Pop. 80.

ILLASI, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. of, and 9 m. E.N.E. Verona; the seat of a court of justice. It has a parish and an auxiliary church, and four mills. Pop. 1550.

ILLAVA, or **ILLAN**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 15 m. N.E. Trencschin, in a fertile district, l. bank Waag, here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains a large square, adorned with a fountain; a handsome parish church, with catacombs; a castle, and the remains of a monastery, now converted into a cloth factory. Pop. 1233.

ILLAWARRA, a fertile and beautiful dist. New S. Wales, co. Camden, about 50 m. from Sydney. It extends in a N. and S. direction for a space of 18 m. along the sea-coast, and comprises about 150,000 ac. There is a fine lake of the same name in the district.

ILLE.—1, A tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 14 m. W. Perpignan, r. bank Tet. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, is well built, and contains three churches and an hospital. It has manufactures of linen for household purposes, rope-works, tanneries, and silk mills; and carries on a considerable trade in grain, fruit, which is excellent; flax, hemp, and cattle. The olive is cultivated to some extent in the vicinity, and the peaches grown here are much esteemed throughout Languedoc. Pop. 2998.—2, A small river, France, which rises in Lake Boulet, in the N. of dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, flows S., and joins r. bank Vilaine at Rennes, after a course of about 20 m. It is an important feeder of Ille and Rance canal, which lies close to it almost during its whole course.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE, a dep. France, bounded N. by the English Channel and dep. Manche, E. by Mayenne, S. by

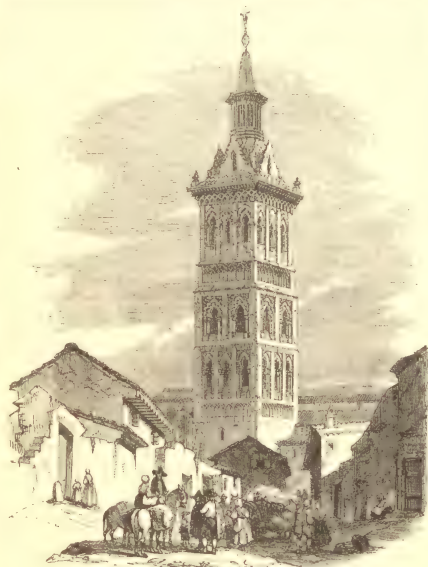
Loire-Inférieure, and W. by Morbihan and Côtes-du-Nord; lat. 47° 37' to 48° 42' N.; lon. 1° 3' to 2° 18' W. It is of a compact, and, but for a projecting point in the S.W., and another in the W., would be nearly of a square form; greatest length, N. to S., 75 m.; greatest breadth, 56 m.; area, 2582 sq. m. The coast-line is of very limited extent, and, except towards the E., where it is low and sheltered, is bristling with rocks, and lined with rocky islands. It, however, contains two tolerable harbours, that of St. Malo, and another in the Bay of Cancale. The surface is very much broken by low hills, which, without attaining great height, rise a little N. of the centre and form a watershed, dividing the department into two basins; the smaller of which, on the N., belongs to the English Channel, and is drained chiefly by the Rance and the Couesnon; and the other to the basin of the Atlantic, which receives its waters by the Vilaine and its tributaries, Ille, Meu, Seiche, &c. These two basins are connected by the canal of Ille-et-Rance. There are numerous lakes or rather large stagnant pools, within the department; and extensive marshes, of which that of Dol is the largest, occupy a considerable portion of its surface. The principal geological formation is granite, overlain by primitive schists. The climate is not subject to great variations of temperature, extreme heat and cold being equally rare; but the air is much overcharged with moisture, and both rains and mists are very frequent. The soil of the department is generally of inferior quality, and the agriculture, owing partly to the excessive subdivision of the land into small patches, is very imperfect. Little more than one-half of the surface is arable, and nearly one-sixth of it is absolutely waste. The corn raised is rather above the consumption, and consists chiefly of wheat, maslin, rye, oats, and buckwheat. After these, the most important crops are hemp and flax. Tobacco also is cultivated to some extent, particularly near St. Malo. The apple and pear are generally diffused over the department, and from their produce some of the best cider and perry of France are made. Among domestic animals, the horses and sheep are generally very inferior; horned cattle, especially cows, are of a better description, and considerable attention is paid to the dairy. Much of the cheese made resembles Gruyère, and finds a ready sale. Poultry, as well as game, large and small, abound; and both the sea-coasts, the rivers, and lakes, furnish abundant supplies of fish. The oysters of Cancale are particularly esteemed. The minerals are of little consequence. They include small quantities of iron, copper, and lead, none of which are worked. The granite quarries are of considerable value, and a quartz, used in making glass, is very common. The principal manufactures are leather, sailcloth, sackings, and coarse linens, hats, sewing thread, cordage, and ship-biscuits; and the trade, in addition to the above articles, includes corn, butter, cheese, chestnuts, honey, oysters, and salt pork. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into six arrondissements—Rennes, the capital; St. Malo, Fougères, Redon, Montfort, Vitré; subdivided into 43 cantons, and 347 communes. Pop. (1846), 562,950.

ILLER [*anc. Iargus*], a river, Germany, which rises in Austria, in the N.W. of the Tyrol, near Baad, flows N., through a wild valley, to the town of Kempten, then N.N.W., forming part of the boundary between the kingdoms of Bavaria and Württemberg, and forming numerous channels and islands, and, after a course of about 100 m., none of which is navigable, joins r. bank Danube, 2 m. above Ulm. Of its numerous affluents, the Aarach, which it receives on the left, is the largest.

ILLETTISSEN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Iller, here crossed by a bridge, 39 m. W.S.W. Augsburg, with two castles, a chapel, and an hospital; a trade in corn and cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1145. Area of bail., 48 geo. sq. m. Pop. 10,521.

ILLESCEAS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 17 m. N. N.E. Toledo, cap. dist. of same name, in an extensive plain, on the road from Madrid to Toledo. It is an ancient place of some celebrity, and still possesses remains of its former grandeur; among others, several Gothic and two Moorish arches, and a large and handsome Gothic structure, with a grand façade and some fine paintings. The modern town consists of about 300 houses, substantially built, and arranged in two squares and several unpaved streets, and has a magnificent Gothic church, dedicated to the assumption of the Virgin, with

a majestic square tower of Moorish architecture, surmounted by another octagonal tower, and terminated by a spire; a richly-decorated hermitage, with an image, whose alleged miraculous powers attract numerous pilgrims; a townhouse, with a colon-



TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, ILLESCAS.
From *España Artística y Monumental*.

nade in front; two primary schools, an hospital, several oil-mills, and a much-frequented annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 1893.

ILLIERS, a tn. France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, l. bank Loir, 15 m. S.W. Chartres, remarkable for the remains of an old castle. It has manufactures of cloth, blankets, hosiery, common and glove leather, and a trade in cattle, sheep, and wool. Pop. 2252.

ILLIMANI, a lofty mountain, Bolivian Andes, E. Cordillera, one of the most magnificent portions of the Andes, of which it is the culminating point, about 25 m. E.S.E. La Paz, from which its appearance is singularly majestic and imposing. It has four principal peaks, the most N. of which is in lat. 16° 37' 50" S., lon. 67° 49' 39" W. Three of the loftiest summits are of the following elevations respectively: S. peak 21,145 ft. above sea level, middle peak 21,094 ft., and N. peak 21,060. The snowy part of the E. Cordillera begins with the gigantic mass of the Illimani, and proceeds in a continuous line of snow-clad peaks to the group of Vilcanota, where it unites with the Cordillera of the coast. Though its summit is covered with perpetual snow, the latter does not descend below 16,500 ft.

ILLINCZE, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, 39 m. W.S.W. Peterwardein, on the Bossut. It contains a Greek non-united parish, and another old church in ruins. Pop. 1174.

ILLINGEN, several small places, Germany, particularly—1, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, circle Ottweiler, with a R. Catholic parish church and a chapel; a colliery, glass-work, a trade in cattle, and 2 annual fairs. Pop. 548.—2, A vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Maulbronn, with a parish church. Pop. 1400.

ILLINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1380 ac. Pop. 93.

ILLINOIS, a river, U. States, formed by the union of the Kankakee and Des Plaines, in the N.E. part of the State of Illinois, to which it gives its name. It flows thence S.W. and S., diagonally, through the State, and falls into the

Mississippi about 20 m. N.W. its junction with the Missouri—lat. 38° 58' N., lon. 90° 25' W.—after a course of 400 m.; principal tributaries, the Fox and Vermilion. It is 1200 ft. wide at its mouth, and is navigable to the entrance of the Vermilion; above which it is obstructed by rapids. A canal has lately been formed from La Salle, connecting the river with Chicago, on Lake Michigan—a distance of about 106 m.

ILLINOIS, one of the Western U. States, bounded N. by Wisconsin; E. by Lake Michigan and Indiana; S.E. by Kentucky, from which it is separated by the Ohio; and W. by the Mississippi, separating it from Missouri and Iowa; between lat. 37° and 42° 30' N.; lon. 87° 17' and 91° 38' W. Length, 350 m.; breadth, 180 m.; area, 56,405 sq. m., or 35,459,200 ac. The surface is somewhat hilly near the Ohio, and undulating towards the W.; and a range of bluffs runs for a considerable distance along the margin of the Mississippi, sometimes rising abruptly from the water's edge, generally a few miles from it; but with these slight exceptions, the whole state is one continuous plain, with a gentle inclination towards the S.W. It has a greater proportion of arable land than any other State of the Union. The soil may be divided into alluvium of inexhaustible fertility, some of it having produced Indian corn uninterruptedly, and without manure, for nearly a century; dry prairie ground, rising from 30 to 100 feet above the alluvial soil, and almost equally valued, for, although less fertile, it is also less subject to inundations; wet prairie land, covered with coarse grass; and timber land, some portions of which are amazingly fertile. The only part of the State thickly wooded is the extreme S. portion; everywhere else the prairies predominate. The principal rivers are the Illinois, which traverses the State diagonally N.E. to S.W., Rock, Kaskaskia, and Wabash. About 200 m. above the mouth of the Illinois is a beautiful sheet of water called Lake Peoria, 20 m. long and two broad. Vegetable productions:—Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, cotton, hemp, flax, tobacco, castor bean, &c. Forest trees:—oak, walnut, ash, elm, sugar maple, locust, hackberry, buckeye, sycamore, and white pine. The common domestic animals are abundant, and immense numbers of swine are reared on the most of the forests. Lead is found in immense quantities, and indeed the lead mines of this State are believed to be the richest in the world; the metal is found chiefly near the Wisconsin frontier, Galena being the centre of the mining district. Coal abounds in the bluffs, and several valuable salt springs are found in the E. and S.; the rocks mostly are limestone, gypsum, and sandstone. The climate, although somewhat humid, is generally healthy, except in the neighbourhood of marshy ground: average annual temperature 50° to 53° Fah.; but winter, especially in the N., is remarkably cold. The commerce and manufactures of this State are as yet very inconsiderable, except in the article of lead. Illinois is divided into 99 counties, and has a number of small towns—Springfield being the seat of government, and Chicago, on Lake Michigan, the principal commercial depot. The legislature consists of 40 senators and 91 representatives. It was constituted a separate territory in 1809, and admitted as a State into the Union in 1818. Pop. (1845), 643,482, of whom 331 were slaves; (1850), 850,384.

ILLKIRCH, or **EKLIRCH**, a vil. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 3 m. S. Strasburg, r. bank Ill, with manufactures of fustian and pack-sheeting, steel, oil from seeds, and tobacco. P. 2969.

ILLMIRE, or **ILMER**, par. Eng. Bucks; 810 ac. P. 79.

ILLMITZ (ALSO and FELSÖ), or **UNTER** and **OBER ILLMITZ**, two contiguous vils. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 22 m. W.S.W. Wieselburg, on Lake Neusiedler. They contain a R. Catholic parish church, and have manufactures of soap. Much soda also is obtained here. Pop. 1206.

ILLNAU, **UNTER** and **OBER**, two nearly contiguous vils. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. E.N.E. Zürich, r. bank Kempt, with a parish church, prettily situated on a hill. It has two cotton-spinning mills, and spinning silk and weaving cotton are carried on. Pop. 2766.

ILLOGAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 8010 ac. Pop. 7815.

ILLOK, or **UJLAK**, a market tn. Austria, Slavonia, co. Symria, cap. dist. of same name, agreeably situated r. bank Danube, over which there is here a ferry to Pilanka, on the

opposite side of the river, 24 m. W. Peterwardein. It contains a church, Franciscan monastery, a castle, and large cavalry barracks. On a height above the town are three forts, supposed by some to be of Roman origin, and in an adjoining wood are the remains of a temple of Diana. Pop. 3350.

ILLORA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 23 m. N.W. Granada, cap. dist. of same name at the S.E. extremity of the sierra de Parapanda, on a height crowned by a Moorish castle in ruins. It is very irregularly built, consisting of a great number of streets and lanes, some level and others sloping, generally well paved and lined by houses of two stories. The public square is tolerably large, and is adorned with an elegant and copious fountain. The principal buildings are two parish churches, one of them erected immediately after the expulsion of the Moors, a large and elegant structure, surmounted by a lofty tower; an old monastery, townhouse, hospital, and two primary schools. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen stuffs, and there are numerous oil and flour mills. Trade in corn, oil, vegetables, and fruit. P. 6359.

ILLORAI, or **LORAI**, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 42 m. S.E. Sassari, most beautifully situated within the valley of the Goceano. The ruins scattered around show that it must at one time have been a place of some consequence, but it now consists of about 260 houses huddled together without any order. It contains a church, almost devoid of ornament; and a primary school; and has some trade in dairy produce, particularly cheese, which is much esteemed. Pop. 1000.

ILLOVA, a river, Austria, which rises in the S. slope of the Reda or Bila Mountains, on the confines of Croatia and Slavonia; flows circuitously S.S.W., forming the boundary between these two countries, and joins l. bank Save, by several mouths, a little below the confluence of the Lonya, after a course of about 50 m.

ILLUECA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 35 m. W.S.W. Saragossa, on a flat near l. bank Aranda. It contains six squares, a parish church, a palace, in which are the remains of the anti-pope Luna, who was born in it; a townhouse, prison, and primary school; and has manufactures of common woollen cloth, an oil and flour mill, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 1350.

ILLUXT, or **ILLOUKST**, a market tn. Russia, gov. Courland, E.S.E. Mittau, with a fine castle, two churches, and a monastery. Pop. 900.

ILLYEFALVA, or **ELIENDORF** [Latin, *Ilia*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, Haromzeher Stuhl, r. bank Aluta, 13 m. N.E. Kronstadt, with a townhouse and three churches. Pop. 1417.

ILLYRIA (KINGDOM OF), [German, *Illyrien-Königreich*; French, *Royaume d'Illyrie*], a territory or kingdom forming the S.W. portion of the Austrian dominions, and bounded N. by Salzburg and Styria; E. Styria and Croatia; S. the Adriatic; and W. Venice and the Tyrol; area, 8243 geo. sq. m. It was formed in 1815. It is composed of the ancient duchies of Carniola and Carinthia, the margraviate of Istria, the duchies of Görz and Gradiska, and the town and territory of Trieste—the last three incorporated in 1849; prior to which they composed the Littorale or coast lands. It is very irregular in shape, and terminates sharply in the S. in a triangular peninsula. The surface is very mountainous. In the N. a branch of the Noric Alps, commencing at the Gross-Glockner, stretches E., forming the boundary between Illyria on the S., and Salzburg and Styria on the N. Another branch, forming the Carnic or Julian Alps, stretches across the kingdom in a S.W. direction. From these principal branches, numerous ramifications proceed. In regard to drainage, the surface is divided into two great basins—that of the Danube, on the N., the far larger of the two; and that of the Adriatic, on the S. The former basin receives its waters chiefly by the Drave, which, entering the kingdom below Lienz, traverses it from W. to E.; and partly also by the Save, which rises within and forms part of the boundary between it and Styria. The basin of the Adriatic receives its waters by a great number of small streams, of which the most important is the Isonzo. But though the streams are small, the bays into which they discharge themselves are of great magnitude, and form excellent roadsteads. Of these it is sufficient to mention that of Trieste, which contains by far the largest seaport in the Austrian dominions. The climate varies much, according to locality. In the N., and among the

mountains, it is bleak and cold; but in the S., particularly in the valley of the Isonzo, is warm and pleasant. One of the greatest scourges of the country is the *bora*, which often blows from the N.E. and N.N.E. with the fury of a tempest, and commits great ravages. In harvest the sirocco becomes equally tempestuous, and is not unfrequently accompanied with deluges of rain. Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the surface, a very considerable proportion of it is under the plough, and, being industriously cultivated, yields good crops, especially of rye and oats, but more sparingly of wheat. Flax, also, is extensively cultivated. A considerable extent of ground is in vineyards, but the produce is not remarkable either for quantity or quality; a large portion of it is converted into brandy. The pastures are very extensive, and rear great numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep. Bears and wolves are not uncommon in the forests, which cover a large extent of surface, and form one of the chief sources of revenue, especially when their extensive use in the smelting and refining of minerals is considered. Among these minerals the first place belongs to quicksilver, which in no other part of Europe, with exception of Almaden in Spain, is found in such abundance as here in the mines of Idria. The other minerals deserving of notice are gold and silver, still obtained in small quantities; iron, alum, zinc, sulphur, coal, and salt. Besides the manufactures connected with these minerals, woollen, silk, and cotton tissues are extensively made. The trade is important, but was long greatly impeded by the imperfect means of transit; a railway, however, now leads nearly through the centre of the kingdom from Vienna to Trieste. For administrative purposes, Illyria is divided into the governments of Laybach and Trieste. The former, subdivided into Carinthia (Kärnthen) and Carniola (Krain), contains the five circles of Laybach, Adelsberg, Neustadt, Villach, and Klagenfurt; the latter contains the three circles of Trieste, Görz, and Istria. Pop. (1846) 1,284,947, of whom about three-fourths are Slaves, one-sixth Germans, and one-twentieth Italians, and the large majority R. Catholics.

ILM, a river, Germany, which rises on the N.E. slope of the Thuringerwald, bail. Ilmenau, in an isolated part of Saxe-Weimar; flows, circuitously, N.E. through Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Saxe-Weimar, passing the towns of Ilmenau, Ilm, Kranichfeld, and Weimar; and, after a course of about 60 m., joins l. bank Saal, on the frontiers of Prussian Saxony. It is much used for floatation.

ILM, or **STADT-ILM**, a tn. Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Ilm, 21 m. S.E. Gotha. It is well built, has a court of justice, an old monastery, which has been converted into a castle; manufactures of coarse woollens, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2000.

ILMEN.—1, [formerly *Moisk*], a lake, Russia, gov. of, and near W. borders of Novogorod. It is nearly in the form of an equilateral triangle, at whose N. angle stands Novogorod. Its greatest length is about 33 m.; its breadth, 28 m. It receives numerous streams, and discharges itself, by the Volkhov, into Lake Ladoga. Its navigation is rendered dangerous by sudden gusts of wind.—2, a lake, frontiers of gov. Caucasus and Don Cossacks, called also Lake Manitch (*which see*).

ILMENAU.—1, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, principality of, and 18 m. W. Weimar, cap. bail. of same name, at the N. foot of the Thuringian Forest, about 1500 ft. above the sea. Though an old town, it is well built; and has a court of justice, a mining directory, and other public offices; two churches, a townhouse, and courthouse; manufactures of porcelain, dolls, woollen cloth, and ribbons; two iron-mills, and five annual fairs. A battle was fought here, in 1706, by the Swedes against the Saxons and Russians. Pop. 2364. Area of bail., 17 geo. sq. m. Pop. 6000.—2, a river, Hanover, which rises in a marsh, 7 m. S.W. Bodenteich, flows E. to that town, then circuitously N.N.W. past Elzen and Lüneburg, and joins l. bank Elbe, 16 m. above Hamburg, after a course of about 70 m. Its chief affluent is the Netze.

ILMINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 3400 ac. P. 891. **ILMINSTER**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, 14 m. S. by E. Bridgwater, on an acclivity, consists of one principal street, lying E. to W., with several smaller ones intersecting it at right angles; all of them well paved, and kept remarkably clean. It is well supplied with water; the houses, in general, well built, and having a neat and comfortable appearance. It has a fine cruciform church,

in the decorated English style, with an elegant tower; several Dissenting places of worship, a well-endowed grammar and a free school, and a seminary for young ladies. The manufacture of dowlas and broad-cloth was formerly carried on here to a great extent; but only one woollen factory is now in operation. Many of the females are employed in glove-making; but agriculture is the chief occupation. Weekly market on Wednesday. Area of par., 4390 ac. Pop. 3227. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

ILOCOS (NORTH AND SOUTH), two provs. Philippines, W. side isl. Luzon, extending from the N. extremity of that isl. S. to the point of Namacpacan; lat. 16° 46' N.; their united length being about 120 m., breadth about 33 m. Both provinces are mountainous; the more N. especially so, but still rich and fertile plains intervene, yielding indigo, corn, sugar, coffee, cacao, cocoa-nuts, and all the ordinary fruits and trees of tropical climes. In the mountains, buffaloes, stags, wild boars, oxen, and wild horses, are numerous. At one time, 20,000 looms were in active operation in Ilocos; and, although that number is now very much diminished, still all sorts of cotton stuffs, bleached and unbleached, are made and dyed. The two provinces are divided into 37 pueblos or communes, 25 of which belong to the S., and 12 to the N. province. Vigan is the cap. of the former, and Laogag of the latter. Pop. 358,733; of which 209,403 in the S., and 149,330 in the N. province.—(*Mallat's Philippines.*)

ILOILO, a prov. Philippines, S.E. part of isl. Panay, and, like the island itself, of a triangular form. It is the largest of the three provinces into which the isl. of Panay is divided, and it is also the most populous, the richest, and most industrious. Although mountainous generally, and thickly wooded, it contains some beautiful, fertile, and well-cultivated plains; yielding rice, cotton, maize, cacao, cocoa-nuts, and tobacco of excellent quality. In the mountains gold is found. Turtle-fishing is also carried on extensively. The females manufacture fine cotton fabrics, and stuffs of exquisite beauty, composed of the fibres of the pine-apple leaf. Iloilo is divided into 30 pueblos, of which Iloilo is the cap.; it is, however, a trifling place, with a pop. of 3870. Pop. prov., 259,780.—(*Mallat's Philippines.*)

ILONCZA, or **ILNITZA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Beregh, at the foot of a mountain, 6 m. from Nyiresfalva, with a church, manufactures of nails, and a flour-mill. Iron is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 1008.

ILOVLA, a river, Russia, which rises in the W. of gov. Saratov, flows S.S.W., enters gov. Don Cossacks, and joins I. bank Don, after a course of about 200 m. It flows, for a considerable distance, parallel to the Volga; and so near it, when opposite to the town of Kamishin, that a canal between it and that town was projected and actually commenced by Peter the Great. The result would have been to give a navigable communication between the basins of the Volga and the Don. The importance of the object caused the project to be revived by Catherine II.; but the impracticable nature of the ground, and the difference of nearly 300 ft. between the levels of the basins, led to its ultimate abandonment.

ILOVLINSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, 45 m. N.N.W. Tzaritzin, r. bank Ilovla, a little above its junction with the Don.

ILPENDAM, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 6 m. N. by E. Amsterdam, on the N. Holland Canal, with two churches and a school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in cattle-rearing and dairy farming. Pop. 518.

ILSENBERG, a vil. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 47 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, at the mouth of the beautiful valley of the Ilse. It contains two churches, an old and a new castle, and has iron, copper, and tin works; a paper, oil, and other mills, wire-works, and vapour baths. Pop. 2112.

ILSELD, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Besigheim, with a parish church and a mill. Pop. 2000.

ILSINGTON, par. Eng. Devon; 7100 ac. P. 1093.

ILSLEY (EAST), a small market tn. and par. England, Berkshire. The town, pleasantly situated in the midst of extensive sheep-downs, 9 m. N. by E. Newbury, has extensive sheep markets and fairs. Area of par., 3610 ac. Pop. 733.

ILSTON, par. Wales, Glamorgan. P. 365.

ILTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1920 ac. P. 557.

ILVESHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. Ladenburg, with a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 1081.

ILZ, a river, Bavaria, which rises on the S.W. frontiers of Bohemia, in Mount Rachel, Böhmerwald chain; and, proceeding S., joins I. bank Danube, at Passau, after having received several small tributaries on both banks. Direct course, exclusive of windings, S. by E., 25 m.

ILZA, a small river, Russian Poland, which rises in woad Sandomir, flows E. past the town of its name, and, after a course of about 40 m., joins I. bank Vistula.

IMABA, a tn. Japan, isl. Niphon, prov. Simosa, E. from Jedo.

IMALAGUAN, a small isl., Philippines, in the Mindoro Sea; lat. (S. extremity) 10° 42' N.; lon. 121° 13' E. (a.)

IMAM-Dour, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 90 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, I. bank Tigris; lat. 34° 34' N.; lon. 43° 40' E.

IMANDRA, a lake, Russian Lapland, gov. Archangel, dist. of, and 30 m. S. Kola; length, N. to S., about 65 m.; average breadth, not above 5 m. It is frozen the greater part of the year, but, when open, is navigable. A canal connects it with the White Sea.

IMATACA, a river, Venezuela, which rises in prov. Caracas, in a mountain, not far from the coast, and near the town of its name; joins r. bank Orinoco, about 60 m. above its mouth, and after a course of about 75 m. Its channel is narrow, but deep.

IMBER, par. Eng. Wilts; 2490 ac. P. 405.

IMBERSAGO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Como, dist. of, and 3 m. S. Brivio, on a rugged precipice overlooking the course of the Adda. It contains a parish church, and the remains of an old castle, to which a fine park is attached. Pop. 1500.

IMBRO, or **IMBROS**, an isl. European Turkey, prov. Rumelia, in the N. part of the Grecian Archipelago, W. from the entrance to the Dardanelles; lat. (W. point) 40° 10' 36" N.; lon. 25° 49' E. (a.) It is 18 m. long, E. to W., 8 m. broad, and terminates W. in Point Aulaka, and E. in that of Basse. It is mountainous; rising, in its loftiest peak, to the height of 1959 ft.; well wooded, and intersected with richly-fertile valleys, producing wine, oil, cotton, and lead. It has only two towns or villages—Flio and Castro. Pop. 4000, mostly Greeks.

IMERETHI, or **IMERETIA**, a prov. Russia, on the S. of the Caucasus, now included in Kutais, the most W. of the three Russian Trans-Caucasian governments; greatest length, N. to S., 90 m.; greatest breadth, about 75 m. The surface has a general slope W. to the Black Sea; but is mostly very uneven and rugged, being traversed by ramifications of the Caucasus. The only streams are the Rioni and its tributaries. The climate is excellent, and the soil generally fertile. All the higher mountain-slopes are covered with magnificent forests; many of the loftier valleys afford luxuriant pasture; and in the lower grounds, notwithstanding the indolence and unskilful management of the inhabitants, heavy crops of wheat, barley, maize, tobacco, hemp, and madder, are raised. Fruit trees grow spontaneously; and chestnuts, walnuts, apricots, cherries, &c., are found in abundance in every quarter. The vine also is said to grow spontaneously, and is often found entwining itself with the trees of the forest. Domestic animals are not numerous, but game is very abundant. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silkworms. There are no manufactures deserving of the name; and the trade, almost wholly in the hands of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, consists chiefly in exports of the raw produce of the country—particularly wine, corn, silk, wax, skins, wool, and fruit; and imports of woollen, linen, and silk goods, copper and iron ware, cutlery, salt, and colonial produce. The trade in slaves—males for the army, and females for the harems of the Turks—was once the most important of all, but has been put down by the Russians. Imerethi, in the 14th century, formed part of the kingdom of Georgia. It afterwards became independent, and was governed by its own sovereigns; one of whom, in 1804, voluntarily made it over to Russia. Pop. about 81,000.—(*Koch's Karte von dem Kaukasischen Isthmus, nebst Erläuterungen.*)

IMIER (Str.) (German, *St. Immer*), a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 25 m. N.W. Bern, in the valley of same name, watered by the Süze. It is an old, but well-built place; contains a church and a well-endowed hospital; and has manufactures of linen, lace, clocks and watches, and articles in metal. Pop. 2585.

IMMENHAUSEN, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, near l. bank Holz-Kappe, 7 m. N.N.W. Cassel. It is walled, has a parish church, townhouse, and school. Pop. 1569.

IMMENSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, 75 m. S.W. Munich, with a church, castle, Capuchin monastery, hospital, and orphan asylum; manufactures of nails and fire-arms, and a trade in linen and cattle. Close to the town is the old ruinous castle of Rothenfels. Pop. 1200. Area of dist., 84 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1240.

IMMINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4280 ac. P. 221.

IMÖL, or **IMELY**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 10 m. N. by E. Comorn, near the confluence of the Zsitva with the Neutra. It contains a R. Catholic church, and belongs to the Archbishop of Gran; but almost all the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 1079.

IMOLA [anc. *Forum Corneli*], a fortified tn. Papal States, cap. dist., and a bishop's see, legation of, and 25 m. W. by S. Ravenna, on an island in the Santerno, in the midst of a fertile plain covered with vineyards. It is surrounded by walls, defended by towers, and overlooked by an old castle; has a cathedral, and several other churches; several convents, five of which are for nuns; a college, public library, hospital, and theatre. It formerly also possessed a literary academy of some celebrity—the *Accademia de' Industriosi*. The town has some manufactures of cream-of-tartar and woolen hosiery; and it is the centre likewise of a pretty extensive wine-trade. Imola was founded by the Lombards on the ruins of *Forum Corneli*, destroyed by Justinian; and it afterwards became the subject of frequent contention. It was successively held by the different chiefs who ruled in central Italy, and was finally annexed to the Papal States by Julius II. Pop. 8000.

IMOSUCHI, a tn. Austria, Dalmatia, 72 m. E. by S. Sebenico; lat. 43° 30' N.; lon. 17° 15' E.; about 1378 ft. above sea-level. The houses are of stone, well built, and roofed with stone tiles; but are badly finished within, and are, in consequence, excessively cold and uncomfortable in winter, to the rigours of which the elevated position of the town adds considerably. The floors consist of single planks, with abundant space between each to admit a stream of wind from below; besides which, the doors and windows are numerous, and fire-places or stoves unknown. To add to the cold and wintry lock of the place, the houses are all white-washed. There is a market every Wednesday and Saturday, which is frequented by Turks, who bring for sale horses, grain, butter, cheese, cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs, taking in exchange wine, brandy, and various manufactures. Pop. about 950.—(Wilkinson's *Dalmatia and Montenegro*.)

IMPAL, **TOORAL**, or **MUTHNE**, a river, India-beyond-the-Ganges, one of the largest in Cassay. It rises N. of Munneepoor, flows S., enters Burmah, shortly after which it turns E.N.E., and falls into the Khyen-dwen, about 120 m. N.W. Ava. Total course, about 200 m.

IMPERADOR (VILLA DA), a tn. Brazil, prov. Parahiba, with a parish church, and some trade in provisions, sugar, and cotton.

IMPERATRIZ (VILLA DA), a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, on the serra Uruburelama, W. of Fortaleza. It has a court of justice, and a parish church; inhabitants chiefly employed in cultivating cotton and rearing cattle.

IMPIRICK, par. Irel. Cork; 4111 ac. P. 1459.

IMINGTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1200 ac. P. 248.

IMRE (SZENT), several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the Berettyó, 8 m. from Szekelyhid. It has a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1283.—2, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Heves, in a somewhat sandy, but not infertile district, 18 m. from Kartsagr-Uj-Szallas. It has a Protestant parish church, and a castle. Pop. 1368.

IMREGH, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, on the Bodrog, 6 m. from Velejte, with a Protestant church, a castle, and Franciscan monastery; and some trade in corn and wine. From the number of coins, urns, and other remains, found in the vicinity, it is supposed to have been originally occupied by a Roman colony. Pop. 804.

IMST, or **IMSB** [anc. *Umbieta*], a tn. Austria, Tyrol, cap. circle Upper Innthal, 30 m. W. Innsbrück. It is situated at a great height, in a wild and mountainous country; and has a parish church, a Capuchin convent, and some manufactures of cotton. At one time, the most important trade

was in canary birds, which were reared here in great numbers, and carried to the remotest corners of Europe; to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and even across the Hellespont, and into Egypt. The trade still continues, but is very much decayed. To the N.W. of Inst is the Muttekopf, about 8670 ft. high. Pop. 2600.

INABA [Chinese, *Yn-fan*], a coast prov. Japan, in W. part of isl. Niphon. It is mountainous, but fertile; produces abundance of silk, and is divided into seven districts.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND, the most W. of the Tristan Da Cunha group, Atlantic; lat. 37° 16' S.; lon. 12° 52' W. (c.); forming an oblong square, 16 m. long by 12 m. broad, with a rugged surface, and a light sandy soil. It is nearly overgrown with stunted trees, heath, brushwood, and reeds.

INAGH, par. Irel. Clare; 19,888 ac. P. 4192.

INAGUA, or **HENEAGUA** (GREAT and LITTLE), two of the Bahama isls. The former is the most S., and one of the largest of the group; lat. (N.E. point) 21° 21' N.; lon. 73° 1' W. (n.) It comprises 576 sq. m., and contains an extensive salt pond. In 1847 it had not been surveyed, and a few acres only had been granted in it. It is valuable for the salt it produces, and for its pasturage; the interior being chiefly prairie land. It had, in 1847, only 172 inhabitants. Little Inagua lies 10 m. N. from the larger island; lat. (N. point) 21° 33' N.; lon. 73° W. (c.)

INCA, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, on a low hill at the foot of a mountain-chain, 16 m. N.E. Palma. It consists chiefly of a wide and straight street, which extends over the whole length of the town, and is opened out by several minor streets. It contains a square, of considerable dimensions, but irregular figure; four churches, so placed as to make the form of a cross, one of them surmounted by a massive square tower; a townhouse, grammar, and primary schools; and has manufactures of linen, leather, soap, and brandy; numerous windmills, and two annual fairs, one of which lasts three weeks. P. 4503.

INCE, par. Eng. Chester; 1560 ac. P. 475.

INCH [a Celtic word, signifying island, used alone, and with qualifying affixes, in the names of parishes and islands in Scotland and Ireland]:—

I. Three pars. Scotland:—1, Wigton; 10 m. by 4½ m. P. 633.—2, (*Inchinnan*), Renfrew; 3½ m. by 2 m. P. 678.—3, (*Inchture*), Perth; 12 m. sq. P. 745.

II. Numerous pars. Ireland:—1, Wexford and Wicklow; 6803 ac. P. 2006.—2, Wexford; 1389 ac. P. 526.—3, Cork; 3823 ac. P. 1647.—4, Tipperary; 4889 ac. P. 1983.—5, Donegal; 3100 ac. P. 978.—6, Down; 6494 ac. P. 2489.—7, (*Inchieronan*), Clare; 17,438 ac. P. 5118.—8, (*Inchigeeagh*), Cork; 45,415 ac. P. 6357.—9, (*Inchinabackey*), Cork; 1475 ac. P. 543.—10, (*Inch St. Laurence*), Limerick; 2203 ac. P. 840.

III. An isl. Ireland, co. Donegal, Lough Swilly, 3½ m. N.W. Londonderry. It has a varied surface, rising at Inch-Top to 737 ft.; area, 3035 ac.; a small church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a R. Catholic chapel. On the N. side is Down fort. Pop. about 1000.

IV. Numerous isls. Scotland:—1, Four isls. Firth of Forth (*Inchcolm*), 2 m. S. Aberdour. It is about 1 m. long, partly arable, abounds in rabbits, and is noted for its onions, which are produced in great quantities. Alexander I. founded a monastery here in 1123, the ruins of which still remain. (*Inchgarrrie*), about mid-channel, immediately E. Queensferry. (*Inchkeith*), 3½ m. N. Leith, having near the centre a lighthouse, with bright revolving light, 235 ft. above the sea; lat. 56° 2' N.; lon. 3° 8' W. (*Inch-Mickery*), near E. of Inchcolm; its shores are occupied by excellent oyster-beds.—2, An isl. Firth of Clyde (*Inch-Marnock*), 1½ m. off S.W. side isl. Bute, 5 m. in circumference; about a fourth part is arable land, the rest is moor and pasture. It anciently belonged to the monastery of Sadell, to which it was given by Rodericus de Kintyre, probably about the year 1220. The ruins of a small chapel or oratory, which was dedicated to St. Marnock, are still to be seen here.—3, Numerous isls., cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, in Loch Lomond, chiefly towards its S. extremity, of which the most noted are—(*Inch-Cail-liach*) [Island of Old Women], co. Stirling, about 1 m. long, high, and well wooded; yields wheat and oats of tolerable quality. It was formerly the site of a nunnery. (*Inch-Murrin*), the largest and most S. of the isls., 2½ m. from the efflux of the Leven, 2 m. long by 1 m. broad, and chiefly

used as a deer-park. (*Inch-Tevanach*) [Monk's Island], nearly 1 m. long by 3 furlongs broad, of a beautiful pyramidal form, mostly covered with wood.—4. (*Inchbrayock or Rossie*), an isl., co. Forfar, in the S. Esk, between Montrose basin and the German Ocean. Area, 34 ac. Pop. 119.—5. (*Inch-Kemeth*), an isl. Hebrides, co. Argyre, at the entrance of Loch-na-Keal, off the W. coast of Mull, 12 m. W. by S. Avos. It contains some ecclesiastical remains.

INCINO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Como, dist. of, and about 3 m. from Erba, in a plain at the foot of a mountain. From the ancient remains existing in it, it appears to have once been a place of much more importance than at present. It has two churches, one of them very ancient; and a silk mill. Pop. 1852.

INCISA [Latin, *Intercisa*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. of, and 14 m. S.W. Alessandria, in a plain, r. bank Belbo. It was once walled, but all the fortifications have disappeared. It now consists of three distinct villages, communicating by bridges over the stream; has three churches, one of which is a handsome structure; three palaces, and several other commodious public and private edifices, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2339.

INDALS-ELF, a river, Sweden, which rises among the mountains on the E. frontiers of Norway, about lat. 64° N., flows S.E., expanding into several lakes, and forming lofty cascades, and falls, by a wide embouchure, into the gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. S.W. Hernosand. After its last cascade, at Ede, which is above 200 ft. high, it becomes navigable. Its chief affluents are, on the r., the river which discharges lake Störjon; and, on the l., the Ammer. Its course is about 70 m.

INDEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Aix-la-Chapelle, circle Jülich, with a R. Catholic parish church, a chapel, and manufactures of linen, woollen cloth, and flannel, and several bleachfields. Pop. 983.

INDENTED HEAD, a promontory of S.E. Australia, Victoria, forming the S. side of Geelong harbour; lat. (N.W. point) 38° 12' S.; lon. 144° 40' E. It is about 15 m. long, and 5 m. to 10 m. broad; area about 100,000 ac. The E. portion is low and flat, soil light, sandy, and well-covered with grass; thinly wooded with the honeysuckle, oak, mimosa, and eucalyptus. The land then swells, and alternates with beautiful hill and dale. On these hills the soil is of finer quality, and the grass more luxuriant, than on the plains.

INDERAB, a tn. Tartary. See ANDERAB.

INDERABIA, an isl. Persian gulf, S.W. coast Laristan, from which it is distant about 7 m.; lat. 26° 41' N.; lon. 53° 39' E. (n.) It is low and level, and is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. or 4 m. long. E. and W., with a grove of date trees near its centre.

INDIA-BEYOND-THE-GANGES, FURTHER INDIA, or INDO-CHINA, a region of S. Asia, consisting of the most E. of its three great peninsulas, and extending, exclusive of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 1° 20' and 28° N.; and lon. 90° and 109° E.; bounded N. by the E. Himalaya, separating it from Bootan and Tibet, also by the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Quangsee, W. by Hindoostan, from which it is properly separated by the river Brahmapootra, also by the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean; E. by the China Sea; and S. by the Gulf of Siam, and Straits of Malacca. Length, N. to S., at least 2000 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., about 1200 m. Four great parallel mountain chains traverse this region N. to S., bounding the great basins of the Irrawadi, Menam, Menam-kong, and Tonquin rivers, respectively composing the central portions of the dominions of Burmah, Siam, the E. Laos, and Cambodia and Tonquin, in the empire of Anam, which last comprises the E. quarter of this peninsula. Besides the above-mentioned states, India-beyond-the-Ganges includes Assam, Jynteah, Cachar, the districts of Sylhet, Tipperah, and Chittagong, Aracan, and the Tenasserim provinces, all which belong to the British presidency of Bengal—(see INDIA, BRITISH)—and the semi-independent state, Cassay or Munneepoor. The whole region abounds with rich valleys, and yields many of the most valuable, and some unique mineral, vegetable, and animal products. Except on the W. frontiers—included in Bengal—the inhabitants are of races quite different from those located in Hindoostan or India-within-the-Ganges, and they resemble much more those inhabiting China and the great table-land of E. Asia. Their architecture, customs, and religion—which last is Buddhism, in various and somewhat debased forms—are also analogous to those prevalent through-

out the rest of E. Asia; and, excepting Burmah, Cassay, and the British territories above indicated, all the states of this peninsula acknowledge themselves more or less tributary to the Chinese empire. See ANAM, BURMAH, LAOS, SIAM, &c.

INDIA (BRITISH), an extensive empire, consisting of most part of the great central peninsula of Southern Asia—(see HINDOOSTAN), together with Ceylon, various districts of the Bengal Presidency, the Tenasserim Provinces, and adjacent islands in 'India-beyond-the-Ganges'; and Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Province-Wellesley—collectively called the Straits-Settlement—in or contiguous to the Malay peninsula. Ceylon, however, is a colony belonging to the British Crown, and unconnected with any of the Indian Presidencies; and, exclusive of it and the detached territories enumerated above, British India extends between lat. 8° 5' and 34° N.; and lon. 66° 38' and 97° E.; bounded N. by the Himalaya, which separates it from Tibet and the territories of the Maharajah Gholab Sing, also by the States of Nepal and Bootan; N.W. by the Indus, and the mountain chains to Cape Monze, which separate the territory watered by that river from Afghanistan and Beloochistan; W. and S.W. by the Indian Ocean, which, with the Gulf of Manaar and the Bay of Bengal, bounds it also on the S.E.; and, on its E. frontier, it extends in Upper Assam as far as E. Tibet, and is elsewhere separated by mountain ranges from the Burmese dominions. The wide region circumscribed by these limits, stretching through 28° of lat. and more than 30° of lon., is nearly 2000 m. in length, N. to S.; and 1800 m. in its greatest breadth, E. to W. It comprises numerous states besides the territory directly subject to the British rule; but those states are all more or less tributary; and, since the annexation of the Punjab in 1839—if we except Nepal, Bootan, and some comparatively insignificant Portuguese and French settlements—the whole of India, from its most N. frontier to Cape Comorin, may be considered as substantially British dominion.

The physical geography of India, and the manners, customs, religions, &c., of its various races of inhabitants, have been already amply treated of in our article on HINDOOSTAN; and under the several articles *BENGAL*, *BOMBAY*, and *MADRAS PRESIDENCIES*, *PUNJAB*, *SCINDE*, *RAJPOOTANA*, *DECCAN*, *MY-SORE*, and the names of its other divisions, provinces, and states, will be found mentioned the peculiarities characteristic of each. The area and population of British India and its subsidiary states—exclusive of territories under the Bengal Presidency in the peninsula E. of the Ganges and Brahmapootra—are shown in a table in *next page*.

The above 'dependent states' have all relinquished political relations with each other, or with any but the paramount British state, to which they are bound by alliances of various kinds. Some have treaties, offensive and defensive, and the right to claim protection, external and internal, from the British Indian Government; which has a right, on its part, to interfere in their internal affairs; others have similar right to claim protection and the aid of troops from the British Government, which has, however, no right to interfere in their internal affairs; while others are mostly tributaries, agreeing to subordinate co-operation to the British Government; their sovereigns, however, being supreme rulers in their own dominions.

Government.—By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1833, which subtracted materially from the privileges previously possessed by the East India Company, the government of British India was vested in that company as trustees for the Crown, subordinate to the Board of Control established by Mr. Pitt's India Bill in 1784. The Supreme Government, which has generally its seat in Bengal, consists of the Governor-General, and a Council of five members, one of whom is the Commander-in-Chief; two are members elected from amongst the civil servants of the company, one from amongst their military officers, and one member is chosen who does not belong to the service of the company, but is generally selected for his acquaintance with British law. The Governor-General is nominated by the Court of Directors, his appointment being subject to the approval of the sovereign, salary, £24,000. The Governor-General has the power to declare war, conclude peace, and make treaties of commerce and alliance. In conjunction with his Council, he makes laws and regulations which have force throughout the whole of the territories of British India, and amongst all the

servants of the Company within the dominions of the native princes; and he may sometimes, of his own authority, act in opposition to all the members of his council; but, in such cases, he must fully record his reasons for so doing, and all

his orders are subject to revision by the Court of Directors and Board of Control. The other members of the Supreme Council, except the Commander-in-Chief, are appointed by the Court of Directors, and must have resided in India for ten

AREA and POPULATION of BRITISH INDIA, with its DEPENDENT STATES.

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated Pop.	Old Mahometan Provinces, &c.	
Presidency of Bengal.....	335,632	47,958,330	Bengal, Bahar, Benares, Orissa, Goudwana, Assam.	
Agra (or the N.W. Provinces).....	85,571	23,800,519	Alahabad, Oude, Agra, Delhi.	
Punjab.....	78,447	4,100,983	Lahore, Mooltan.	
E. Straits Settlements in Further India:—Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and prov. Wellesley, under Bengal.....	1,575	202,540	Further India.	
Under Bengal.....	491,245	76,060,392		
Presidency of Madras.....	144,859	16,339,426	{ Carnatic, Circars, Balaghaut, Malabar, Canara, Coimbatore, Salem.	
" Bombay, with Scinde and Satara.....	120,065	10,485,017	Concan, Aurungabad, Bejapoor, Candesh, Gujerat.	
Total under direct British rule.....	756,199	102,884,835		
Dependent States.			Provinces.	Dynasty.
I. Subordinate to the Bengal Presidency:—				
Hyderabad (the Nizam).....	95,337	10,066,080	{ Hyderabad, Beeder, Aurun- gabad, Bejapoor.....	Mahometan.
Oude.....	23,738	2,970,000	Oude.....	Hindoo (Mahratta).
Nagpore or Berar.....	76,432	4,650,000	Goudwana, Berar.....	"
Gwalior (Scindia).....	33,119	3,328,512	Malwa, Agra.....	" (Rajpoot).
Bundelcund States, and Saugor and Nerbudda } chiefships.....	56,311	5,871,112	Malwa, Allahabad.....	" (Mahratta, &c.)
Indore (Holkar), Burwannee Dhar, Dewans, Ja- bona, &c.....	15,680	1,415,200	Malwa, Candesh.....	Mahometan.
Bhopal, Rajghur, &c.....	8,312	815,360	Malwa.....	Hindoo (Rajpoot).
Rajpoot States—Jodhpur, Jeymour, Oudeypoor, } Bharatpore, Bikaner, Alwar, &c.....	119,859	8,745,098	Rajpootana, Malwa.....	" and Sikh.
Rampoor, Delhi Tributaries, and Hill States } (Himalaya).....	13,572	1,211,407	Delhi, Kamron.....	Sikh.
Sikh protected States.....	6,746	1,005,154	Delhi.....	Hindoo.
S.W. frontier States.....	25,431	1,345,055	Malwa, Allahabad, Goudwana	Buddhist.
Sikkim.....	2,504	92,618	N. frontier.....	Hindoo.
Bahawalpore.....	20,663	603,000	Mooltan.....	Sikh.
Cashmere (Guliah Singh).....	25,123	750,000	Cashmere.....	Buddhist.
N.E. frontier States.....	7,711	231,605	Assam, &c.....	Hindoo.
Munneepoor.....	7,584	75,840		
Cuttack Meluas.....	16,929	761,805	Orissa.....	
Total dependent on Bengal.....	554,391	44,335,476		
II. Subordinate to the Madras Presidency:—				
Mysore.....	30,886	3,000,000	Mysore.....	"
Travancore.....	4,732	1,011,824	Travancore.....	"
Cochin.....	1,988	288,176	Malabar.....	"
Jeymour and Hill Zemindars.....	13,041	391,230	Balaghaut, Bejapoor.....	"
Total dependent on Madras.....	50,637	4,691,230		
III. Subordinate to the Bombay Presidency:—				
Baroda (Guicowar).....	4,399	325,526	Gujerat.....	"
Kattywar chiefships.....	19,850	1,468,000	".....	"
Pahlunpoor chiefships.....	5,250	388,500	Gujerat.....	" (Mahratta).
Centray, Dhang rajpals, &c.....	3,308	244,792	Bejapoor.....	"
Kolapoor.....	3,445	500,000	Cutch.....	Mahometan.
Sawant Warree and Myhee, &c.....	9,529	765,946	Bejapoor.....	Hindoo.
Cutch.....	6,764	500,636		
S. Mahratta Jaghirdars, &c.....	3,775	419,025		
Total dependent on Bombay.....	56,320	4,613,325		
Total of dependent States.....	661,348	53,640,029		
Grand total of British India and dependent States.....	1,417,547	156,524,864		

years; salary, £9,600. The fifth member of the Council has not the privilege of voting with the rest, except on making laws and regulations for British India. The Supreme Council is also the Council for the Presidency of Bengal. The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have each their Governor and Council of three members similarly appointed; the Governor receiving a salary of £12,000 annually. The Presidency of Agra remained distinct from that of Bengal for a short period only, under the title of the North-Western Provinces; that territory has been again united to the Bengal Presidency, and is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor.

The Board of Control, as originally founded, consisted of six members, but the chief authority exercised is vested in its President, who is a Cabinet Minister, and, under another

name, Secretary of State for India. The Court of Directors of the East India Company, which nominates the Governors and Members of Council of the different Presidencies, and retains most of the patronage throughout British India, is elected by a certain number amongst the holders of the capital stock of the company, which consists of £6,000,000, shared, in different proportions, amongst 3600 individuals. Proprietors of £1000 stock have each one vote; of £3000 two votes; of £5000 three votes; and of £10,000 or upwards four votes in the election of Directors, and of committees to form by-laws, and for the control of pensions beyond a certain amount, and the bestowal of rewards. Persons holding less than £1000 stock have no vote, although they may take a part in the discussions of the court. The court consists of twenty-

four Directors, who must be born or naturalized subjects of Great Britain, and possessed of at least £2000 stock. Six members of the court retire annually from the direction, but are re-eligible after the lapse of 12 months; each member of the court has a salary of £300 per annum (the chairman £500). For despatch of business the court is divided into three committees, respectively undertaking the finance and home, the political and military, and the revenue and judicial departments. There is a 'secret committee,' composed of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and another member, who decide concerning political proceedings to be undertaken by the company. From this court proceed, on all ordinary occasions, instructions relative to the management of our Indian empire; but a draft of every despatch sent thither must be first submitted to the approval of the Board of Control; and the court is bound to lay annually before Parliament an account of its revenue and expenditure for the preceding year.

Justice.—In each of the capital cities of the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is a superior, civil, and criminal court, over which neither the Court of Directors nor the Board of Control have any authority, the judges in them being appointed directly by the sovereign. Within these cities, English law is held to be equally binding upon the European and the native inhabitants; but beyond their limits Europeans only are subject to British jurisprudence. The high courts at the three above-named presidencies are termed *Sudder Dewannee* and *Foujdarry Adawlut*, or superior civil and criminal courts, and they consist of a chief and three puisne judges, in addition to whom, in the courts at Calcutta, native Hindoo and Mahometan judges sit on the bench. In the Sudder courts, suits for property to the amount of £5,000 may originate, and from their decisions appeal lies only to the sovereign in council, and then only when the property in dispute amounts to £10,000 or upwards.

Other courts are those of commissioners of circuit, the judges of which hold sessions of jail delivery at least twice a year at the zillah and city stations—zillah courts, both European and native, are established throughout British India, in each district or collectorate, as well as in the cities and towns. The European zillah courts consist of a judge, a magistrate, and a registrar, in conjunction with native assessors: in them may originate suits to the value of £2000, and they decide appeals from the decisions of the native zillah courts, and those of the registrars, sudder-ameens, and moonsiffs (native Hindoo and Mahometan arbitrators.) In the zillahs are also courts composed of native judges alone, who may try causes to the value of 1000 rupees, or to that of 5000 rupees, on the recommendation of a European judge. In each village and community are native police-courts, the head officer of which receives criminal charges, and holds inquests; and in the N.W. provinces are established *punchayets* or native juries of five persons, who arbitrate in minor causes. In all the superior courts, trial by jury takes place in criminal cases; and natives are eligible both as petty and grand jurors. The proceedings in the superior courts are conducted in English, but in provincial courts always in the vernacular languages. Copies of all laws and regulations are preserved for inspection in the courts of justice, and are translated and sold to the community at a low price. At Calcutta the court of requests, once the scene of much venality and oppression on the part of native officers, has been superseded by the establishment there (1850) of a small-cause court, on the plan of the county courts in England; and it is expected that similar courts will be established in the capitals of the other presidencies. Except at those capitals, the Mahometan laws (the severity of which has been mitigated under the British rule) are commonly administered to the Mahometan, and the Hindoo laws to the Hindoo population; but it is at the option of the judge to dispense with these in particular cases, and to substitute the regulations of the government of India. In the year 1850 there was extended to the whole of British India, an important ordinance—passed under the administration of Lord W. Bentinck, and which, since his rule, has been current in the Bengal presidency. Formerly a Hindoo, on his conversion to Christianity, having become 'impure in the highest degree' in the opinion of his previous co-religionists, was held to have forfeited all his previous rights to property and inheritance, as well as other civil privileges. By the act referred to, all those pains and penalties which had before

been attached to the relinquishment of Hindooism were annulled, and no native of India now forfeits, by change of creed, 'any property or privilege to which he would, but for that change, have been entitled.'—(*Calcutta Review*, 1851.) By an act of the Indian Government, passed in 1843, slavery in India was abolished. The Meriah sacrifices of the hill tribes of Orissa were suppressed in 1845; other superstitious ceremonies elsewhere have shared the same fate; *Suttee* or widow-burning; and *Thuggee* or religious murder, have been put down; and, for the most part, *Dacoity* or gang robbery.

Education.—Many efforts have long been made by the Indian Government to extend a knowledge of European branches of learning amongst the natives of India, particularly in the Bengal and Agra presidencies. A few years ago six superior colleges existed in the Bengal presidency, under the superintendence of the council of education established at Calcutta; the last of which colleges was founded at Patna. Within the Bengal presidency there were, by the last accounts, 51 district and other schools, including one for the Bhaugulpore hill-tribes; and the number of pupils in these, a few years since, amounted to 8203, of whom 6140 were Hindoos, and 1621 Mahometans. The total expense of these schools amounted to 675,653 rupees (£65,000); and, in 1845, arrangements had been made for the establishment of 100 additional schools. The schools in the Bombay presidency are also under a board of education, consisting of three European members, one Parsee, and one Mahometan; and in this presidency, some years since, there were 120 schools, attended by 7750 pupils. At Madras is an institution termed a university; but for a long period fewer attempts were made to extend education in that than in the other presidencies. It is gratifying to observe that, in many instances, the long-standing prejudices of the Hindoos against certain branches of learning have been signally overcome; and that, for instance, in medical studies at Calcutta and elsewhere, Hindoo students have made distinguished progress. Religious distinctions also, although they have in India, as elsewhere, long widely separated the different sections of the population, appear to have become divested of much of the bigotry which originally characterized them. A striking instance of this is to be found in the fact that, in the Mahometan college at Hooghly, both Christians and Hindoos are admitted, and the latter constitute the greater number of the students. Of the professors of this college also, eleven are Soones, and three of the rival Shiah sect. At Amritsir, in the Punjab, a public seminary has lately been endowed by the Government with £500 annually; and in a portion of the Lahore territories, with a population of 2,470,000, are 1835 native public schools, in which 11,500 boys receive instruction. Female education is generally discouraged by the Hindoos: in the Sikh territories, however, at the city of Lahore, are 16 schools, at which female children are instructed; and in all the three presidencies are flourishing female schools, under the superintendence of the missionaries of various denominations of Christians; who, as well as the Indian Government, are diligently and successfully employed in conveying secular instruction to the natives; the tuition received in such schools being superior to that obtained in the Government schools—inasmuch as in the latter religious instruction is absolutely prohibited, while in the missionary schools it professedly forms the prominent feature. The press in India is free, and, for the most part, it exhibits a tendency to liberal views. In 1848, there were published in Calcutta five newspapers in the Persian or Hindoostanee languages, and nine in Bengali; besides numerous editions of Hindoo and Mahometan works. At Delhi, many scientific works, and translations of English historical works, were published, and printing was actively going on at Bareilly. The transactions of the learned societies and reviews at Calcutta and Bombay are periodicals of high merit; and English newspapers are published in the capitals of all the presidencies (seven at Calcutta), and at Delhi, and Lahore. Literary works published in India are protected by a copyright act, passed in 1847, and similar to that in force in Great Britain.—*Communic. to the Royal Asiatic Soc., and Acts of the Government of India.*

The Ecclesiastical Establishment in India is under the superintendence of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, who are appointed by the sovereign; the first named having a revenue of £4000, and the others £3000 per annum each,

which sums are paid by the E. India Company. There is also an archdeacon in each diocese. Chaplains at the different stations are appointed by the court of directors, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Bishop of London. An allowance is made by the company to a certain number of the R. Catholic clergymen, and clergymen of the Scotch Established church. Other Christian sects support their own ministers in India. The church establishments of the Syrian Christians inhabiting the Malabar coast, and the native R. Catholic Christians, are unconnected with the paramount state.

Land Tenures.—The land-tax is the principal source of the Indian revenue. Throughout the greater portion of the presidencies of Bengal, namely, in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Benares, and Orissa (excepting Cuttack), and in some parts of the Madras presidency—as the N. Circars, and parts of Salem and other central districts—the land is assessed under the *zemindary* or perpetual settlement; in most parts of the Madras presidency, in portions of that of Bombay, and in Cuttack, it is under the *ryotwary* settlement; and in the Bombay and Agra presidencies, with few exceptions, the rent is raised upon the *village system*—a political arrangement. When the E. India Company succeeded to the territories in Bengal, &c. previously held by the Mogul sovereigns, they found the revenue collected by officers named Zemindars, Talookdars, &c., whom, after a great deal of controversy, the Indian Government of Lord Cornwallis constituted the proprietors of the soil. With them a perpetual settlement was made—the tax of the Government being fixed for ever at an amount calculated upon *half the annual produce of the soil*, for a certain term of years previously. This was the nominal amount of the tax, but in practice the sums levied were much below that amount, being frequently but one-fourth, and, in some localities, one-sixth of the produce; and the Zemindars appropriated the surplus of the half, in addition to being entitled to retain one-tenth of the amount levied as a remuneration for collecting the tax. The *ryotwary system*, introduced by Sir Thomas Munro into the territories of Madras, involves a levy on each cultivated field separately, and the contract exists between the government and the cultivator, without the intervention of the Zemindar or middleman. The *village system*, under which most part of the presidency of Bombay, and all of that of Agra, are assessed, has prevailed from time immemorial throughout India, and is an institution peculiarly consonant with the habits and usages of the people. The villages are so many petty republics, each having its own separate organization and functionaries, who may thus be enumerated:—the *Potail* or head of the village and local judge, the recorder, tax-gatherer, land-measurer, conductor of water, washerman, smith, coach-maker, potter, barber, watchman, astrologer, poet, and schoolmaster. These officers are chosen annually by the inhabitants of the village, and each has a share in the produce of the soil. The arrangement for the payment of the land-tax is here made by the Government with the *potail* or head-man of the village. The lands, aggregately, are assessed at a certain amount, and if any members of the village community are unable to pay their share of the assessment, the responsibility rests with the community—the other members of which make up the deficiency by mutual arrangement. We learn, from a valuable report on revenue statistics by Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, that the land-tax in the Agra presidency, where the village system is in force, is collected with facility; the amount annually raised there exceeds £4,000,000 sterling—the cost of collection being about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The maximum rate in that presidency is about 5s. 6d. per acre, the minimum 1s. 3d., and the average 3s. 7½d., on lands producing crops worth 200 rupees (£20) per acre. In four collectorates of the Deccan, also, where the land-tax is levied on the villages, the rate is no more than from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 2d. per acre. It was stated in 1847 that the increase of revenue in the N.W. provinces in 40 years had amounted to £1,500,000 sterling or 75 per cent., and Colonel Sykes expresses his assent to the statement that this increase of revenue ‘has been attended with improvement in the condition of the rural population.’—(*Journ. of the Statist. Soc.*, vol. x. p. 247.) In the Agra presidency the amount of assessment has been settled with the villages for a period of 30 years, and in the Deccan and S. Maharatta country for 20 years. In Bengal the *permanency* of the rent has so much fostered agriculture and

extended cultivation, that the Zemindars in all parts are said to enjoy a revenue ‘at least equal to, and in many places a great deal more than, the Government tax’—at the expense, however, of the *ryots* or cultivators.

Staple Productions and Commerce.—The vegetable products of this wide empire have been already enumerated under the article HINDOOSTAN. Amongst the cereals cultivated during the wet season are millets, jowaree (*Holcus sorghum*), bajree (*Holcus spicatus*), and other kinds of holcus; maize, which is not popularly used as a bread-corn, but cooked and eaten as a green vegetable; and rice, in localities favourable for its culture. The grains cultivated during the dry season, from October to June, are bearded wheats, barley of several kinds, and various pulses. Contrary to generally-received notions in this country, neither rice nor wheat form the chief nutriment of the natives of India; the former is raised only on alluvial soils, and is often twice as dear as wheat, which succeeds it, as a grain for exportation, in the upper part of the valley of the Ganges, and on the table-lands; the bulk of the food of from 70 to 80 millions of the population, consists of grains the names of which are scarcely known in Europe. Rice is principally produced in the vast plains of Bengal, on those of Tanjore, S. Arcot, &c., in the Madras presidency, in the Concan and lower parts of the territories of Bombay, and commonly around the banks of rivers, near their mouths, where the climate is hottest, and the annual inundation most extensive. In the delta of the Ganges, rice yields two crops annually, in August and December. In the year 1841–42, the total export of rice and other grain was valued at £648,804, of which the export to the United Kingdom amounted in value to £129,688. In 1849, the imports into Great Britain of rice from India amounted to 875,510 cwt. By far the greater proportion of the indigo consumed in Europe is produced in India. It is raised extensively from Dacca to Delhi; there are reported to be upwards of 470 indigo factories in the Bengal and Agra presidencies, which are conducted by English capitalists, and the value of the annual produce is calculated at from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 sterling. Its culture extends over upwards of 1,000,000 ac. in the Gangetic region; and, it is stated, that where it prevails the rural population are uniformly in the best circumstances. It is also raised extensively in Candeish, in the Bombay presidency, and in other parts of British India. In 1842, indigo to the value of £2,397,162 was exported from Bengal, the total export from India being valued at £2,730,560; and, in 1849, 75,982 cwt. were imported into Great Britain and Ireland. The trade in opium is a Government monopoly; the article is raised, in the British territories, only in Bahar and Benares, and under very strict limitations; but, in the Indore territories, and other parts of the province of Malwa, in Central India, it is also grown, and is purchased or sold on commission by the British Government, for exportation to China, the Indian Archipelago, and other parts of S.E. Asia. In 1833, the export consisted of 9534 chests of Patna and Benares opium from Calcutta, and 11,715 chests of Malwa opium from the Bombay presidency; the whole valued at £3,151,486. In 1839–40, the revenue derived from the sale of opium had decreased to £784,267; but, in 1843–44, it had again risen to £2,551,017; and, in 1849, the sale of opium raised in the British territory realized to the Bengal Government the sum of £3,015,000, exclusive of the receipts from the sale of Malwa opium, and opium *passes* in Bombay, amounting to £298,093.

Cotton is a most important staple of Indian produce. All the plants yielding it thrive more or less in different portions of the territory, especially the *Gossypium herbaceum*, which is supposed to be indigenous in India. It is raised chiefly in peninsular India, especially in the uplands of the S. and W., in which latter quarter are the principal ports of shipment. Baroach, Kattywar, and other districts in Gujerat, and Darwar in the Bombay presidency, Coimbatour in the Madras presidency, and the table-land of Mysore, are the portions of India most famous for their cotton crops. The indigenous cotton succeeds only on what is called the ‘black cotton soil,’ which is estimated to extend over about 200,000 sq. m. of country; but, in addition, there is a ‘red cotton soil,’ formed of the debris of siliceous rocks, extending over from 200,000 to 300,000 sq. m., on which alone the cotton of America succeeds, and for the culture of which it is well adapted. The detritus at the river mouths in Bengal has been found, on

analysis, apparently well suited for the growth of the 'sea-land' cotton of the United States; but little cotton is raised in the Bengal presidency, its production being chiefly limited to the regions not producing the other great staples—indigo, sugar, silk, and opium. The consumption of cotton in India has been very vaguely and variously estimated at from 375,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 lbs. per annum. It is certainly used to an enormous extent, nearly every article of clothing, or woven or padded furniture, for which wool, linen, &c., are employed in other countries, being in India made of that material. The Indian cotton is naturally of good quality; it takes dyes well and readily, and its fibre swells in bleaching; but, being raised generally by cultivators with little capital, and being badly cleaned, and liable to dirt and injury from defective modes of conveyance, it can seldom compete in price with other cottons brought to the British markets. In 1840–41, however, some experimental farms, under the superintendence of American planters, were established in the chief cotton districts; the cleaning of cotton by American machinery was also introduced, and some cotton, equal to any from America, has been imported at Liverpool. In 1841, 280,000 bales of cotton were exported from India. In 1845–46, of the total exports, amounting to 143,252,960 lbs., valued at £1,531,734, and chiefly sent to China and the United Kingdom, 128,820,270 lbs. were shipped from Bombay. In 1849, the import of cotton-wool from British India into Great Britain amounted to 70,838,515 lbs., being considerably more than double the quantity received from Brazil, and somewhat more than one-tenth of the entire quantity imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom. In 1850, the total import amounted to 118,665,380 lbs.; of which 112,408,140 lbs. were from the Bombay, 5,571,450 lbs. from the Madras, and 85,790 lbs. from the Bengal presidency.—(*Parl. Report, May, 1851, &c.*)

For a long period, the E. India sugar was greatly inferior to the sugar of the W. Indies, and a heavy obstacle to its introduction into the British markets existed in the shape of discriminating duties, unfavourable to the E. Indian produce. But, since these have been removed, the export of sugar from India has rapidly extended, and the manufacture of the article has of late years improved so much, as to make it bear a very favourable contrast for purity, as well as saccharine quality, with the sugar from other quarters. In 1833, the whole import of sugar from India into the United Kingdom amounted to only 111,731 cwt., but it thenceforward steadily increased, and, in 1848, amounted to 1,360,417 cwt., or somewhat more than half as much as that received from the W. Indies. In the same year, the imports into Great Britain and Ireland from India comprised 19,853 cwt. of molasses, and 908,876 gallons of rum. In 1849, the import into the United Kingdom of sugar, from British India and the contiguous islands, amounted to 1,538,000 cwt. In 1850, of 1,375,315 lbs. similarly imported, 1,146,460 lbs. were from the Bengal presidency. The coffee imported in the same year from British India amounted to 3,845,357 lbs., of which 3,333,000 lbs. were from the presidency of Bombay. Pepper is an important product of the Malabar coast, and the import into the United Kingdom from British India, in 1849, amounted to 3,913,611 lbs. Silk is produced chiefly in Bengal and in Assam; the silk of which latter province is of the first quality, and is yielded by several different worms. The mulberry thrives so freely in India that its culture might be extended greatly beyond its present amount; the import of its raw silk from India into Great Britain, in 1849, is set down at 1,804,327 lbs., or nearly as much as that sent by China; in addition to which, upwards of 500,000 pieces of India silk manufactures were in the same year received in the United Kingdom. Salt is a Government monopoly, and the source of a considerable revenue; it is made in large quantities in Cuttack. The quantity disposed of at the Government sales, in 1844–45, was 4,644,046 bazaar maunds, or 3,405,288 cwt.; and, in the year 1848–49, the Indian Government realized £2,488,567 from the sale of this article, considerably more than half of which revenue was derived from the Bengal presidency. Nitre and nitrate of soda effloresce on the soil, over large tracts in Bahar, and in other parts of the country; and, in 1849, 286,746 cwt. of saltpetre were imported from British India into Great Britain, being rather more than half the total supply to the United Kingdom. In Assam, a considerable

extent of the yellow soil which characterizes some of the tea districts in China, has been found to exist, and the tea-plant flourishes there spontaneously, as also in the province Ku-maon, in the Himalayas. Tobacco of superior quality, teak-timber, from the Malabar coast and Tenasserim provinces; cardamoms, cocoa-nuts, chank and pearl shells, chiefly from the S.; drugs, dyes, gum-lac, linseed, sesamum, safflower, turmeric, ginger, skins and hides, borax, ivory, cassia, and other spices, are amongst the great variety of articles of the Indian export trade. Diamonds are found in Bundelkund and in the Deccan. Copper is plentiful in the Himalaya, but at present the ore is all but useless, from deficient means of transport. Gold, silver, lead, mercury, antimony, and other metals, are found in different districts; they do not appear, however, as essential sources of commercial wealth. India is not a country eminently adapted for sheep-farming, and the wool of the native breeds is coarse and dark-coloured. The better sheep are met with on the uplands of Mysore, Coimbatore, and the Deccan, also at Jeypoor, in Rajpootana; and, of late years, attention has been paid to their improvement, by crossing the breeds, and with so much success, that the export of wool to Great Britain had increased from 371 lbs. in 1833, to 3,975,866 lbs. in 1845; and, in 1849, it amounted to 4,182,853 lbs. Subjoined is

A TABLE of the AGGREGATE VALUE of the MERCHANDISE EXPORTED and IMPORTED from the three PRESIDENCIES of BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY, in 1842–3.—

Presidencies.	Exports in the Year 1842–3.	Imports in the Year 1842–3.
	£	£
Bengal (Calcutta).....	6,830,954	4,123,213
Madras.....	2,136,690	858,672
Bombay.....	5,124,275	3,803,018
Total value.....	14,071,819	8,784,903

A TABLE of the VALUE of the EXPORTS and IMPORTS of BRITISH INDIA, to and from DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, in the Year 1842–3.—

Countries.	Exports to, from British India.	Imports from, into British India.
	£	£
Great Britain.....	5,398,365	5,016,679
France.....	669,884	213,732
U. States.....	141,120	72,074
Arabian and Persian Gulfs.....	811,805	410,604
China.....	4,102,878	536,590
Pegu.....	79,977	128,063
Sumatra.....	2,910	1,790
New S. Wales.....	9,277	7,334
Penang and Eastward.....	764,214	307,187
Java.....	16,951	44
Maldiva Islands.....	6,390	16,142
Manilla.....	.....	16,353
Cape of Good Hope.....	9,295	1,601
S. America.....	1,081	19,793
Mauritius.....	168,322	54,975
Coast of Africa.....	29,001	49,391
Madaira and Genoa.....	.....	8,646
St. Helena.....	2,517	.....
Hamburg.....	15,993	2,709
Bremen.....	5,068	1,752
Other countries, and between different parts of India.....	1,926,771	1,939,264
Totals.....	14,071,819	8,784,903

In 1849, the total exports from the United Kingdom to British India, including Ceylon, &c., amounted to £6,803,274. The annual gross amount of the imports to and exports from India, in the years 1844–5, and 1847–8, is given below:—

Date.	Exports.	Imports.
1844–5.....	16,590,211	10,754,145
1845–6.....	17,028,672	9,087,478
1846–7.....	15,355,436	8,811,250
1847–8.....	15,565,949	8,406,100

In April, 1834, the exclusive right of the E. India Company to trade with China, &c., ceased; and Europeans may now proceed by sea to any part of British India without a license, though some restrictions still exist to their liberty to enter the territories of the Company by land. Foreign ships may enter at any of the ports, but they are not privileged to convey freight from one port to another.

The principal weights, measures, &c., in use in India are the seer (1 lb. 13 oz. 14 dwt.), the maund (74 lb. 10 oz. nearly, Imperial measure); the old bazaar maund is equivalent to 82 lbs. 2 oz. The beza or bizah is a land measure of 1600 sq. yards. The Company's rupee is of 16 annas is valued at 2s. sterling; 16 Company's rupees make a gold mohur. A lac is a hundred thousand, and a crore 10 millions.

Manufactures.—The silk fabrics of India are inferior to those of China; but, in 1842–43, there were exported from Bengal to Great Britain to the amount of 24,02,894 rupees (£240,290), constituting about two-thirds of their entire export. By far the most important manufactures, as regards the extent to which they are produced by the natives of India, are cotton piece-goods, the best of which are made along the Coromandel coast. They are sent chiefly to Arabia, Persia, Pegu, Penang, and the Indian Archipelago; but their manufacture has sustained a progressive diminution within the last 35 years. In 1816–17, nearly all India was supplied with home-manufactured cotton goods, and the same were exported to the United Kingdom to the value of £1,659,438. In 1842–43, the export from India to Great Britain reached only the value of £40,267; the native cotton goods, both as to home and foreign supply, having by that period become, in a great measure, supplanted by British cotton manufactures. In 1847, the British plain, printed, and coloured cotton fabrics cleared to Calcutta alone, from the ports of London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, amounted in the aggregate to 112,615,737 yards, valued at £1,329,476; besides cotton twist 11,198,369 lbs., worth £526,308. In 1849, the cotton goods exported from Great Britain to India amounted in value to £3,501,891. Diapers and other cotton fabrics are, however, still produced at Dacca, once noted for its muslins; chintzes, and a variety of other woven goods, at Calcutta and Burdwan. The silks of Auritsir, Lahore, Mooltan, and other towns in the Punjab, and of Moorsheadabad, in Bengal, are of old celebrity. The shawls made from the wool of the Tibet goat by the Hindoo population of Cashmere; the leather, arms, paper, and lacquered wares of the same region; the arms made at Lahore; similar goods, pottery, turbans, Tatta silks, &c., fabricated in Scinde; the muslins of Cicacole, woollen carpets of Ellore, cottons of Tinnevely, and gold chains and jewellery of Trichinopoly, in the Madras territories, deserve especial mention. Ship-building has declined at Calcutta, but it has lately risen to high importance at Moulmein. At Bombay are docks for the construction of vessels of the first class, and the Indian mercantile navy contains numerous ships of acknowledged excellence. (For further notices of manufactures, see HINDOOSTAN.)

Roads and Communications.—The inland trade of India is greatly impeded by the want of internal communication. The grand trunk road from Calcutta to Benares and Delhi, on the latter portion of which the bridges over the rivers have only been recently made; a good road from Pauwelly, opposite Bombay, to Poonah; others from Bombay to Ahmednuggur, into Candesh, through the Concan district, on the Malabar coast, and for a part of the way, and to Jubbulpore in Central India; one from Mirzapoor, on the Ganges, to Jubbulpore and Nagpore; and one from Masulipatam to Hyderabad, constituted the only lines of route, worthy of especial notice, as having been constructed before 1850, when several good and extensive roads were made in the Punjab, between Lahore, Putankote, and Mooltan, &c.; and one was begun between Lahore and Peshawar. Excepting the foregoing, all of which have been formed chiefly within the last century, few public ways exist that are better than mere tracks, along which rude cars can be drawn, or oxen driven. Pack-bullocks of small size, carrying a load of about 240 lbs., are used for the conveyance of many kinds of goods; camels, for the same purpose, toward the W. frontiers; and, in the Himalaya, goats and sheep. Elsewhere, most of the merchandize is conveyed on the backs of *brinjarries*, a caste of Hindoos whose business is that of carriers. The impediment to prosperity on account of the absence of roads, will be made strikingly apparent by the fact that, in 1823, while grain in Candesh was plentiful enough to be sold at from 6s. to 8s. a quarter, in Aurungabad, not 100 m. distant, it was 34s.; and at Poonah, perhaps 150 m. farther, from 64s. to 70s. a quarter; and yet, for the want of routes on which to convey it, no attempt could be made to equalize the price of corn in these localities. It is stated that,

during the ten years from 1836 to 1846, the sum of £1,446,400 was spent by the E. India Company in the formation of roads, buildings, bridges, tanks, and canals in India, exclusive of repairs. The railways projected or in progress in all the three presidencies, when completed, will remove many of the difficulties as to roads complained of, and tend greatly to the development of the great natural riches of India.

One of the most magnificent and the most useful of the works ever undertaken by the British Government in India, is the Ganges canal, now in progress of execution in the Doab, between the Ganges and Jumna. It commences at Hardwar, and is to extend for a distance of 180 m., to near Alighur, where it will diverge into two channels, one, 170 m. in length, running to the Ganges, at Cawnpoor; and the other, 165 m. in length, to the Jumna, near Humeerpoor, 40 m. W. by N. Futtelphoor. Branches, with an aggregate extent of 250 m., will proceed to Futtelghur, and Coel; the total length being 765 m. This canal, which will be navigable throughout, is intended also to irrigate a tract of 8400 sq. m.; and it is estimated that the increase of land revenue in the country through which it is carried will be £350,000 per annum; and, in addition, that about £160,000 will be annually derived from it by the sale of water. Very extensive masonry works are requisite for the Ganges canal. A considerable portion of the undertaking is already completed; and, of somewhat more than £1,500,000, which it is estimated will be the total cost, £634,000 had been spent on its construction at the close of 1850. A large canal, estimated to cost half a million sterling, has been commenced in the Punjab. Both the Ganges and the Indus are now navigated by steam-vessels, the former river by strong and very buoyant iron boats.

Armed Force.—The following Table exhibits the strength of the military forces in British India in 1845:—

	Bengal & Agra.	Madras.	Bombay.
<i>Company's Troops.</i>			
European officers.....	1,578	1,092	551
European non-commissioned and rank and file	5,208	8,685	2,223
	6,786	4,707	2,773
<i>Native Troops</i>			
Cavalry.....	4,782	3,889	1,430
Body-guard.....	433	...	...
Artillery.....	4,833	1,818	699
Engineers, &c.....	1,368	703	376
Native Infantry.....	83,411	55,378	28,991
Khelat-i Ghilzie regiment	999	...	...
Irregular Cavalry.....	6,954	...	2,473
Local Infantry.....	15,961	Irregular Infantry	4,958
Banaielund Legion.....	2,939	Scinde Camel Corps	1,935
Military Police.....	11,144	...	...
Total of Co.'s Troops..	132,834	61,788	41,063

The total forces of the E. India Company amounted therefore to 13,715 European, and 235,684 native troops, in all 249,399, officers, and rank and file. In addition, there were in 1845, 963 officers, and 27,149 rank and file belonging to her Majesty's service. In the Punjab, there were maintained, in 1850, four local regiments of infantry, and one corps of cavalry, raised in that territory, besides a large police force. The Punjab military force consists, besides border corps, of five corps of infantry, five of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. In the Punjab cavalry, Sikhs predominate; in the infantry, Mahometans. In the rest of the territory of British India, more than half of the native army consists of Hindoos; in Bengal they compose 83 per cent. of the Sepoy troops, and are mostly of the higher castes. In the Bombay army, six-eighths are Hindoos, but chiefly Sudras, or of the lower castes. In the Madras territories, the Mahometans are more numerous amongst the armed force than elsewhere; in the cavalry there are from six to seven in proportion to one Hindoo, and in the infantry about two to three or four Hindoos.

The Indian navy consisted, in 1848, of 39 steam-vessels, of an aggregate of 5044 horse-power, and burden of 18,360 tons; of which 11, aggregate 1000 horse-power, 4405 tons burden, belonged to Bengal; one, of 160 horse-power, and 411 tons burden, belonged to Madras; and 27, of 2884 horse-power, and a total of 13,544 tons burden, were attached to the presidency of Bombay; which was also the station of 14 sailing vessels, aggregate burden, 2826 tons.

Revenue.—The land revenue is collected, in the first instance, by the village collectors, *tehsildars* or accountants; from them it is sent to the provincial native treasurers, who are bound in heavy securities to the Government, and act directly under the European collector of the district or collectorate. In addition to the land tax, the receipts are derived from the sales of opium, salt, and tobacco; and, in the Bombay territories, opium passes, and dock dues; mint, stamp, and excise duties; post-office collection, sayar and abkarry, or spirit and other licenses, marine and pilotage receipts, subsidies and tribute from the protected states, &c. The Indian revenue has for some years presented a deficiency as compared with the expenditure, in consequence of expensive wars. The following is

A TABLE OF THE REVENUES AND CHARGES OF THE SEVERAL PRESIDENCIES OF BRITISH INDIA, in the Year 1848-9, the CHARGES INCLUDING THOSE DISBURSED IN ENGLAND:—

Presidencies.	Total Revenue, 1848-9.	Total Charges, 1848-9.
	Co's Rupees.	Co's Rupees.
Bengal.....	7,89,15,325	10,22,45,359
Agra.....	4,99,83,128	1,01,44,430
Madras.....	3,91,17,169	3,43,63,612
Bombay.....	2,64,09,334	3,12,48,316
	19,44,25,066 or £18,227,350	17,80,00,687 or £16,687,577
	Charges disbursed in England.....	£3,012,908
Total.....	£18,227,350	£19,700,465

The total public debt of the E. India Company amounted, in 1849, to £44,204,080, and the annual interest to £2,101,322.

History.—Following in the wake of the Portuguese and the Dutch, who had already established commercial settlements in India, the English, at the end of the sixteenth century, determined to adventure in the E. seas; and, accordingly, in 1600, during the reign of Elizabeth in England, and of Akbar on the royal throne of Hindoostan, a company was formed for this purpose in London, which, in the next year, was enlarged so as to consist of 215 shareholders, headed by George Earl of Cumberland. This association, the nucleus of the present E. India Company, had, at its origin, a capital of £70,000; its affairs were under the direction of a committee of 17 directors, the number of whom was afterwards increased to 24. In the face of numerous obstacles thrown in their way by the Portuguese, the ships of the Company traded at Surat and other places on the W. coast of India, and with such success that, after eight merchant squadrons having been sent to India in the space of twelve years, the company had derived an average profit of not less than 171 per cent. on their capital! In 1612, a joint-stock capital of £429,000 was subscribed by the Company, who, early in the succeeding year, obtained leave from the Mogul emperor to erect factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay, and Gogo. Violent hostilities with the Portuguese and the Dutch subsequently took place, but without much retarding the commercial prospects of the English, who, about 1626, established factories at Masulipatam and Arnegon, near Nellore; and in 1634 were allowed by the emperor Shah-Jehan to trade at Pipley in Bengal, which fixes that date as the period when their ships were first permitted to enter the Ganges. In 1639, our countrymen procured from a local rajah the cession of a stripe of land, about 5 m. in length, on the Coromandel coast, where Madras now stands, and where Fort St. George was forthwith erected; this, accordingly, being the first territorial acquisition of the British on the Indian mainland.

In 1645, through the influence of Mr. Broughton, a surgeon who had successfully exerted his professional skill on some members of the imperial family at Agra, permission was acquired to erect factories at Balasore and Hooghly in Bengal; to which, as well as to the English establishments at Surat, valuable privileges were, at his instigation, granted. In 1664, the island of Bombay was ceded by Portugal to Charles II. of England, as a part of the dowry of his queen; in 1668 this island was made over in perpetuity to the Company, which was now considerably augmented by the addition to it of other associations; and in 1687 Bombay became the capital of the British settlements in the E. Factories had by this time been established in various parts of Bengal, Bahar, and S.

India; and an expedition was even sent out ostensibly for the purpose of redressing certain injuries, but destined in reality for a service of no less magnitude than that of levying war against the powerful emperor Aurengzebe and the subadar of Bengal. In 1689, as Mr. Mill observes, 'it was laid down as a determinate object of policy (by the Company) that independence was to be established in India, and dominion acquired.' At that date they wrote to their agents: 'the increase of our revenue is the subject of our care as much as our trade.' In 1700 the Company had obtained, from the subadar of Bengal, the grant of a small zemindary on the Hooghly, comprising the towns of Calcutta, Govindpore, and Chuttanuttie; but it was not until 1713 that Mr. Hamilton, an English surgeon, who had successfully operated on the emperor Ferokhehere—treating in the steps of Mr. Broughton—procured from the emperor the confirmation of the grant, and thus established in the possession of his countrymen the locality whence extended the dominion forming the third and principal of the three great presidencies into which, until our day, British India has remained divided.

The French had already become possessed of settlements on the Coromandel coast, and territory in the Carnatic, and on the breaking out of the war between them and the English in 1745, India was made a theatre for their hostilities. In these, several native powers soon became involved; but, after various success on the part of the belligerents, the French, by 1763, were completely worsted by the superior resources and strength of their antagonists. From the period of the war declared against the French in 1756, the ascendancy of the English in India proceeded with rapid strides. The battle of Plassey in 1757, in which a few forces under Clive routed a Mogul army of 18,000 cavalry and 50,000 infantry, opened Bengal to the British; the district of the twenty-four pergunnahs was acquired in the same year, and Burdwan, Madnapore, and Chittagong in 1760. In 1765 the collection of the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa was yielded by the emperor to the company; the N. Circars were acquired in the following year, and the zemindary of Benares in 1775. In the last-named year a war broke out between the British and Hyder Ali, who had seated himself on the throne of Mysore; and it was continued by his successor Tippoo, with short intervals, down to the death of the latter, and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799; since that period nearly all the territory comprising the sovereignty of Tippoo, except the tableland of Mysore, has passed under the direct rule of the E. India Company, and been annexed to the presidency of Madras.

The events which determined the progress of British ascendancy in India were now transferred from the E. and S. to the central and W. parts of the same region. The war with the Mahratta powers—Sattara, Berar, Scindia, Holkar, &c.—occupied the early years of the present century, and was chiefly conducted under the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, as governor-general. Amongst the remarkable occurrences during this period were the battles of Assaye and Argaum, which distinguished the early military career of the Duke of Wellington, and evinced the genius of that great commander; the victories of Delhi, Lasswarree, Deeg, and Futteghur, gained by Lord Lake; and the transference of the Mogul emperor, from the thraldom in which he had been held by the Mahrattas, to the protection of the British. Amongst the acquisitions made by the latter during this interval were Goruckpoor, &c., from Oude, and the lower Doab, between the Ganges and Jumna, in 1801; other districts in Bundelcund in 1802; Cuttack district and the upper Doab, with other portions of the Delhi territory, in 1803; and in 1805, districts of Gujerat, previously belonging to the Guicowar.

A war soon afterwards ensued against the Pindarees, a host of roving and predatory warriors, who, during the disquiet which they caused, formed alliances with several of the Mahratta powers; also a war against the Goorkhas of Nepal, who had made irruptions into the N. British provinces. The forces of Holkar received a severe defeat from the troops under Sir T. Hslop, at Mahidpore, in 1817; but the Pindare war could not be said to have ended until the fall of Asseerghur before the British arms in 1819. Bhurtpoor, which had on former occasions resisted five successive attacks by our troops, was finally taken by assault in January, 1826; since which epoch few military operations of much magnitude have

taken place in India E. of the plains of the Sutlej and Indus. During the period thus indicated, the accessions to the British territory comprised Kumaon, taken from Nepal in 1815; the Saugur districts, Darwar, Ahmedabad, &c., acquired in 1817; Candeish, Ajmere, Poonah, the Concan, the S. Maharrata country, and some districts on the Nerbudda in 1818; and several others incorporated into the Bombay presidency in 1820 and 1822.

The extension of the British sway next took place chiefly in the peninsula of India-beyond-the-Ganges. In 1824, in consequence of aggressions on our E. frontier, war was declared against the Burmese, who, after several defeats in the centre of their territories, in 1826 ceded to the British, Assam, Aracan, and the Tenasserim provinces—then added to the Bengal presidency. Singapore and Malacca became by purchase British possessions in 1824-5; Coorg in S. India, and Loodianah, with adjacent districts on the Sutlej, were acquired in 1834; Kurnool in 1840, and Jaloun in 1841.

Political intrigues in central Asia, having a tendency to produce dangerous hostilities within our Indian dominions, caused the interference of the British in the affairs of Afghanistan; and to that country a formidable army was sent from India in 1839, by means of which the deposed sovereign was replaced on the throne of Cabool. In 1841, those treacherous slaughters of British officers and troops took place at Cabool and elsewhere, which interposed the most alarming check that the British power had ever experienced in the E.; but in 1842 another army was sent beyond the Indus, which speedily restored there the prestige belonging to the British name. In consequence of events which we cannot afford space to detail, a British force entered Scinde in 1843, and, after Sir C. Napier's victory over the Ameers at Meeanee, that country submitted, and it has since formed an integral part of British India. In the same year disagreements between the president and some of the reigning family at Gwalior, in the centre of Hindoostan, precipitated hostilities in that quarter, which speedily terminated in the triumph of the British arms at the battles of Maharajpooor and Punnair; and although these events were not followed by any direct territorial acquisition on our part, a number of districts were afterwards sequestered for the maintenance of a British force in Scindia's dominions. Finally, the British had to combat the most formidable enemy they had ever yet encountered on Indian soil. Towards the end of 1845, an unprovoked invasion of the Sikhs across the Sutlej into the territories protected by the Company, compelled all disposable forces in India to move to the N.W.; and at the end of that year, and beginning of the next, the Sikhs were successively defeated in the actions of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Soobraon. In 1848, war was resumed by the Sikhs and Afghans united, and the scene of hostility removed to the neighbourhood of Mooltan; but, after the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat—the last a most decisive action, fought February 21, 1849—this combination was wholly broken up, and the Punjab was annexed to the British dominions. Sattara, formerly the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa, was added to the Bombay presidency in 1849; and Sumbulpoor, a Goudwana rajaship of 9000 sq. m., has more recently lapsed to the British, from want of heirs to the last rajah. The chief events of a political nature which have still more lately occurred in India, are disturbances in the territory of the Nizam, which, probably at no very distant period, will be absorbed into the wide-spread sovereignty immediately under British authority; and the war commenced with Burmah in the early part of the present year (1852).

Subjoined are the dates of the accession to office of the various governors-general of India since the battle of Plassey in 1757:—

1759—Colonel Clive.	1798—Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley).
1760—Mr. Holwell.	1805—Marquis Cornwallis.
1761—Mr. Vansittart.	1805—Sir G. Barlow.
1765—Mr. Spencer.	1807—Earl of Minto.
1765—Lord Clive.	1813—Earl Morn (Marq Hastings).
1767—Mr. Verelst.	1823—Earl Amherst.
1769—Mr. Cartier.	1828—Lord W. Bentinck.
1772—Mr. Warren Hastings.	1835—Lord Auckland.
1785—Sir J. M. Pherson.	1842—Lord Ellenborough.
1786—Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis.	1844—Sir H. Lord Hardinge.
1793—Sir J. Shore (Lord Teignmouth).	1847—Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie.

(Mill's *Hist. of British India*; Prinsep's *Bengal and Agra Gazetteer*, 1841, &c.; McGregor's *Report on British India*,

1848; Stoequeler's *Handbook for India*; *Board of Trade Report*, 1849; *Papers on Imports and Exports*, 1846; *Reports on Sugar and Coffee Planting, and on the Growth of Cotton in India*; *Report of the Indian Law Commissioners*, 1847; *Report on Idolatry in India*, 1849; *E. India Revenue Report*, 1848-49; *Acts of the Government of India*; *Calcutta Review*, 1850-51.)

INDIAN, ASIATIC, EASTERN, or MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, the greatest group of isls. on the globe, whether considered with respect to their number or extent; situated to the S.E. of Asia, and washed W. by the Indian and E. by the Pacific Ocean. From the N.W. extremity of Sumatra—lat. 5° 34' N.; lon. 95° 20' E.; to the Arru Islands; lat. 6° S.; lon. 134° 30' E.—a chain of islands, about thirty in number, separated in general only by very narrow straits, extends through nearly 45° of longitude, or about 2600 m. The greater part of this chain lies between the 7th and 9th parallels of S. lat.; but, at one point—Rotte island, adjoining Timor—it touches the 11th parallel. This is the S. boundary of the Archipelago. Its E. limit has less compactness and linear precision. At a short distance N. and E. from the Arru Islands, lies the great island of Papua or New Guinea, the W. peninsula of which is by some considered as belonging to the Indian Archipelago. From 200 m. to 500 m. N.W. are the Moluccas or Spice Islands in the widest sense, and N. by W. from these again are the Philippine Islands; the largest of which group, Luzon, reaches the 17th parallel of N. lat. Thus the Archipelago has an extreme length of 45°, and a breadth of 28°. With exception of the Philippines, which still belong to Spain; the islands of Penang, Singapore, Labuan, and the settlement of Sarawak, on the W. coast of Borneo, which belong to Great Britain; and the N. and N.W. portion of the island of Borneo, the Sooloo, and some other islands, under native potentates; the whole of this vast archipelago is, either really or nominally, under the sway of Holland; this last portion is frequently named the Dutch East Indies.

Chief islands.—Within the limits here pointed out, lie some of the largest and finest islands in the world, as Borneo, Sumatra, above 1000 m. in length; Java, Celebes, Luzon, &c. Some include in the Archipelago not only New Guinea, or at least its E.W. peninsula, but also the peninsula of Malacca. The fertile and cultivated islands of less size on the coasts of Sumatra and Java, or extending E. to the Spice Islands, inclusively, are as follows:—Nias, Mantawi, Poggy, Billiton, Banca, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Comodo, Sandalwood Island, Flores or Mangarai, Timor, Ceram, Booroo, Gillolo, Mindanao, Palawan, Negros, Samar, Mindoro, Panay, Leyte, and Zebu. The small islands may be truly called innumerable, for there are numerous groups throughout the Archipelago, consisting each of hundreds of islands; many of them celebrated by the natives for their beauty and fertility, which have never been surveyed, and are even studiously avoided by European navigators; who dread not only the hidden dangers of coral banks and islets, but also the piratical habits of those who dwell upon them.

Geological Constitution.—The islands which, in close array, form the S. line of the Archipelago, are all mountainous, and the chief summits are volcanic. Many of them, indeed, are still active volcanoes. It would appear, then, as if this very long and narrow ridge of land had been raised from the ocean by the agency of subterranean fires. The line of volcanic action may be traced, on the W. side, through Sumatra to Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal. On the E. side it reaches the meridian of 130° E., nearly under which are the little volcanic islands of Nila and Seroa, in the sea of Banda. It then inclines N.W. The little islands lying on the W. of Gillolo are all volcanic. Ternate was laid waste in 1840 by volcanic eruption and earthquake. Thence the volcanic line may be traced through the Philippines and Japan to Kamtschatka.

Enclosed Seas.—The islands are arranged in chains or in groups, leaving a number of open spaces or seas, often difficult of access, but the navigation of which is favoured by constant winds and a general exemption from tempests. These seas, within the Archipelago, are, chiefly, the China sea, between Borneo and the Malayan peninsula; the Java sea, between Java and Borneo; the sea of Celebes, between this island, Borneo, Mindanao, and the Sooloo Archipelago. N.W. of the last-named barrier, between Borneo, the middle islands of the

Philippine group, and Palawan, is the Sooloo sea. S. of Celebes is the sea of Flores; and further E. the Banda sea, S. of the Moluccas. The straits of Macassar, between Borneo and Celebes; the Molucca passage, Pitt's passage, and the Gilolo passage, may be added to the list of narrow seas. The last-named passage, and Dampier's Strait, by the coast of New Guinea, are the principal entrances to the Indian Archipelago from the E., while the straits of Malacca and of Sunda give access from the W.; and the straits of Lombok, Allas, Ombai, &c., from the S.

Climate.—The whole Archipelago lies within the tropics, and indeed, for the most part, close to the equator; which passes through the middle of Sumatra and of Borneo, over Celebes and Gilolo. If New Guinea be included in the Archipelago, the latter will then present to view the most widely extended, from W. to E., of all the equatorial regions of the earth. The general equality of climate throughout is attended with a certain uniformity of production, and similarity of manners in the people. But close examination detects wide differences in the natural constitution and climate of the islands; and, as civilization has advanced upon them from the W., and has reached greater maturity in that quarter, there are still ample grounds for distinguishing the whole into groups. This whole oceanic and equatorial region is excepted from the general law of the trade winds, which, on the N. and S. sides of the line, respectively, blow constantly from the N.E. and S.E. Within the Indian Archipelago, and thence W. to the coast of Africa, the monsoons—that is, season winds—prevail, blowing alternately from the S.E. and N.W. But the monsoons, being an exception to a general law, vary much from place to place, though locally regular and constant; and E. of Celebes, or of the meridian of 124°, the seasons are reversed, or the rains fall during the dry season of the W. islands, and far less copiously than in the latter. This circumstance, with the absence of the rich soil formed by the disintegration of volcanic rocks, makes a broad distinction between the E. and W. islands in respect of fertility. The N. Philippine islands alone fall within the region of hurricanes and boisterous winds. But the general law of smooth seas and constant breezes, which prevails further S., is not strictly inviolable; and the Moluccas have not yet quite recovered from the ravages done by the hurricanes of 1778 and of 1816.

Groups.—The divisions of the Archipelago, founded on natural characters, production, and population, are as follows:—The first division embraces the Malayan peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, and about two-thirds of the W. part of Borneo, to the meridian of 116°. So far there is a general uniformity of animal and vegetable productions; the soil is extremely fertile; rice is the general food of the people, who have made a considerable advance in the arts and habits of civilized life. The second division, comprehending Celebes, Borneo, and E. Borneo, up to lat. 3° N., is, in soil, food, and civilization, inferior to the first. Rice is here no longer abundant, and sago often supplies its place. The third division extends from lon. 124° to 130° E., and between lat. 10° S. and 2° N. Here the monsoons or seasons are altered, and nature takes a new aspect. The rich vegetation of the W. islands is seen only on the sea-shore, the hills are comparatively bare and arid. But this is the region in which alone the clove and nutmeg attain perfection. Yet the soil is not fertile, rice is rare, and the staple food in this division is sago. The inhabitants of this division are much inferior to those further W., and have never acquired the use of letters. The fourth is less distinctly marked out than the preceding. It lies between the parallels of 4° and 10° N., from lon. 116° to 128° E., including the N. angle of Borneo, the Sooloo Islands, and Mindanao. The inhabitants are superior to those of the third division. Rice is their chief food, but sago also is much used. The clove and nutmeg are here indigenous, but inferior in quality to those growing further S. The fifth division is that of the Philippine islands, from lat. 10° to 18° N. Here humid climate and volcanic soil reappear, and with them exuberant fertility. Rice again becomes abundant. Sugar and tobacco are produced; but the peppers of the first division, the fine spices of the third, and some of the fruits of the islands near the equator are wanting.

Vegetation.—The vegetable productions of so wide and so prolific a region can, within our limits, be adverted to only in the most summary manner. In the woods of Sumatra and

Java, most of the trees exceed 100 ft. in height. But the density of the vegetation is still more astonishing than the vigour of individual plants. In the struggle for space and air, plants of different kinds become piled one over the other. Teak, mango, fig, musa, sandal, ebony, and other great trees, are mingled with palms of endless variety and gigantic forms; while climbing plants, frequently canes, interwoven from tree to tree, bind the whole together, and render the forest utterly impenetrable. The tendency to climb characterizes the vegetation of the Archipelago. Stems, a foot or more in diameter, and belonging to species which elsewhere grow without support, here twine themselves round the giants of the forest. Several of the climbing canes also take root, like the musa, as often as they touch the ground with their boughs. The rafflesia, the largest flower known, being nearly 3 ft. in diameter, is a parasitic production, peculiar to these rank forests. The inexhaustible supply of great timber afforded by these woods is to the natives of far less importance than the cocoa-nut, the bamboo, and numerous slender palms which adorn the coasts.

Cultivated Produce.—The chief object of cultivation in the Archipelago is rice, of which two crops in the year are obtained in lands perfectly suited for that culture. Maize, though more prolific, holds there the same relation to rice which barley bears to wheat among us. The green crops sown after the rice harvest are varieties of pulse, one of which, called *kachong tjo* or green pulse, deserves mention, being cultivated by the Chinese colonists for the manufacture of soy. Yams and batatas are also reared in some places; but the manioc, which grows wild, is neglected, owing to the abundance of food obtainable with little trouble. In general the objects of cultivation—rice, maize, &c.—are each known by one name throughout the Archipelago; while the indigenous and wild productions change their names with the localities. The cocoa-nut is among the cultivated plants. It is grown chiefly for the sake of its oil; but the finest edible oil is obtained from the nut of the kanári, a handsome tree, which flourishes within the same limits as the sago. Castor-oil is the lamp-oil of the Archipelago. The sago palm (*Sagrus genuina*) is one of the humblest of the palm tribe, rarely exceeding 30 ft. in height, but it attains a diameter of nearly 2 ft. Before the tree has attained its full growth, and the fruit has formed, the stem consists of a hard shell about 2 in. thick, containing an enormous mass of soft medullary matter, which, being macerated in water, yields the farinaceous deposit called sago. As the fruit ripens, the internal pulp or medullary matter disappears. This palm chooses marshy situations. It seems to be co-extensive with the clove and nutmeg; but is most perfect in the island of Ceram. The sago-palm is, of all alimentary productions, that which yields food in the greatest abundance. The gomuti, another short and thick palm, peculiar to this region, also yields a medullary matter like sago; but it is more valued for its toddy, palm-wine or sap, of which it will sometimes give off three quarts a-day for two years. All the sugar used by the indigenous population is made from the inspissated juice of the gomuti, which furnishes also a very valuable material, like black horse-hair, convertible into excellent cordage. The small tubular twigs found enveloped in the black filaments serve for pens to the natives who can write, but the majority convert them into arrows for the blow-pipe. The area-nut, betel, pepper, and gambir or catechu, are all peculiar to the Archipelago, and supply important articles of trade, required by the mastiatory habits of the native population. Europeans set a higher value on the fine spices, which are confined within very narrow limits. The clove was originally found only on the five Molucca islands, chiefly on Machian, whence it was carried to Amboina, to which spot its cultivation is now restricted by the Dutch. The nutmeg has wider limits, being found in Cochinchina, New Guinea, and even in New Holland. The minor aromatic productions of the Archipelago are very numerous.

Zoology.—The animal kingdom in this vast region, varies exceedingly according to locality, and for particulars respecting it, the reader must be referred to the special articles on the individual islands. Mammalia are numerous in the W. islands, but few in the E.; the types, in the former, such as the elephant in Sumatra, the tiger there and in Java, &c., being allied to those of the neighbouring continent of Asia; and in the latter, connected more with those of Australia, especially in the possession of marsupials. Birds of the most brilliant

plumage, are numerous everywhere; the swallow (*Hirundo esculenta*), builds her edible nests in the caves and rocks along the coast of almost all the islands, and that remarkable gallinaceous fowl, the megapodius, once thought peculiar to Australia, is found in E. part of the Archipelago. Serpents, dangerous from their strength or from their venomous bite, as well as those that are harmless, abound in the jungle, and sea-serpents of many kinds swarm in the Sooloo, and other seas. The lac insect inhabits some of these islands; all of them swarm with stinging pests, that almost render life insupportable, or at all events, call forth the exercise of the utmost vigilance, and the greatest ingenuity to avoid or repel their attacks; and the white ant commits the most fearful ravages on buildings, and furniture of every description. The gavia or Gangetic crocodile, finds a congenial home in the streams of Sumatra, Java, and the other larger islands; the dugong (*Halicore dugong*), a gregarious, herbivorous cetacean, frequents the shallows on the coasts; trepang (*Holothuria*), is taken in large quantities among the coral reefs and islets, and fish, and shell-fish, are innumerable.

Inhabitants.—In the absence of a geological knowledge of this extensive region, the particulars of its mineral treasures, the gold and diamonds of Sumatra and Borneo, the tin of Banka, the coal and antimony of Borneo, &c. cannot be made to assume any other than a local character, and may, therefore, be here omitted. They suggest, however, one general observation, that neither gold nor diamonds, nor fine spices, give any impulse to incipient civilization. These precious commodities abound most in the most barbarous countries of the Archipelago; while arts and social improvement emanate from the grain-growing countries, as from the seats of systematic industry. In the Indian Archipelago there are two aboriginal races, a brown or fair complexioned, of Malay extraction; and a black, Papuan or Negro race. The brown race are about 4 in. below the average European stature. They are robust and somewhat clumsy, particularly in the lower limbs; the face is square, with hollow cheeks and projecting jaws; large mouth, small nose, small black eyes, and lank hair. Their complexion does not seem to be affected by climate or habits. The Battahs of Sumatra, and the wretched Dyaks of Borneo, who are among the fairest, live under the equator; the Javanese, the most civilized and most luxurious, are among the darkest. The Papuas or dark-coloured natives are dwarf Negroes; they rarely attain the height of 5 ft., and have feeble frames; the skin is of a sooty black, not polished like that of the vigorous African; the chin retreats so as to form no part of the face; the lips are very prominent, the look wild and malign. These blacks probably once occupied the whole Archipelago; but the increase of the brown race has thinned their ranks in the W. islands, where they are still, however, found in the mountains and fastnesses, hunted by the others like wild beasts. They increase in numbers towards the E., and are the sole possessors of New Guinea. Wherever found, they seem to be in the lowest stage of civilization.

Maritime Habits.—In the Indian Archipelago there are no dry pastures, no grasses, no open glades. Pastoral life, the ordinary beginning of industry and society, is, therefore, out of the question. But the natives, confined by impenetrable forests to the sea-shore, are easily tempted to become navigators by the tranquillity of the waters, by the facility of building boats where wood is so various and plentiful, and by the abundance of fish. An unusually large proportion of the whole population has maritime habits. Nor is this all; their chief towns are, in many instances, built over the water; the bamboo houses being constructed on stakes, every house with its boat fastened to the door. In towns of this description, as Borneo, Banjarmasin, &c., the inhabitants may be said to live wholly on the water. The facility for construction of this sort, derived from the palm forests and the bamboo, gives rise to another singular and characteristic usage of this brown race. They often shelter an entire village under a single roof, or, in other words, even the least civilized tribes of the Dyaks think nothing of constructing a house on piles, 10 or 20 ft. above the ground, large enough to lodge 500 people. The roof, covered with large palm leaves, is proof against the heaviest rain. The side-walls and floors are made of flattened bamboo, covered with matting; and, slight as the edifice may appear, it is, for the wants of the people and for the climate, wonderfully perfect. Having advanced thus far, it is not

wonderful that the same people should have become skillful boat-builders, and their prahús, often of 60 tons' burden, are excellent specimens of naval architecture. Nowhere else in the world is the inconvenience so strongly felt of a numerous population of idle seamen, and the pirate is as common and natural a character in the Archipelago as the robber in the Syrian desert.

Peccular Exports.—The exports from the Indian Archipelago are very numerous, but it will be here sufficient to mention the products peculiar to that region. Europe takes cloves, mace, and nutmegs, cajeput [*cayuputi*] oil, black pepper, camphor, and gutta [*gatah* or gum] percha. China buys, at a high price, the edible swallows' nests, and the trepang (*Holothuria*) or sea slug. These dainties for the table are wholly monopolized by China; and the quantities bought, and price paid for them, show the luxury prevailing in that country. Fleets of prahús are fitted out every year in Celebes for the trepang fishery on the coast of New Holland. But mercantile enterprize of this sort is confined to the principal rajahs; to others the accumulation of wealth would be a dangerous experiment. The only forms of government known to the brown or Malayan population are an elective confederation, as in Celebes; or an unlimited despotism, as in Java.—(Crawford's *Hist. of the Ind. Archip.* 1820; Koorda van Eysinga, *Handboek*, &c.—*Geographical Manual of the Dutch E. Indian Colonies*—*Moniteur des Indes, Bruxelles*; *Journal of the Indian Archipelago, Singapore*.)

INDIAN KEY, a small isl. U. States, Florida, 75 m. S.W. Cape Florida, much resorted to by invalids from the N. for its healthy and agreeable climate.

INDIAN OCEAN, that part of the general ocean which lies S. of Africa and Asia, and is bounded E. and W. by the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and S. by the Antarctic circle. More particularly, its boundaries are the Antarctic circle on the S.; an imaginary line drawn from Cape Agulhas, the most S. point of Africa, to the Antarctic circle, separating it from the S. Atlantic, on the W.; the E. coast of Africa, the coasts of Arabia, Beloochistan, Hindoostan or India; the W. coast of Burnah, Lower Siam, the Malay peninsula, the W. and S. coasts of the islands Sumatra, Java, Australia, and Van Diemen's Land; from the most S. point of which last another imaginary line, drawn to the Antarctic circle, separates it from the S. Pacific on the E.; thus extending from about lat. 25° N., in the Gulf of Arabia, a little beyond the tropic of Cancer, to the Antarctic circle; and from lon. 19° 56' 30" E., to 146° 33' E. Its extent, from N. to S., somewhat exceeds 6500 m.; and its breadth varies from 6000 m., between the Cape of Good Hope, and South Cape in Van Diemen's Land, to 4000 m., between the coast of Arabia and that of Malacca and Sumatra. It is usually divided also into two parts—the N. or Equinoctial Ocean, extending S. as far as the tropic of Capricorn; and the S. or Austral section, stretching S. of that limit to the Antarctic circle. Its N. shores are rendered singularly irregular by the projection of three vast peninsulas—Arabia, Hindoostan, and India-beyond-the-Ganges—which are respectively separated by the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal; besides which may be mentioned, as other leading features on its land-boundary, the Mozambique Channel, Red Sea, Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, which form the peninsula of Gujerat; the Gulf of Manaar and Pal's Strait, Straits of Malacca, Sunda, Bali, Lombok, Flores, and Ombay, the sea of Timor, and Bass's Strait. It comprises also the following islands:—Madagascar and Ceylon, Socotra, the Laccadive and Maldiva islands, in the Arabian Sea; the Andaman and Nicobar islands, in the Bay of Bengal; together with the Comoro islands, Mauritius, Bourbon, Kerguelen's Land, and numerous other smaller islands. The following leading rivers, likewise, are tributary to this great oceanic basin:—the Euphrates and Tigris, the Indus, Nerubudda, Kistna, Godavery, Ganges, Brahmapootra, Aracan, Irrawadi, Selang, and Sulvein; the last four of which are in India-beyond-the-Ganges.

In the S. part of this ocean the equatorial current, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic, flows from E. to W., at a rate varying with the seasons; but N. of Madagascar, where its breadth greatly diminishes, it runs from 45 m. to 60 m. in 24 hours. A S.W. current also flows along the African coast, towards the Mozambique Channel; its mean velocity ranging between 18 m. and 28 m. a-day, but attaining more than double that rate near Delagoa Bay and Cape Corrientes.

It finally joins the Cape current near Cape Padron. In the Bay of Bengal, the currents depend wholly on the monsoons; a N. current flowing pretty rapidly along the Coromandel coast during the S.W. monsoon, from February to May, and then more weakly till the middle of October. Between Coromandel and the Nicobar islands, and onward to the Strait of Malacca, it often flows to the S.W.; while in the N. part of the bay it runs N. in March, and often N. in April, when a general N.E. movement occurs over its entire surface, and continues till October. On the S.W. coast of Australia, the current divides near Cape Leeuwin, in lat. 34° 22' S., into two streams; one of which flows N., and the other E., with an average speed of about 20 m. each day, thus embracing the whole coast of Australia.

Winds, Monsoons, &c.—The S.E. trade-wind, which prevails between the 10th and 28th parallels of S. latitude, blows with much force, and pretty constantly, from April to October, after which date its N. limits are considerably contracted; S. of these are the constant N.W. winds, which prevail almost in the same latitudes as in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The monsoons are found principally in the N. part of this ocean, over a tract extending from the continent of Asia to about lat. 8° S.; and from the Mozambique Channel, on the W., to the shores of Australia and the Sea of China, on the E. They blow uniformly in the same direction for six months, changing about the equinoxes. N. of the equator the N.E. monsoon prevails from October to April, the S.W. from April to October; while, S. of that limit, the N.W. monsoon blows while the N.E. is blowing on the N. side, and the S.E. prevails during the time of the S.W. monsoon N. of the equator. During the hot season, likewise, when the S.E. trade-wind recedes S., the N.W. monsoon occupies the space between the equator and the 12th S. parallel. The hurricanes of this ocean usually range between lat. 9° to 35° S., extending from Madagascar to the island of Timor; they usually come from the N.E., near Java, and travel S.W. and S., returning again E. In the Bay of Bengal storms travel from E. S. E. to W. N. W. The season for them, S. of the equator, is from December to April; but at other times they are rare, and almost unknown. Their rate of travelling varies from 10 m. to 36 m. per hour: the celebrated Rodriguez hurricane (April, 1843), was computed to blow with a velocity of about 200 m. a-day, extending over 600 m. at a time, and accompanied by incessant and exceedingly heavy rains. The maximum heat of the water in the Indian Ocean occurs in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 9° 55' N., and lon. 59° 52' E., where it reaches 87° 40' Fah.—(Johnston's *Physical Atlas*.)

INDIAN, or WESTERN TERRITORY, a tract of country, W. of the settled portions of the U. States of N. America, allotted, by the U. States Government, for the residence of the Indian tribes that have been removed chiefly from the S.W. states of the Union. It is bounded N. by the Arkansas and S. Kansas rivers, E. by Missouri and Arkansas, S. by Red River, which divides it from Texas, and W. by a desert; lat. 33° 35' to 39° 16' N.; lon. 94° 15' to 100° 30' W.; area of habitable portion, about 120,000 sq. m. This territory, for about 100 m. on its E. side, is in general fertile, and capable of yielding all the productions of the U. States under the same latitude; and the prairie grounds, of which the greater portion consists, produce abundance of grass for the feeding of cattle. In the N. parts the winters are cold, but the climate is generally healthy. The tribes among which this territory has been apportioned, are all more or less in advance of the wild Indians of the prairies; and several of them, especially the Cherokees, have made very considerable progress in the arts of civilized life. The total number of Indians transferred, or to be transferred to this territory, is estimated at 342,058.

INDIANA, one of the Western U. States; bounded N. by Michigan lake and state; E. by Ohio; E. and S. by the Ohio river, separating it from Kentucky; and W. by Illinois; between lat. 37° 45' and 41° 48' N.; lon. 84° 42' and 88° W. Mean length, 260 m.; mean breadth, 140 m.; area, 36,000 sq. m. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Ohio, excepting a narrow strip on the shores of Lake Michigan, backed by lofty bare sand-hills, and is almost one continued plain, with an inclination S.W. A range, however, of low hills, occasionally 300 ft. above the level of the Ohio, lies parallel to that river, from the mouth of the great Miami to the Blue river, sometimes

approaching close to it, and sometimes receding 2 m. or 3 m. from it. These hills are followed by an extensive heavily-wooded plain. The state is well watered by several streams, of which the Wabash, flowing circuitously N.E. to S.W., dividing the state into two unequal parts, a N. and a S., and, in the latter part of its course, forming the frontier line towards Illinois, is the most important. It has several affluents, and in part of its course separates into two forks, an E. and a W.; it is navigable for steam-boats to La Fayette, 300 m., and its principal affluent, the White river, is navigable to Indianapolis, the capital of the state, and situated near its centre. A canal from La Fayette E.N.E. unites the Wabash with Lake Erie, at Toledo in Ohio, and S.W. with the river Ohio at Evansville. All the principal streams, except the Ohio, are bordered by strips of bottom or prairie land from 3 m. to 6 m. broad; but, at a distance from the rivers, the surface of the country is broken, and the soil light. N. of the Wabash, the ground is for the most part level prairie-land, interspersed with lakes, woodlands, and swamps—those parts near the Wabash being remarkably fertile. Except in the neighbourhood of swamps, the climate is agreeable and healthful. Oak, ash, beech, buckeye, walnut, cherry, maple, elm, sassafras, linden, honey-locust, cotton wood, sycamore, and mulberry, form the natural growth of timber; wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, and potatoes, yield an abundant return; and cattle, swine, and dairy produce are plentiful. At Vevay, on the Ohio, are the best vineyards in the U. States; they are planted with indigenous vines, and are under the management of Swiss settlers. Though the mineral products have not yet been worked to any extent, iron, copper, coal, and salt are found, and, in a cave near Corydon, nitre, gypsum, and Epsom salts—the last in lumps from 1 lb. to 2 lbs. weight. Woollens and cottons are made to some extent; there are several iron furnaces and forges, paper and fulling mills; and manufactures of tobacco, hats, leather, soap, &c., but still neither the manufactures nor the commerce and trade of the state are of great account. The Baptists are the most numerous religious body in the state; next to them the Presbyterians and Methodists, besides which there are some Episcopalians, R. Catholics, Friends, &c. Education is provided for by 4 colleges, 54 academies, and 1521 common and primary schools; still, in 1841, there were 38,100 whites above twenty years of age who could neither read nor write. The state is divided into 91 counties, and, besides Indianapolis, the cap., from which several railways diverge, some of them connecting with the Kentucky lines, has New Albany, the largest town in Indiana, and several smaller towns, as La Fayette, Madison, Evansville, Terre-Haute, &c. The executive government is in the hands of a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected by the people for three years. The legislative power is vested in senators and representatives, chosen by the males above twenty-one years of age; one-third of the former, and the whole of the latter, being elected annually. The senators cannot be fewer than a third, and never more than a half, the number of the representatives; who, again, can never number less than 36, nor more than 100. Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816. Pop. (1840), 685,866; (1850), 990,258.

INDIANA, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, 125 m. W. N. W. Harrisburg, with a courthouse, a jail, four churches, and two schools, a brewery, and a pottery. Pop. 674.

INDIANAPOLIS, a tn., U. States, cap. Indiana, near the centre of the state, 1 bank White River, here crossed by a bridge, and navigable for steamers. It has a state-house, a fine building, after the model of the Parthenon at Athens; several Baptist and other churches, a female institute, seminary, a flour and a saw mill. Pop. (1850), 8034.

INDIE, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, about 4 m. from Beckska; with a Greek parish church. Pop. 2130.

INDIES (Dutch East), a name given to the Dutch possessions in the Indian Archipelago (*which see*).

INDIES (East), a general collective name applied to Hindoostan, India-beyond-the-Ganges, and the Indian Archipelago.

INDIES (West), **ANTILLES**, or **COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO**, [Latin, *Antille, Americana Insule, Indice occidentales*; French, *les Antilles*; Spanish, *Antillas*; German, *Antillen*, *West Indien*; Dutch, *Voor-Eilanden, Antillen*], an extensive system of islands in the W. Atlantic, stretching from the N.W. of Cape

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